Greene County Public Library (Ohio)
0 53 85 2064204 1

GREENE COUNTY ROOM
GREENE COUNTY LIBRARY
76 EAST MARKET STREET
XENIA, OH 45385

A GENEALOGICAL

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

MIAMI COUNTY

OHIO

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

CHICAGO
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
1900

Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*

Reprinted by –

HIGGINSON BOOK COMPANY
148 Washington Street, Post Office Box 778
Salem, Massachusetts 01970

Phone: 978/745-7170 *Fax*: 978/745-8025

A complete catalog of thousands of genealogy and local history reprints is available from Higginson Books. Please contact us to order or for more information, or visit our web site at www.higginsonbooks.com.

This facsimile reprint has been photo-reproduced on acid-free paper. Hardcover bindings are Class A archival quality.

CONTENTS

GENERAL INDEX.

TABLE OF CONTENTS, - - - - - - 3
INTRODUCTORY, - - - - - - - 11
COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, - 13
COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY, - 223

INDEX TO PART I.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF NATIONAL CELEBRITIES.

	PAGE
Abbott, Lyman	144
Adams, Charles Kendall	143
Adams, John	25
Adams, John Quincy	61
Agassiz, Louis J. R.	137
Alger, Russell A.	173
Allison, William B.	131
Allston, Washington	190
Altgeld, John Peter	140
Andrews, Elisha B.	184
Anthony, Susan B.	62
Armour, Philip D.	62
Arnold, Benedict	84
Arthur, Chester Allen	168
Astor, John Jacob	139
Audubon, John James	166
Bailey, James Montgomery	177
Bancroft, George	74
Barnard, Frederick A. P.	179
Barnum, Phineas T.	41
Barrett, Lawrence	156
Barton, Clara	209
Bayard, Thomas Francis	200
Beard, William H.	196
Beauregard, Pierre G. T.	203
Beecher, Henry Ward	26
Bell, Alexander Graham	96
Bennett, James Gordon	206
Benton, Thomas Hart	53
Bergh, Henry	160
Bierstadt, Albert	197
Billings, Josh	166
Blaine, James Gillespie	22
Bland, Richard Parks	106
Boone, Daniel	36
Booth, Edwin	51
Booth, Junius Brutus	177
Brice, Calvin S.	181
Brooks, Phillips	130
Brown, John	51
Brown, Charles Farrar	91
Brush, Charles Francis	153
Bryan, William Jennings	158
Bryant, William Cullen	44
Buchanan, Franklin	105
Buchanan, James	128
Buckner, Simon Bolivar	188
Burdette, Robert J.	103
Burr, Aaron	111
Butler, Benjamin Franklin	24
Calhoun, John Caldwell.	23
Cameron, James Donald	141
Cameron, Simon	141
Cammack, Addison	197
Campbell, Alexander	180
Carlisle, John G.	133
Carnegie, Andrew	73
Carpenter, Matthew Hale	178
Carson, Christopher (Kit)	86
Cass, Lewis	110
Chase, Salmon Portland	65
Childs, George W.	83
Choate, Rufus	207
Claflin, Horace Brigham	107
Clay, Henry	21
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne	86
Cleveland, Grover	174
Clews, Henry	153
Clinton, DeWitt	110
Colfax, Schuyler	139
Conkling, Alfred	32
Conkling, Roscoe	32
Cooley, Thomas McIntyre	140
Cooper, James Fenimore	58
Cooper, Peter	37
Copely, John Singleton	191
Corbin, Austin	205
Corcoran, W. W.	196
Cornell, Ezra	161
Cramp, William	189
Crockett, David	76
Cullom, Shelby Moore	116
Curtis, George William	144
Cushman, Charlotte	107
Custer, George A.	95
Dana, Charles A.	88
"Danbury News Man"	177
Davenport, Fanny	106
Davis, Jefferson	24
Debs, Eugene V.	132
Decatur, Stephen	101
Deering, William	198
Depew, Chauncey Mitchell	209
Dickinson, Anna	103
Dickinson, Don M.	139
Dingley, Nelson, Jr.	215
Donnelly, Ignatius	161
Douglas, Stephen Arnold	53
Douglass, Frederick	43
Dow, Neal	108
Draper, John William	184

	PAGE
Drexel, Anthony Joseph	124
Dupont, Henry	198
Edison, Thomas Alva	55
Edmunds, George F	201
Ellsworth, Oliver	168
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	57
Ericsson, John	127
Evarts, William Maxwell	89
Farragut, David Glascoe	80
Field, Cyrus West	173
Field, David Dudley	126
Field, Marshall	59
Field, Stephen Johnson	216
Fillmore, Millard	113
Foote, Andrew Hull	176
Foraker, Joseph B	143
Forrest, Edwin	92
Franklin, Benjamin	18
Fremont, John Charles	29
Fuller, Melville Weston	168
Fulton, Robert	62
Gage, Lyman J	71
Gallatin, Albert	112
Garfield, James A	163
Garrett, John Work	200
Garrison, William Lloyd	50
Gates, Horatio	70
Gatling, Richard Jordan	116
George, Henry	203
Gibbons, Cardinal James	209
Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield	77
Girard, Stephen	137
Gough, John B	131
Gould, Jay	52
Gordon, John B	215
Grant, Ulysses S	155
Gray, Asa	88
Gray, Elisha	149
Greeley, Adolphus W	142
Greeley, Horace	20
Greene, Nathaniel	69
Gresham, Walter Quintin	183
Hale, Edward Everett	79
Hall, Charles Francis	167
Hamilton, Alexander	31
Hamlin, Hannibal	214
Hampton, Wade	192
Hancock, Winfield Scott	146
Hanna, Marcus Alonzo	169
Harris, Isham G	214
Harrison, William Henry	87
Harrison, Benjamin	182
Harvard, John	129
Havemeyer, John Craig	182
Hawthorne, Nathaniel	135
Hayes, Rutherford Birchard	157
Hendricks, Thomas Andrew	212
Henry, Joseph	105
Henry, Patrick	83
Hill, David Bennett	90
Hobart, Garrett A	213
Holmes, Oliver Wendell	206
Hooker, Joseph	52
Howe, Elias	130
Howells, William Dean	104
Houston, Sam	120
Hughes, Archbishop John	157
Hughitt, Marvin	159
Hull, Isaac	169
Huntington, Collis Potter	94
Ingalls, John James	114
Ingersoll, Robert G	85
Irving, Washington	33
Jackson, Andrew	71
Jackson, "Stonewall"	67
Jackson, Thomas Jonathan	67
Jay, John	39
Jefferson, Joseph	47
Jefferson, Thomas	34
Johnson, Andrew	145
Johnson, Eastman	202
Johnston, Joseph Eccleston	85
Jones, James K	171
Jones, John Paul	97
Jones, Samuel Porter	115
Kane, Elisha Kent	125
Kearney, Philip	210
Kenton, Simon	188
Knox, John Jay	134
Lamar, Lucius Q. C	201
Landon, Melville D	109
Lee, Robert Edward	38
Lewis, Charles B	193
Lincoln, Abraham	135
Livermore, Mary Ashton	131
Locke, David Ross	172
Logan, John A	26
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth	37
Longstreet, James	56
Lowell, James Russell	104
Mackay, John William	148
Madison, James	42
Marshall, John	156
Mather, Cotton	164
Mather, Increase	163
Maxim, Hiram S	194
McClellan, George Brinton	47
McCormick, Cyrus Hall	172
McDonough, Com. Thomas	167
McKinley, William	217
Meade, George Gordon	75
Medill, Joseph	159
Miles, Nelson A	176
Miller, Cincinnatus Heine	218
Miller, Joaquin	218
Mills, Roger Quarles	211
Monroe, James	54
Moody, Dwight L	207
Moran, Thomas	98
Morgan, John Pierpont	208
Morgan, John T	216
Morris, Robert	165
Morse, Samuel F. B	124
Morton, Levi P	142
Morton, Oliver Perry	215
Motley, John Lathrop	130
"Nye, Bill"	59
Nye, Edgar Wilson	59
O'Conor, Charles	187
Olney, Richard	133
Paine, Thomas	147
Palmer, John M	195
Parkhurst, Charles Henry	160
"Partington, Mrs."	202
Peabody, George	170
Peck, George W	187
Peffer, William A	164
Perkins, Eli	109
Perry, Oliver Hazard	97
Phillips, Wendell	30
Pierce, Franklin	122
Pingree, Hazen S	212
Plant, Henry B	192
Poe, Edgar Allen	69
Polk, James Knox	102
Porter, David Dixon	68
Porter, Noah	93
Prentice, George Denison	119
Prescott, William Hickling	96
Pullman, George Mortimer	121
Quad, M	193
Quay Matthew S	171
Randolph, Edmund	136
Read, Thomas Buchanan	132
Reed, Thomas Brackett	208
Reid, Whitelaw	149
Roach, John	190
Rockefeller, John Davison	195
Root, George Frederick	218
Rothermel, Peter F	113
Rutledge, John	57
Sage, Russell	211
Schofield, John McAllister	199
Schurz, Carl	201
Scott, Thomas Alexander	204
Scott, Winfield	79
Seward, William Henry	44
Sharon, William	165
Shaw, Henry W	166
Sheridan, Phillip Henry	40
Sherman, Charles R	87
Sherman, John	86
Shillaber, Benjamin Penhallow	202
Sherman, William Tecumseh	80
Smith, Edmund Kirby	114
Sousa, John Philip	60
Spreckels, Claus	159
Stanford, Leland	101
Stanton, Edwin McMasters	179
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady	126
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton	32
Stephenson, Adlai Ewing	141
Stewart, Alexander T	58
Stewart, William Morris	213
Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher	66
Stuart, James E. B	122
Sumner, Charles	34
Talmage, Thomas DeWitt	60
Taney, Roger Brooke	129
Taylor, Zachary	108
Teller, Henry M	127

	PAGE
Tesla, Nikola	193
Thomas, George H	73
Thomas, Theodore	172
Thurman, Allen G	90
Thurston, John M	166
Tilden, Samuel J	48
Tillman, Benjamin Ryan	119
Toombs, Robert	205
"Twain, Mark"	86
Tyler, John	93
Van Buren, Martin	78
Vanderbilt, Cornelius	35
Vail, Alfred	154
Vest, George Graham	214
Vilas, William Freeman	140
Voorhees, Daniel Wolsey	95
Waite, Morrison Remich	125
Wallace, Lewis	199
Wallack, Lester	121
Wallack, John Lester	121
Wanamaker, John	89
Ward, "Artemus"	91
Washburne, Elihu Benjamin	189
Washington, George	17
Watson, Thomas E	178
Watterson, Henry	76
Weaver, James B	123
Webster, Daniel	19
Webster, Noah	49
Weed, Thurlow	91
West, Benjamin	115
Whipple, Henry Benjamin	161
White, Stephen V	162
Whitefield, George	150
Whitman, Walt	197
Whitney, Eli	120
Whitney, William Collins	92
Whittier, John Greenleaf	67
Willard, Frances E	133
Wilson, William L	180
Winchell, Alexander	175
Windom, William	138

PORTRAITS OF NATIONAL CELEBRITIES.

	PAGE
Alger, Russell A	16
Allison, William B	99
Anthony, Susan B	63
Armour, Philip D	151
Arthur, Chester A	81
Barnum, Phineas T	117
Beecher, Henry Ward	27
Blaine, James G	151
Booth, Edwin	63
Bryan, Wm. J	63
Bryant, William Cullen	185
Buchanan, James	81
Buckner, Simon B	16
Butler Benjamin F	151
Carlisle, John G	151
Chase, Salmon P	16
Childs, George W	99
Clay, Henry	81
Cleveland, Grover	45
Cooper, Peter	99
Dana, Charles A	151
Depew, Chauncey M	117
Douglass, Fred	63
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	27
Evarts, William M	99
Farragut, Com. D. G	185
Field, Cyrus W	63
Field, Marshall	117
Franklin, Benjamin	63
Fremont, Gen. John C	16
Gage, Lyman J	151
Garfield, James A	45
Garrison, William Lloyd	63
George, Henry	117
Gould, Jay	99
Grant, Gen. U. S	185
Greeley, Horace	81
Hampton, Wade	16
Hancock, Gen. Winfield S	185
Hanna, Mark A	117
Harrison, Benjamin	81
Hayes, R. B	45
Hendricks, Thomas A	81
Holmes, Oliver W	151
Hooker, Gen. Joseph	16
Ingersoll, Robert G	117
Irving, Washington	27
Jackson, Andrew	45
Jefferson, Thomas	45
Johnston, Gen. J. E	16
Lee, Gen. Robert E	185
Lincoln, Abraham	81
Logan, Gen. John A	16
Longfellow, Henry W	185
Longstreet, Gen. James	16
Lowell, James Russell	27
McKinley, William	45
Morse, S. F. B	185
Phillips, Wendell	27
Porter, Com. D. D	185
Pullman, George M	117
Quay, M. S	99
Reed, Thomas B	151
Sage, Russell	117
Scott, Gen. Winfield	185
Seward, William H	45
Sherman, John	99
Sherman, Gen. W. T	151
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady	27
Stowe, Harriet Beecher	27
Sumner, Charles	45
Talmage, T. DeWitt	63
Teller, Henry M	99
Thurman, Allen G	81
Tilden, Samuel J	117
Van Buren, Martin	81
Vanderbilt, Commodore	99
Webster, Daniel	27
Whittier, John G	27
Washington, George	45
Watterson, Henry	63

COMPENDIUM

OF

LOCAL BIOGRAPHY

PART II.

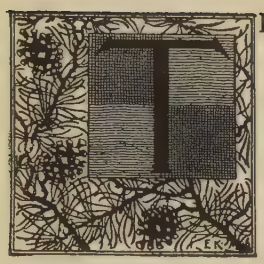
BIOGRAPHICAL COMPENDIUM OF MIAMI COUNTY.

	PAGE
Adams, John F	599
Albaugh, Noah H	473
Ammon, Levi	658
Anderson, John E	521
Anderson, William S	617
Argerbright, Daniel	489
Ashworth, John	818
Ashworth, William	655
Aspinall, Charles E	660
Bacon, Asa K	889
Bailey, Edgar E	320
Bailey, William H	252
Bartel, August	578
Bartel, John W	610
Bashor, Benjamin S	879
Battelle, John G	370
Bausman, Samuel N	494
Bierwirth, William H	828
Binkley, O. H	333
Black, Joseph	644
Boal, William King	516
Bohlender, Peter	420
Bond, William G	296
Bousman Family, The	443
Bousman, John E	446
Bowne, Cornelius	380
Boyer, John L	545
Bradley, Firman J	701
Bradley, John M	701
Branson, Dewitt C	847
Briggs, Charles U	742
Bright, Adam	436
Brinkmann, William	379
Brokaw, Henry	686
Brotherton, Alfred M	477
Brown, Charles H	756
Brown, Cyrus T	394
Brown, Henry C	600
Brown, McPherson	530
Brown, Miles K	600
Brown, Thomas C	663
Brown, William B	318
Brump, Clara Belle	570
Bryant, Henry H	628
Buchanan, John A	667
Buchanan, Levi H	239
Buchanan, William W. V	3 0
Bull, Asenath	551
Burkholder, Frank	603
Butcher, Arthur E	908
Butterworth, Isaac	591
Caldwell, James H	350
Campbell, Alonzo B	681
Campbell, Frank E	770
Campbell, Victor E	762
Carver, George W	749
Caven, John M	413
Christian, Aaron	632
Clark, John	636
Clark, John H	549
Clark, Levi	690
Cline, Charles C	442
Clyde, W. J	287
Clyne, Isaac	705
Coate, David M	765
Coble, Henry	476
Coleman, Asa	463
Coleman, Augustus H	232
Coleman, Horace	458
Conover, Leonidas	356
Conrad, George W	528
Coppock, H. H	575
Coppock, Lorin E	299
Cox, John	644
Cox, Thompson	580
Crampton, Byron	260
Crawmer, Charles E. S	738
Crawmer, James W	293
Crawmer, Michael	736
Cromer, Nora	643
Cromer, Peyton E	892
Cron, L. C	508
Crow, Ira D	495
Cruse, George W	679
Davies, William D	551
Davis, David	810
Davis, Lewis W	844
Davy, Jacob A	564
Davy, William W	744
Decker, Valentine	731
Deeter, Samuel R	645
Defrees, John W	364
Detrick, Jacob F	886
Devenney, Luther	447
Deweese, Franklin A	481
Deweese, J. Albert	783
Deweese, Marion L	510
Diehl, Justus	729
Dilbone, William	583
Dillaway, L. F	330
Dinsmore, William	265
Doll, Philip J	677
Dorsey, Godwin V	358
Doss, William J	876
Dowler, Joseph C	789
Drake, Theodore R	269
Drury, John C	232
Duncan, Aaron	280
Duncan, William A	720
Eagle, Peter F	870
Eddy, William A	743
Edwards Brothers	450
Edwards, Ogden	450
Eikenbury, Oscar B	464
Elleman, William	825
Estey, James H	750
Estey, Jotham S	871
Ethell, William H	491
Evans, Robert M	778
Farrington, Edwin R	542
Favorite, Uriah J	513
Fine, David M	895
Folker, Samuel	901
Ford & Company	868
Forman, Henry M	840
Fouts, Henry	863
Francis, William H	357
Frank, Samuel D	340
Frederick, John H	726
Friedlich, Jacob M	803
Frisch, Frank H	908
Fry, Airhart M	422
Fulker, Henry	674
Funderburgh, Solomon	559
Furnas, Joshua	386
Furrow, Alonzo J	699
Gaines, Charles E	894
Gantz, Martin K	490
Gearheart, James E	605
Gearheart, John H	620
Gearheart, Thomas B	605
Geiger, Joseph F	882
Geyer, John C	837
Giesseman, William	776
Gilbert, William H	526
Goodknight, James L	498
Goodrich, C. H	498
Goodrich, P. J	497
Graham, William L	594
Gray, Francis	398
Green, Joseph H	352
Green, S. Davis	615

	PAGE
Hagan, John G	680
Hall, Albert A	495
Hall, Conover	771
Harbaugh, Thomas C	581
Hardesty, Charles O	561
Hardesty, James W	560
Harris, Fielder B	612
Harris, Simmeon E	853
Harshbarger, Lloyd	834
Hart, Henry H	738
Hart, James H	231
Haskett, Joseph F	794
Hawver, Henry A	814
Hayes, Samuel R	441
Hays, William S	824
Heaton, Edgar M	367
Henderson, John C	802
Hendrickson, D. C	276
Henke, George W	448
Henne, Jacob	541
Hetherington, William	283
Hetzler, Peter	683
Hildebrand, William H	278
Hill, J. Charles F	850
Hill, Samuel	661
Himes, Robert W	733
Hoeflich, Samuel	669
Hoffman, Arthur S	330
Hoffman, George P	753
Hoffnger, Peter	841
Holloway, Jeremiah	341
Holloway, William	891
Honeyman, Dorsey	339
Honeyman, Michael	349
Hoover, Lewis S	769
Horther, Jacob	260
Houser, H. Lawrence	520
Houser, Levi	682
Houser, Martin V	297
Huber, Frederick	849
Hughes, Thomas L	734
Hunt, Gustavus S	806
Hustler, Mary V	303
Hyde, Ramsey L	811
Iddings, Jefferson D	577
Iddings, Nate	638
Irwin, George F	359
Jackson, Marion	727
Jay, Henry	534
Jay, Laura	534
Jennings, Solomon	754
Johnson, Charles F	884
Johnson, John	414
Jones, Charles C	342
Jones, Joseph	303
Jones, Mark C	780
Jones, Walter D	598
Kerr, Ellis H	258
Kerr, J. A	421
Kerr, John M	667
Kerr, Sally	375
Kessler, David A	648
Kessler, Samuel C	720
Kessler, William H	715
Keyt, John W	697
Kinna, James H	316
Kinsella, Moses	854
Knick, Samuel	709
Knick, Thomas	741
Knight, Paul F	554
Knoop Children's Home	540
Knoop, Daniel H	246
Knoop, Henry C	249
Knoop, John, and Brothers	227
Koetitz, William	801
Kuhnle, Philip A	569
Kyle, Barton S	230
Lair, Henry M	708
Lamme, Oswell D	470
Landmann, Christoph	392
Lape, E. W	860
Larger, August H	839
Leaf, William H	829
Le Bond, Alfred M	473
Lee, David L	843
Lentz, Daniel H	852
Leonard, Thomas C	899
Leppert, William	703
Lewis, Lucinda	280
Licklider, Abram G	572
Lind, Samuel	525
Longanecker, Benjamin	793
Looney, George W	775
Lowe, James H	395
Loy, Ed N	354
Magee Brothers	444
Manning, David C	739
Manson, David	878
Markley, Joseph A	548
Marlin, J. H	859
Marr, James S	562
Martin, A. C	403
Martin, W. P	403
Mathers, Miles W	579
Maxwell, Spafford W	391
May, Charles H	796
McConnell, Edward	906
McConnell, George R	898
McCoole, Charles A	385
McCurdy, Edward B	647
McCurdy, Samuel	827
McKee, John	911
McKinney, Arthur L	571
McKnight, Samuel G	403
McMaken, John	665
McManes, Matthew E	563
McManus, William H	336
McMaster, John A	304
McMillan, George	275
McNeal, Frederick B	408
Means, Joseph W	288
Meeks, David C	383
Meeks, Eusebia B	433
Meeks, William W	855
Meredith, Aaron A	713
Michael, Louis H	904
Miles, A. W	786
Miles, Samuel P	777
Miller, Albert	657
Miller, Anthony	893
Miller, George F	702
Minnich, David	873
Minnich, Ira C	791
Mitchell, John F	784
Moore, James C	347
Moore, James M	383
Moore, John H	553
Moore, John W	596
Moore, Preston P	717
Moore, Reuben	557
Morris, Isaac S	278
Morris, John W	266
Morrow, Andrew M	424
Morrow, James	564
Mumford, George	761
Mumford, Isaac	690
Mumford, Joseph E	324
Mumford, William R	412
Murphy, Joseph	291
Myers, David	812
Neal, Henry	328
Neal, Henry	457
Nicholson, John	831
Nunlist, John A	338
Oakes, Samuel M	817
O'Donnell, J. Guy	818
O'Kane & Hoffman	330
O'Kane, Walter C	330
Orr, W. P	321
Palmer, Samuel D	798
Patterson, John	653
Patty, Charles M	748
Patty, William	255
Pearson, Eli	835
Pearson, Ephraim	684
Pearson, George	630
Pearson, Herbert R	693
Pearson, John M	492
Pearson, Noah, Jr	816
Pearson, Willis A	781
Pence, Paul N. S	815
Peters, Wilson J	822
Peterson, John G	347
Pierce, Zenas	276
Poock, Frederick	833
Popp, John M	624
Price, Isaac N	377
Priest, Frank T	772
Prill, William E	482
Printz, Henry B	511
Rankin, Francis M	466
Reck, Charles L	557
Reck, Levi E	556
Reed, John	757
Rehmert, Fred	251
Rench, E. B	883
Rettig, Henry	420
Riddle, George W	365
Rinehart, Harry G	805
Ritter, Harry J	687
Robbins, William F	864
Robins, Madison	345
Robinson, Charles H	696
Rogers, William C	566
Rohrer, Jacob	237

	PAGE
Rohrer, John H	846
Rollin, Horace J	368
Rosevelt, Charles W	746
Routson, Albert M	263
Routson, George W	544
Routson, Josiah	614
Routzon, Reuben	430
Rouzer, Daniel M	694
Rudy, Levi	321
Rush, Henry Y	758
Russell, James R	788
Russell, Oliver P	479
Sanders, George M	407
Sanders, John M	527
Sando, William W	360
Sanzenbacher, Conrad G	858
Saunders, William R	274
Sayers, John H	721
Scarff, Bernard B	903
Scarff, William N	428
Schaffer, Jacob	752
Scobey, Frank E	808
Scudder, Howard	857
Secrest, John	303
See, Jacob	608
Senour, John G	767
Shade, Joseph A	270
Shanck, Nelson	519
Sheets, Elizabeth	397
Sheets, George M	585
Sheets, Isaac S	405
Sheets, Lewis T	672
Shoemaker, John	797
Shrader, William	378
Shuman, Michael	698
Sifford, Reese M	426
Simmons, Levi R	593
Singer, John	718
Sinks, Jacob	678
Smith, George	629
Smith, J. Harrison	483
Smith, John E	258
Smith, Joseph	830
Snook, Clarence G	909
Snyder, John W	732
Sowry, James	649
Speelma, George W	764
Sproul, Robert	773
Statler, David C	887
Steil, Frederick	795
Steinlage, George P	503
Stewart, Clark E	524
Stewart, Thomas B	393
Stewart, William	711
Stinsman, Frank	312
Stinsman, Isaac H	311
Stratton, John R	434
Studebaker, Isaac S	455
Studebaker, Joseph M	602
Sullivan, Oliver	604
Swallow, Daniel	606
Swartz, Ira T	416
Swartz, John W	285
Switzer, Levi	574
Tannehill, Eli M	627
Taylor, Sallie E	445
Ten Eick, William B	484
Thackara, Alonzo J	876
Thackara, Charles	874
Thomas, Llewellyn Ap	861
Thomas, Abraham	224
Thomas, Thomas M	905
Thomas, William I	469
Thompson, William M	722
Thomson, Elmer E	670
Thorne, John R	907
Timmer Brothers	305
Timmer, B. F	838
Timmer, Gerhart	522
Tisor, Columbus	305
Torlina, Theodore G	766
Tracy, Philip H	807
Ullery, David E	504
Valentine, Uriah	334
Wagner, Groven & Company	619
Wagner, Jacob G	586
Walker, John E	439
Wall, Francis M	662
Weddle, Darius W	306
Wefler, Peter	901
Weldy, Byron T	532
Wells, Samuel S	245
West, Joseph W	353
White, George W	546
Whitlock, Horace E	869
Widney, John W	691
Wilbee, Edwin M	622
Wilgus, G. Rousseau	315
Wilgus, John H	313
Wilkinson, J. F	911
Williams, Elihu S	234
Williams, H. H	294
Williams, William	820
Winans, Samuel	881
Wise, Hugh	626
Woilerton, Samuel R	301
Wood, Charles A	355
Wood, Charles L	267
Wright, John C	468
Wright, Thomas M	502
Yates, Samuel S	634
Youart, George K	471
Youart, Lucien L	438
Zeller, Theodore J	768

INTRODUCTORY



HE greatest of English historians, Macaulay, and one of the most brilliant writers and profound thinkers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." This is a fact which is becoming more and more recognized as our people advance in education and intelligence, and our own great Emerson, whose name stands at the head of American writers of his day, in carrying forward and emphasizing the great fact expressed by Macaulay, says: "Biography is the only true history." It was for the purpose of gathering and preserving this biographical matter in enduring form that the design for this volume originated.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

Regarding the fore part of this volume, "Part I," which is devoted to a "COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY," but little need be said. The lives of the great men and celebrities of America are so inaccessible to the general public, and are so often in demand without being accessible, that it has been deemed wise to gather together a vast number of the biographies of our nation's greatest men and include them in this work as a fitting preface to the life histories and biographies of the local parties which follow and embrace the latter part of the volume. It is not given to all men to become great in a national sense, but the life history of those who do, makes up the history of our nation, and as such the history of their lives should be in every home and library as a means of reference and education.

COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY.

That portion of the volume devoted to a "COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY," or "Part II," is of the greatest value, and its value will increase as the years go by. In this department of local biography is carried out the object which led to the compilation of this work, in gathering together and placing in enduring form, before it becomes too late, the life history of those who have helped to build up this region and who have taken part in the progress and development in business, political, social, and agricultural affairs. The rank that any county holds among its sister counties depends largely upon the achievements of its citizens. Some add to its reputation by efficient public service, some by increasing its manufacturing or commercial

interests, and some by adding to the general wealth and prosperity in cultivating and improving its lands. To give a faithful account of the lives of old settlers and representative citizens of this region is to write its history in the truest sense. Each year, as it rolls its endless way along the mighty pathway of time, is thinning the ranks of those hardy pioneers and old settlers whose lives are so thoroughly identified with this region. The relentless hand of death, pursuing its remorseless and unceasing avocation, is cutting down, one by one, those whose life histories should be preserved as a part of the history of the growth and development of this region. The necessity for the collection and preservation of this matter, before it becomes too late, is the object of this work.

Instead of going to musty records and taking therefrom dry statistical matter and official generalities, which can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone direct to the people, to the men and women who have by their enterprise and industry, brought about the development found in this region, and from their lips have written the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this department, devoted to LOCAL BIOGRAPHY, will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence widely extended. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells, also, of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy,—"they have done what they could." It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," for the cause and principles they held so dear. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible and lost forever. Great care has been taken in the compilation of this work, and every opportunity for revision possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that they give to their readers a work with very few, if any, errors of consequence.

In closing this brief introductory the memorable words of Carlyle fittingly express the hope, aim, and desire of the publishers in the compilation of this volume: "Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost. Then perpetuate them, not upon wood or stone that crumbles to dust, but chronicled in picture and in words that endure forever."

J.E.JOHNSTON
JAS.LONGSTREET
JOSEPH HOOKER
WADE HAMPTON
JOHN A.LOGAN
SALMON P.CHASE
JOHN C.FREMONT
SIMON B.BUCKNER
R.A.ALGER.

COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
..OF..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

Copyright 1897, by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the convention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804–5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ashburton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY. — As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequaled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years

old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Democrat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe bat-

tles, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people.

JOHN ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he removed to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Conjointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to served this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,

RALPH. W. EMERSON
E. C. STANTON
DANIEL WEBSTER
JAS. R. LOWELL
HENRY W. BEECHER
WENDELL PHILLIPS
HARRIET E. B. STOWE
WASHINGTON IRVING
JOHN G. WHITTIER

for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a delegate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers. When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the American Jurist. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia November 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth $9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of $1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid $40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enormous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicarauguа Transit Company, which had netted him $1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some $10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him $800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of $1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over $100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky —then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough,

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits —adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866;" "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867–70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first locomotive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE, one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond, Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britian and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the department of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834–5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonnock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the immense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809–17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

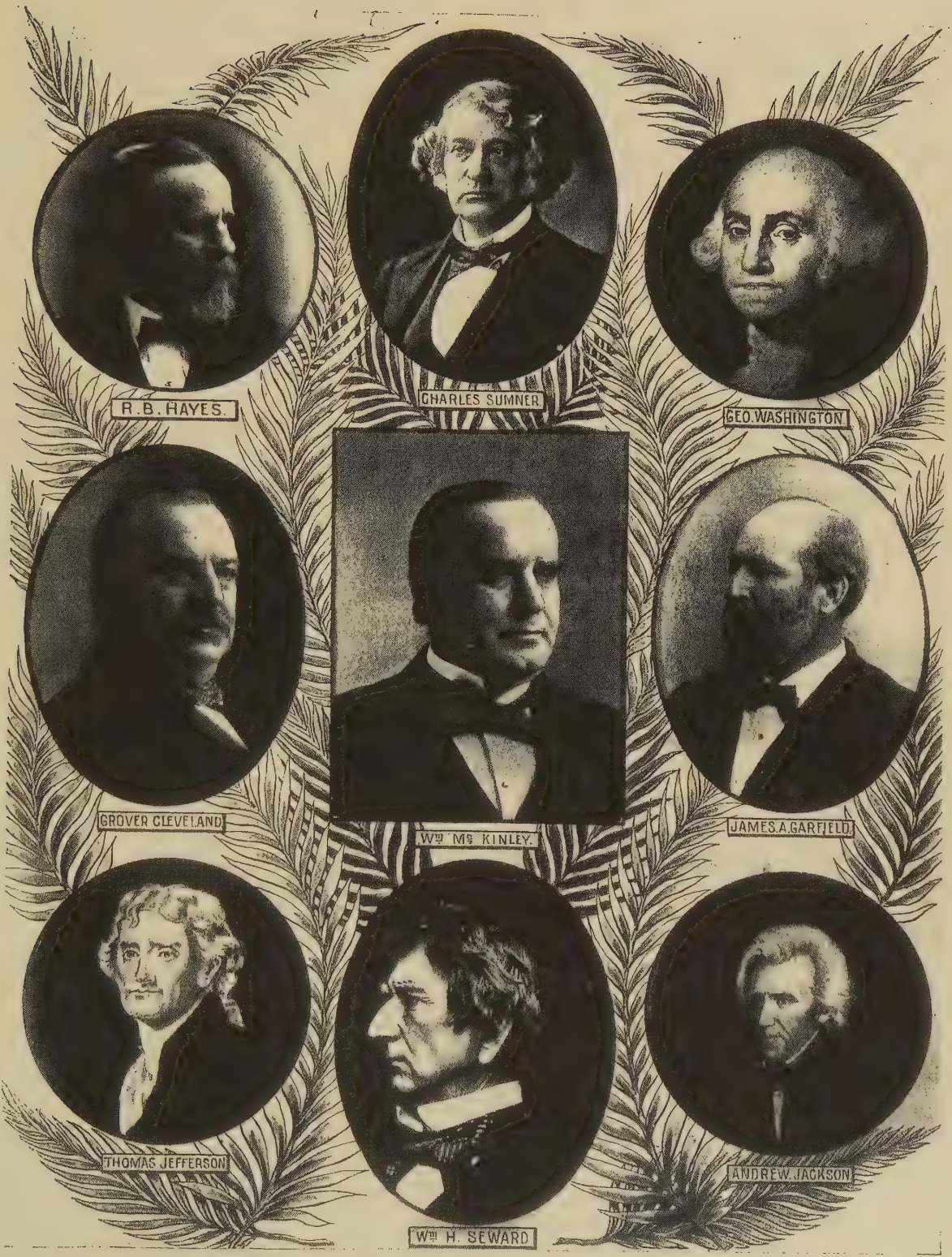
the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784–86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virgiana in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789–97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such


R.B. HAYES.
CHARLES SUMNER.
GEO. WASHINGTON.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
Wm Mc KINLEY.
JAMES A. GARFIELD.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
Wm H. SEWARD.
ANDREW JACKSON.

facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOAH WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782–83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789–93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824–5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatomie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatomie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was pursuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On rejoining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810. During the war of 1812–1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854–56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820–50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leadership, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, nothwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans. The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the Laws Gold Reporting Company when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. — In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of $8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was $3,500,000 of which $2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over $40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to $10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave $1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsyl-

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
Wm LLOYD GARRISON
CYRUS W. FIELD.
EDWIN BOOTH.
HENRY WATTERSON
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
FRED. DOUGLASS
T DeWITT TALMAGE
Wm J. BRYAN.

vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807, of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself out numbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with dilirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dollars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817–18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat-

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19–20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chickamauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in lighthouse construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomatox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jackson, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were wofully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE, one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth ,Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

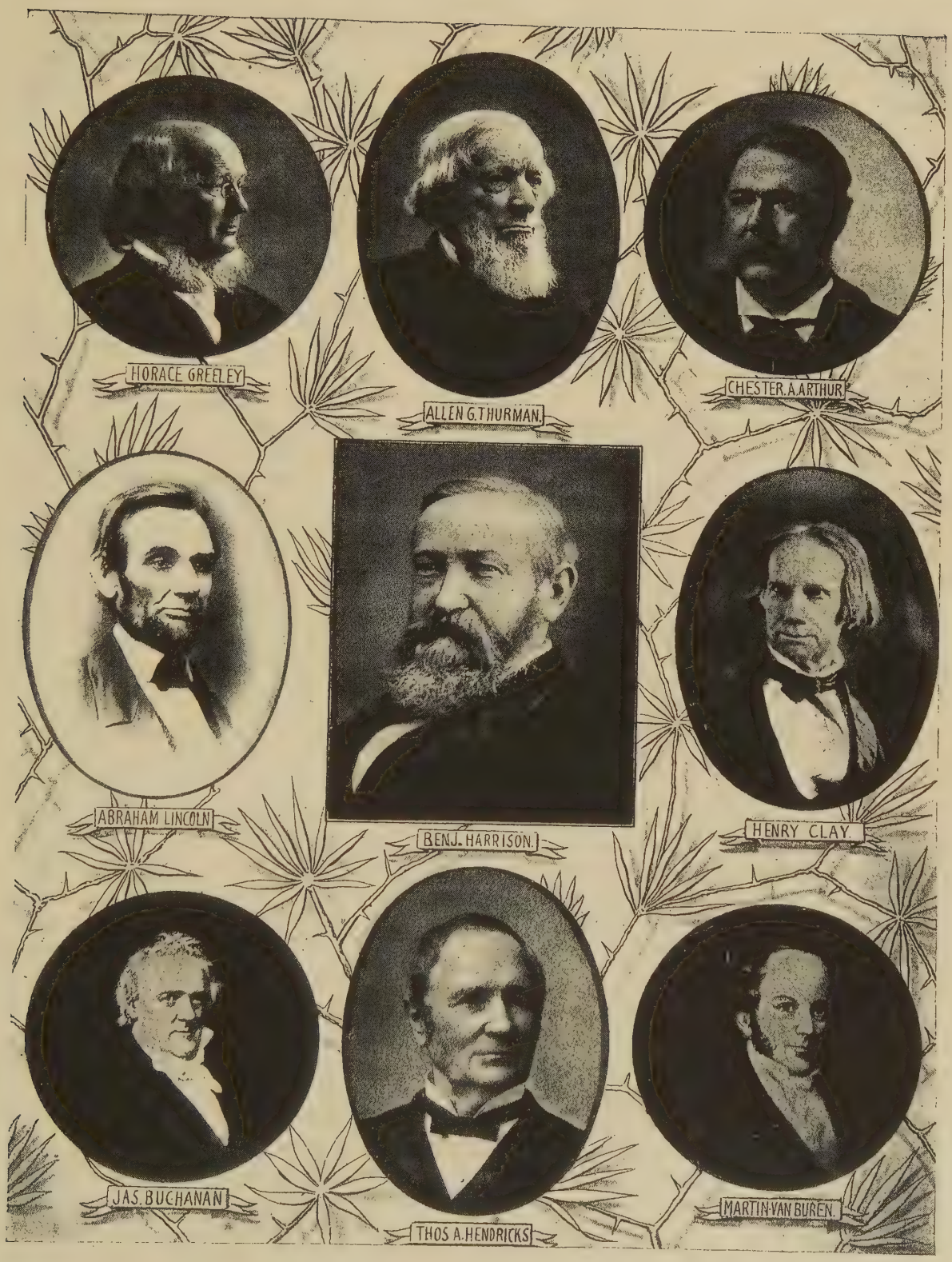
WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19–20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861–65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who


HORACE GREELEY
ALLEN G. THURMAN
CHESTER. A. ARTHUR
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
BENJ. HARRISON
HENRY CLAY
JAS. BUCHANAN
THOS A. HENDRICKS
MARTIN VAN BUREN

had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his return he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about $40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia, Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON;" was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASA GRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of $5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved $2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him $60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term, in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—"The noblest Roman of them all" was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidental possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid tc the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him $40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at $200 per night. His great successes were Virginius, Damon, Othello, Coriolanus, William Tell, Spartacus and Lear. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in 1831–33. During 1833–35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853–54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th aniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839–40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1839. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON, one of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, anserved in the Civil war; was at Bull Run id 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de, camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863–64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864–65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celbrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 189 .

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardijner. The following year he received an inury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania. September 10th he attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flagship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the "Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at $10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault

M. S. QUAY.
COM. C. VANDERBILT
HENRY M. TELLER
WM. M. EVARTS
JOHN SHERMAN
PETER COOPER
W. B. ALLISON
GEO. W. CHILDS
JAY GOULD.

finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company, and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is $8,000,000, and the entire endowment is $20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commodore in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, weilded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magizines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everbody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861–65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exqusite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851–52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854–55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872–74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880–85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merrimac" after she had been fitted up as an ironclad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merrimac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambers street, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for $30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over $72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of $600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mecrantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans. In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811–13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project, the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833–35 and in 1837–41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public questions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of $25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomeroy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries, but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847–8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848–9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A

RUSSELL SAGE.
HENRY GEORGE.
P.T.BARNUM.
C.M.DEPEW.
MARK A.HANNA.
MARSHALL FIELD.
GEO.M.PULLMAN.
ROBT G.INGERSOLL.
S.J.TILDEN.

double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861–62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agricultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.—No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prenticeana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of $50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like Monte Cristo, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomtortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping-

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost $18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a descent upon Manasses, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rear guard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820,

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied iand placed hundreds of millions of dollars n government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emporer Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale College in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853–55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19–20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional convention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-

clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersbur Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812–15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private

volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866–67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to 1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occured May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent

educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In 1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employes, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H W Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838–41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hudgensville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure, Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829–31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832–42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz, that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left $400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left $300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS McINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, under auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVI P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted-preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

"Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a

charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe, then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining — lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates

at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physicial science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860–61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of

W.T.SHERMAN.
JAS.G.BLAINE
OLIVER.W.HOLMES
JOHN.G.CARLISLE
LYMAN.J.GAGE.
P.D.ARMOUR.
BENJ.BUTLER
CHAS.A.DANA.
THOS.B.REED.

his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in 1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to

reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of pursuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clews lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his superior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg,

which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861–2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833–35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the

study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served

three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's stanchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849,

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Sprecklas branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon;" "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In 1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce phillipic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by "Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-

logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magnalia Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthrophy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Peffer was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Peffer was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Peffer was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812–15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH gained his principal fame from he celebrated victory which he gained over the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803–4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to calorics. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrettson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he removed to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less then a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint

and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem." As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of "Confedrit X Roads" fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1, 1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-

struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865–66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney

of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Duchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851–3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the

regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper

wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form "Life in Danbury" and "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." One of his most admirable traits was philanthrophy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of $40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed

attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scoth-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffer-

son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for re-election to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870–71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sherman's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar

refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later etablished a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society, New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was

defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and

WINFIELD SCOTT.
S.F.B. MORSE.
D.G. FARRAGUT.
Wm. CULLEN BRYANT.
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
H.W. LONGFELLOW.
ULYSES S. GRANT.
ROBERT E. LEE.
D.D. PORTER.

settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was

born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Conor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812–15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-

land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

fession. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road. He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoise em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner, miller, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jackknife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881–2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-

ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Whoo!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthrophist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846–7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848–9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but

his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876–7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley administration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being $725,385.. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secretary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover, where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835–37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850–52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures.

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed

him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank op n for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popular, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choatebegan the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" Sybil, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendency in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army She was decorated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1886, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881, and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849–50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Republican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature. In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876, and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrianne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839 until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

PART II.

A GENEALOGICAL

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

MIAMI COUNTY,

OHIO.

MIAMI COUNTY, OHIO.

PROMINENT DEAD OF MIAMI COUNTY

By E. S. Williams.*

THE Lewis Publishing Company, of Chicago, has assigned to the writer the duty of preparing a brief biographical sketch of the prominent citizens of Miami county who are slumbering in the "windowless palaces" of the dead. The duty was gladly accepted, not for the money consideration in the employment, but for the pleasant reason that to the writer it is a labor of love. In beginning the work, we find that many of the best citizens of Miami county, who have lived honored and respected by the people, and whose deaths were mourned as a public misfortune, as well as a sad bereavement, there are but few data from which to gather a sketch that will do justice to their life and full honor to their memory. How much more satisfactory would it have been to the student of the history of first settlers of Miami county, if their deeds of virut and their lives of self-denial and privation had been written before the memory of their heroic lives had faded into misty tales of tradition handed down from father and son, from mother to her children, growing each generation more mystical and uncertain, because human memory is defective. We are living in an age of progress, the mighty demands of the present command absorbing attention, the records of the past receive but little interest, while only philosophers and utopian dreamers anxiously scan the future. Statesmen have degenerated into politicians and party bosses. The scriptural injunction of "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," is being literally accepted, and industriously followed in the mad race for wealth and personal pleasure. The work that is being quietly and effectually accomplished by the enterprise of the Lewis Publishing Company will he appreciated much more in the future than in the present. For there will come an era when the people will love to read the records of their family ancestors.

Prompted by a reasonable desire to know

*The Lewis Publishing Company gratefully acknowledges its indebtedness to Captain Williams, who not only prepared the article on the "Prominent Dead," but is also the author of a number of biographies in this volume, the authorship being accredited him by placing his initials after those which came from his pen.

something of the brave pioneers of Miami county, the writer has gathered from old books and newspapers, and the traditions of family history, some records of the prominent men and women of Miami county, who came here in the dawn of the century that has just closed its record in the book of time.

ABRAHAM THOMAS.

The first character to which we call the attention of the readers is that of the brave old hunter and Indian fighter, Abraham Thomas. He was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1755. His father took his family to the frontiers of Virginia, and Abraham, while yet a boy, became a hunter and a splendid rifle shot. He had no opportunity for even the crude education of those early days, but the boy grew to manhood full of the restless energy of the border hunter and frontiersman, and hence it was not a matter of surprise that, without permission of his parents, he enlisted before he was nineteen years of age, in 1774, in Captain Michael Cressap's company to fight the Indians. Captain Cressap and his brother were noted Indian fighters, and it was the men under their command that killed the family of the celebrated Indian Chief Logan. His pathetic and eloquent recital of that sad event was written by Thomas Jefferson, and now stands as one of the ablest specimens of Indian eloquence. Captain Cressap, afterwards colonel, enlisted his men in the neighborhood of old Redstone Fort on the Monongahela river. He led his men into the Ohio territory up the Muskingum river. The border men met the Indians, had a severe battle, and defeated the red-skinned warriors and pushed on up the Muskingum valley until they reached the Indian town of Wapatomica, which Cressap's men captured and destroyed.

In the fall of 1774 another expedition, led by Governor Dunmore and General Lewis, went into the Ohio territory, the objective point of attack being the Indian towns of old Chillicothe, on the Scioto river. Again young Thomas left home without leave and joined the border army. There was trouble and dissensions in this army because the men doubted the good faith and patriotism of Governor Dunmore, but the Indians were met in battle and defeated. In 1775 the fort and settlement near Wheeling, Virginia, (now West Virginia), was threatened by the Indians, and an appeal for help was sent out to the brave frontiersmen of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Abraham Thomas, with twenty others from old Redstone settlement, went to their relief. The Indians came, but found the fort too well garrisoned for an open attack. They, however, lurked around in the bushes to capture or kill any straggler that might wander from the fort. After a week's confinement in the fort, the alarm had subsided, and the settlers were making arrangements to return to their homes, when the following incident occurred, which we copy from "Abraham Thomas' Recollections," a series of newspaper articles published in the Troy Times, in 1839, and written by Hon. William Bosson, formerly of Troy, afterward a resident of Tennessee, and in his old age a resident of Greencastle, Indiana. These narratives throw much light on the early history of Miami county, and are referred to in a number of histories of Ohio, which indicate how much has been lost by the neglect of the early settlers in having no one to preserve their experience in printer's ink. Miami county owes a debt of gratitude to William Bosson, whose

father owned the mills south of Troy, now operated and owned by Edwards Brothers. The reader will pardon this digression; and the writer will resume the narrative: "Hannah Wheat, an intrepid girl, having gone to her father's cabin for some purpose, saw Indians approaching it. She at once seized a feather bed, threw it over her back and ran for the fort, several shots were fired into the bed, but it proved an efficient shield for her person." The Indians remained for some time around the fort, but finding the settlers watchful and ready for a fight, withdrew.

In December, 1775, Abraham Thomas, when nineteen years of age, was married and commenced housekeeping in the primitive style of pioneers of that day. From 1776 to 1779 the Revolutionary war was fiercely raging and the war spirit reached the frontier, and the British aided and encouraged the Indians to war upon the border men of the colonies. Young Thomas bore a manly part in all the bitter contests of the border, against the British, Tories and Indians. In the meantime the fame of the rich soil and splendid hunting grounds of Ohio and Kentucky spread among the settlers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and early in the spring of 1780 Abraham Thomas was one of a company of brave and enterprising adventurers who, with their families, descended the Ohio river in flat boats, to the falls of the river, where the city of Louisville now stands and where, at that time, General George Rogers Clark had established a strong fort. The journey was dangerous and exciting, but the party safely reached the fort. They left their families at the fort and went into the interior to select homes. They were attacked by the Indians and two of the party killed. The Indians greatly outnumbered them, and they retreated to the nearest blockhouse, which was then called Fisher's Station. Soon after, the Indians returned across the Ohio, and the party went to the woods, built cabins, planted corn and returned to Louisville for their families. In the summer of 1780 General Clark organized an expedition with the object of destroying the Indian villages on Mad river, situated about four miles southwest of Springfield, the county seat of Clark county. These villages were called Piqua, and it was there, in 1768, the celebrated Indian chief, Tecumseh, was born. Abraham Thomas joined the expedition and as one of the best evidences of his standing among the Indian fighters of Kentucky, he was, although only twenty-five years of age, selected by General Clark to act with the celebrated Daniel Boone as a scout for the army. The army reached the mouth of Licking river, and here the writer follows the narrative of Abraham Thomas. "Before the boats crossed to the Indian side, Daniel Boone and myself were taken in the foremost boat, and landed above a small cut in the bank, opposite the mouth of the Licking; we were required to spy the woods for Indian signs. I was much younger than Boone, and ran up the bank in great glee and cut into a beech tree with my tomahawk, which I verily believe was the first tree cut into by a white man on the present site of Cincinnati." After establishing a fort and cabins for a small garrison and stores for the same, the army under General Clark started for Mad river. After a hard march they reached the Indian towns and in a severe battle defeated the Indians, and destroyed their villages and corn fields in such a complete manner that the Indians forever abandoned the site of their old homes. The expedition returned to the fort at the falls

of the Ohio, and Abraham Thomas returned to his family. After corn-planting in 1782, he volunteered in an expedition under General Clark for the purpose of destroying the Indian villages on the Great Miami river, near the present site of Piqua, Miami county, Ohio. The army consisted of one thousand men, and after a weary march they crossed Mad river, near the present site of Dayton, and marched on the east side of the Miami river until they reached a ford not far from the present site of Allen's Mills. There the army was discovered by a party of Indians traveling from Indian villages near the present site of Greenville to the Piqua towns. The Indians fled, leaving their squaws and pappooses in the hands of the soldiers, and among them was a white woman by the name of McFall who had been captured by the Indians in Kentucky. She was restored to her friends. When the army reached the Piqua towns the Indians, panic stricken, had fled, but General Clark destroyed the towns and corn fields, and also sent a party, of which Thomas was one, to burn and destroy a store on the Loramie river, kept by a Frenchman. Captain William Barbee, afterward a prominent citizen of Miami county, was with this expedition. There were five Indian warriors killed, and two soldiers of Clark's army. Here, as on Mad river, Clark made clean work of destroying the towns, which were built by the Shawnees and Miami tribes. Fisher's Station, where Mr. Thomas had his family, was often attacked by the Indians and a number killed. Mr. Thomas did his full share of the fighting.

In 1783 he again volunteered and went with an army of mounted riflemen under the command of Colonels Harrod and McGara on an expedition against the Macacheeks towns near the head waters of Mad river, not far from where West Liberty, in Champaign county, is now situated. The expedition was a complete success, and, with but little loss to the army, a number of Indians were killed, towns and corn fields destroyed. The success of these invasions of the Indian towns, and their destruction, had the effect of disheartening the Indians, and the settlers of Kentucky lived for a few years in comparative security. In 1808, with a small party of neighbors, Mr. Thomas emigrated to Ohio, and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, two miles south of Troy, on what is now called North-Cutt pike. On his farm he established a graveyard, known as Thomas cemetery. Here the dust of the old Indian fighter rests in sight of the "Blue Miami," and within a few miles of the trace he marched with Daniel Boone, as one of the scouts of the brave General George Rogers Clark. Above his grave, on a plain marble slab, is this modest inscription: "Abraham Thomas died April 5, 1843, aged 88 years; a Soldier of the Revolution." Many of his descendants are here and there in Ohio and Indiana, but in the hard grind of existence none of them gave attention to preserving the memory and history of their old pioneer ancestor, and it was only because of the curiosity and interest of the young man, William Bosson, in the old Indian fighter that there is preserved to Ohio and Miami county these "recollections," briefly given in a newspaper article.

Abraham Thomas was a type of Daniel Boone, a splendid marksman, a good hunter, a reliable and trusty scout, a brave Indian fighter, and he was one of the pioneers of Miami county to whom posterity owes a debt of gratitude. The writer will close this

sketch by giving the description of the old pioneer written by Hon. William Bosson, March 27, 1839, and published in the Troy Times: "In this neighborhood lives one who manfully bears up under the experience of eighty-four years. He is yet playful and facetious, though dignified and tolerant; and is altogether one of nature's finished noblemen, such as is rarely to be met with in the more pretending, more polished and higher educated walks of life. This gentleman has been a pioneer in the western forests from his earliest boyhood days. He bore himself manfully in the savage conflicts of early history; and is now the contented proprietor of a small farm where those who can appreciate him love to partake of his frugal though liberally dispensed hospitality, while they listen with delight to his cheerful details of past exposure to the privations and dangers of the wilderness. Books have never been the instructors of this sylvan warrior. Other and more hardy objects of care and solicitude claimed his attention, yet the accuracy of his perceptions, the generosity of his sentiments, and the liberality of his mind, redeem him from the usual destiny of those who, like him, have passed the best years of life amidst the toils and dangers of primitive and belligerent settlements. This is Abraham Thomas, familiarly and endearingly called *'Father Thomas.'*"

JOHN KNOOP & BROTHERS.

Among the first emigrants to Miami county were the Knoop brothers, consisting of John, Benjamin, Christian and Daniel. John was the eldest. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1767. They emigrated to Ohio, then the Northwest Territory, in 1797, and came down the Ohio in a flat boat to Fort Washington, afterwards Cincinnati. Their father was of German descent and died some years before his sons removed to the west. Their mother was a native of Switzerland and emigrated to America in 1732. When they came to Fort Washington early in the spring of 1797 they planted a crop of corn on Zeigler's stone-house farm about four miles above Cincinnati, on land then belonging to John Smith. During the summer John Knoop made two excursions into the Indian country with surveying parties and at that time selected the land on which he lived and died. The above statement is from an article called "Miami County Traditions," written by William Bosson and published in the Troy Times of April 10, 1839, but notes prepared by William R. Saunders, who married the daughter of William Knoop and who lives on the settled by John Knoop in 1797, state that the Knoop brothers came to Fort Washington in 1796 and located a tract of land in Warren county, and that in 1797, when, on a second excursion into the Indian country, he located on what is now section 4, Staunton township, in this county. On his return to Fort Washington they immediately made preparations for their removal, and in connection with other families made the journey up the Miami river, following the trace road over which General Clark traveled in 1872 in his expeditions against the Indian towns of Piqua, on the Miami river, until they came to the bend of the river where the village of Staunton is now located, and there John Knoop, his brothers Henry Girard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tilders established a station for the security of their families. This station was called Dutch Station. It was a stockade

built so as to enclose the cabins of the above named settlers, and for those days it was a rather strong fort, proving an effectual protection against the Indians. It was the first permanent settlement made in Miami county. It became the stopping point for new emigrants to this portion of the Miami valley and here Jacob Knoop was born in 1798. He was the first white child born within what is now Miami county, and was the son of John and Barbara Knoop. The families in this station remained there until 1800. In the meantime they raised crops across the river, opposite the stockade on a prairie that had been cultivated by the Indian's, and was afterwards known as Gahagan's prairie. In the spring of 1800 the settlers commenced improving their land by building cabins and clearing the ground. John Knoop erected on his land in 1800 a cabin with a loft to it, which is still standing, and which the writer visited a few days prior to writing this sketch. It is the oldest cabin now standing in the county of Miami and is kept in good preservation by Mr. Saunders and his wife. It may be a matter of interest to the readers of this sketch, to state where each of the Knoop brothers located. John settled on section 4, where the old cabin stands, near the beautiful home now occupied by Mr. Saunders and his wife. Benjamin Knoop located on the farm adjoining, Lost creek dividing the farms, and his place is owned at the present time by George and Mary Sheets. Christian Knoop located on the farm now owned by Presley Sayers, while Daniel Knoop located on the farm where S. D. Green at present resides. There was, and is yet, a good spring of water on each farm named. After John Knoop had built his cabin he went back to Pennsylvania after his aged mother and brought her to his new home, making the trip of five hundred miles through the wilderness on horseback. She died in 1805, and was buried on the ground selected by herself only a short time before her death. This was the beginning of the Knoop cemetery, where now sleep the old pioneer Knoops and their sons and daughters, by the side of the emigrant woman from the mountains of Switzerland, who raised her boys in the shadow of the Alleghanies. The subject is one worthy of the poet's song as well as of the historian's pen. In the old house built in 1800 were raised seven children: Five were born beneath its clapboard roof; one son, George, the eldest, was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and Jacob, the second son, in the stockade at Dutch Station. All the family —father, mother and seven children—sleep side by side "waiting the judgment day" in the beautiful Knoop cemetery on the bank of Lost creek, close by the old cabin of 1800; and over their graves grow the flowers that were first propagated from the seeds brought from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1797. Each one of the pioneers and their sons and daughters filled a place in the early settlement of this county and are entitled to the gratitude of the present generation. George, the eldest son, died in 1862. He was never married. He was a genial, generous, practical man and was the head of the firm of "Knoop Brothers," or, as they were usually called, "The Bachelor Knoops," the rest of the bachelors being Jacob and John H. Thomas, another son, died in the year 18—; William, the youngest son, was born in 1812, married to Rachael A. Kerr, and reared a family of eight children. Nancy Knoop was born in 1801, and was married to Isaac Sheets in 1824. She was the

mother of six children, three boys and three girls. Elizabeth was married to George Statler, in the year of 1829, and was the mother of two boys and one girl—Samuel K., W. S. and Harriet Statler.

John Knoop, the pioneer, was an active, energetic, enterprising business man, and did much in his modest, unassuming way towards building up and improving Miami county. At an early day he erected a sawmill and gristmill; also a distillery, and his whisky was noted for its purity. In 1816 he erected a two-story brick house as a residence, near the log cabin he erected in 1800. His wife, Mrs. Barbara Knoop, planted apple seeds and raised her own trees for a large orchard. One tree grew to an enormous size, being ten feet in circumference and branches shading over seventy feet. The fruit was similar in color and shape to the popular Maiden Blush apple, but was more acid. Pinks are growing in the cemetery in the spring and summer of 1900, the seed of which was brought to Miami county in 1797. John and Benjamin Knoop married sisters by the name of Holstine. Benjamin raised a large family of sons and daughters. Daniel, a son of Benjamin Knoop, was a merchant and at an early day opened a store in Casstown. Jacob Knoop, Jr., was a surveyor by profession; was elected mayor of Troy and justice of the peace. He also was elected and served as auditor and treasurer of Miami county. Andrew, another son, was an active business man, and became quite a large land holder. Jacob Knoop, Sr., the son of John Knoop, was twice elected county commissioner; George Knoop, when only seventeen years of age, enlisted in the army and served against the British and the Indians in the war of 1812. The Knoop brothers brought the first sheep to Miami county, and in everything pertaining to agriculture and public enterprise they took an active part and did much to lay wide and deep the foundations for the present prosperity of this county. The whole generation were Whigs in politics, and were stanch supporters of Henry Clay. The family sent many soldiers to the front to battle for the Union and the old flag during the late Rebellion. Mrs. Henry Carver, of Troy, and Henry Knoop, of Dayton, are the only survivors of the first generation of Knoops born in Miami county.

John Knoop and Colonel John Johnson, the Indian agent, a sketch of whom appears in this book, were fast friends and often visited each other. The sons of John Knoop, Jacob and John H. Knoop, in 1873, purchased the Statler farm lying in Elizabeth township, consisting of one hundred and sixty-three acres of land. After making some necessary improvements, they transferred it to the county of Miami in June, 1877, for a home for orphan children provided the county would erect the necessary buildings. Miami county has now upon this donation of the "Bachelor Knoops" one of the finest county children's homes in the state of Ohio. The Bachelor Knoops added to the competence left them by their father, the pioneer of 1796, and when they died they left to their heirs the snug fortune of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, yet they were generous to all worthy charities. Jacob was one of the originators of the old State Bank of Troy, which, under the national banking act, was organized into the First National Bank of Troy.

In preparing this sketch of a family that had had so marked an influence upon the past of Miami county the writer is under many obligations to W. R. Saunders.

BARTON S. KYLE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barton S. Kyle was born in Elizabeth township, Miami county, April 7, 1825. In 1803 two brothers, Samuel and Thomas B. Kyle, came to Miami county, Ohio, from Kentucky, each one bringing with him a Bible and an ax. They were backwoods preachers and pioneer farmers. In one of the first records of the Miami court of common pleas, held in Staunton, on the 4th day of July, 1807, in which Hon. Francis Dunlavy was presiding, the Judge recites: "There was produced in open court a certificate certifying that Thomas B Kyle was a regularly ordained minister, and on application a license was duly granted to said Thomas B. Kyle to solemnize marriages according to the law." This Thomas B. Kyle was an uncle of Colonel Kyle, and Rev. Samuel Kyle was his father. Colonel Barton S. Kyle had the usual experience of a boy raised on a farm in Miami county at that early day, but he managed to procure a good education, for he was for a number of years county school examiner, serving on the board of examiners with Prof. William Edwards, whose name is yet a sacred memory with many of the leading citizens of Miami county. Colonel Kyle was a man of fine appearance, large and portly, and possessed a generous, genial disposition, and was very popular in this county. He was a very bright Mason and recognized in southern Ohio as one of the leading members of that ancient order. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability. For six years he was chief clerk in the auditor's office of Miami county, and at the early age of twenty-three years he was appointed deputy United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio. In 1859 he was elected as clerk of the common-pleas court, and served in that office until he entered the army. He was president of the board of education in Troy. In 1856 he was a member of the national convention that nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for president. In the summer and fall of 1861 he was active in recruiting a regiment for the Union army, with headquarters at Troy, Ohio. In October, 1861, the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized and on the 2nd of October, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of that regiment. It was due to his patroitism, energy and untiring zeal that the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry was enlisted, organized and sent to the front. He declined the colonelcy of the regiment, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel. He reported with his regiment at Paducah, Kentucky, in February, 1862, and soon afterward that regiment was ordered to Pittsburg Landing. He was a vigilant and popular officer, beloved by his men. In the bloody battle of Shiloh, on the 6th day of April, 1862, while at his post of duty, he was mortally wounded with a minie ball in his breast. He was warned by one of his officers, when the bullets were falling thick and fast, that he was right in the range of the enemy's fire, but he would not leave his place. Soon after he received the fatal shot. He was conveyed to a hospital boat and died in a few hours. He died as a hero dies; his death lamented by every man in his regiment. His military service was brief, but in that short time he won the love and confidence of his men. Whitelaw Reid said of him, on that fatal day: "Ohio lost no truer, braver man that day than Lieutenant-Colonel Kyle."

COLONEL JAMES HARVEY HART.

James Harvey Hart, the third son of Levi Hart, a pioneer of Miami county, was born in Troy, Ohio, October 1, 1814. He was educated in the Troy schools and Miami University, of Oxford. He studied law with his brother, Judge Ralph S. Hart, and for twenty-five years was a prominent lawyer in Miami county. He excelled perhaps in criminal law, both on account of his sharp insight into human nature and his eloquence as an advocate. He had a state reputation as an orator of much more than ordinary eloquence. In 1850 he was elected from the senatorial district of Miami, Darke and Shelby counties, as a Whig, to the Ohio state senate. In 1857 he was nominated for congress in the fourth congressional district of Ohio, but was defeated by Hon. William Allen, of Darke county, it being impossible to overcome the large Democratic majority of the district. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment October 7, 1861. He was promoted to major April 6, 1862, for gallantry on the bloody battlefield of Shiloh, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel on April 2, 1864. On the 15th of December, 1864, he was desperately wounded, while leading his regiment on the gallant charge up Overton's hill in the battle of Nashville. He was promoted to colonel of the regiment November 29, 1865, but not mustered in as such, for on the 30th of November, 1865, the regiment was mustered out, after a service of four years and two months.

This is in brief the military history of Colonel Hart, but the writer served for many months under his command, and from personal knowledge writes of his qualities as a man and a soldier. He was one of those generous-hearted men that never knew the value of a dollar, only as a medium of procuring pleasure for himself and friends. He was not gifted in military knowledge, and the iron rule of military discipline was irksome to him. It was a task for him when adjutant to learn enough of military tactics to form a regiment into line on dress parade, and when promoted to major he was much of the time on detached duty with a separate command. The men and company officers respected him for his bravery and good heart, and kept order in camp and on the march, but Major Hart never enforced a rigid discipline. In time of battle he never had but one command and that was "Forward," and he led the way. On the 25th of August, 1862, with four companies of the Seventy-first stationed in rifle pits in the town of Dover, Tennessee, he defeated the rebel Colonel Woodward, who had under his command at the time a force estimated from eight to twelve hundred soldiers. It was the same force to which Colonel Rodney Mason had on the 17th of August surrendered six companies of the regiment at Clarksville, Tennessee. Major Hart did not have more than one hundred and fifty effectual men in time of battle, yet without hesitation he engaged the rebel force and defeated them. He was in command of the regiment at the battle of Nashville, and when the order came to take Overton's hill, he formed the regiment, and with his usual command of "Forward," he led them on, and up the steep ascent of Overton's hill until he was shot from his horse and one-third of the regiment was wounded and killed. The men never stopped until the order to fall back was given by the general commanding,

but the rebels were in retreat, and the hill was soon after in possession of the Federal troops. He went with the regiment to Texas and remained there with it through the long hot summer of 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment at San Antonio, Texas; but the regiment was not actually disbanded until its return to Camp Chase, Ohio, when the men and officers were sent home, in January, 1866. Colonel Hart was married in December, 1843, to Miss Mary H. Powers, daughter of Judge B. F. Powers, of Troy. His wife died many years before the war, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Kate Hart Barnett, of Piqua, Ohio, a lady who inherits much of her father's talent. Colonel Hart did not long survive the war, but died in Piqua on the 20th day of December 1867. His memory is yet green and fresh in the hearts of the old veterans of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. DRURY.

John C. Drury was born in Colerain, Franklin county, Massachusetts. Of his early life the writer has but little information, but he was a man of good education, fine business capacity, with a heart full of patriotism, and as brave as he was patriotic. He served a term in the Massachusetts legislature. He moved with his family to Troy, Ohio, in 1855, about the time the D. & M. Railroad was built to Troy. Here he engaged in the mercantile business with the firm of Drury, Coolidge & Jones. He raised Company H, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under President Lincoln's first call for troops, and was commissioned captain of Company H, April 20, 1861. He re-enlisted for three years, June 17, 1861, but resigned from that regiment December 19, 1861. In 1862 he raised Company B, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned captain of that company July 22, 1862. On the 28th of August, 1862, the regiment, without uniform or camp equipage, and without drill, was ordered into Kentucky as part of the force to oppose General Kirby Smith's army. The Ninety-fourth in less than forty days from its organization was in battle, and Captain Drury was therein highly commended for his bravery. On the 8th of October, 1862, he was shot dead at the head of his company in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky.

The military record of Captain Drury is indeed brief, and fateful, but like many other records of the war of 1861, it is that of a man in the prime of life, comfortably situated in a good home, enlisting, fighting and dying for his country and flag. Miami county cherishes the memory of Captain Drury as one of her heroes who fell at his post of duty and died on the battle-field.

COLONEL AUGUSTUS H. COLEMAN.

One of the heroes of the war of the Rebellion whose memory is proudly cherished by the citizens of Miami county is Augustus H. Coleman, the son of Dr. Asa and Mary Kiefer Coleman. His ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, and in every war of the nation from that of 1776 some of the family have been soldiers. Colonel Coleman was born in Troy, October 29, 1829, and received his elementary education in the Troy schools. In June, 1847, he entered as a cadet the Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated a fine scholar, and a thorough soldier in 1851. After his graduation he returned home, and occupied himself in the peaceful life of a

farmer. When President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand men, A. H. Coleman responded, and in forty-eight hours he raised Company D, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with them to Columbus, Ohio, where he was unanimously chosen captain of the company, when they reached Columbus April 26, 1861. Upon the organization of the regiment he was made major, his commission bearing date April 29, 1861. The regiment re-enlisted for three years, and was mustered into service on the 20th of June, 1861, and on the 7th of July was ordered to the Kanawha valley, and attached to the division of troops commanded by General J. D. Cox. Major Coleman was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the 9th of January, 1862. His military education was of great benefit to the regiment, for he was a good drill master, and in a short time had brought the command to such a high standard of drill and discipline that its reputation extended all through the army, and it was always called upon to serve when the duty was hard, and demanded the best drilled troops. There was some dissatisfaction at the rigid discipline, but when the experience of war made the men veterans they appreciated the military instructions of the officer, and loved the man for his thoughtful care of his men and his gallant bravery. In time of danger and peril he was especially vigilant and watchful, and took every precaution against surprise, visiting his picket lines in person, and remaining near the most exposed positions. On the 12th of September, 1862, the Kanawha division, under the command of General Cox, was moving on the rebel lines near Frederick City, Maryland, and in the battle the rebels captured two pieces of artillery. General Cox called to Colonel Coleman: "Will the Eleventh recover those guns?" The colonel formed his men, gave the orders, led the attack, and with a shout of defiance the gallant Ohio boys dashed at the rebels, drove them from the guns, and with the spirit of battle upon them they pressed on the rebel lines, advanced into the city, and only halted in their brave and gallant charge when the enemy was defeated and in hasty retreat. The next day the battle of South Mountain was fought, and the regiment and its colonel won new laurels for splendid work on the field of battle. In that engagement circumstances were such that Colonel Coleman not only showed that he was an efficient commander of a regiment, but he displayed the ability that marks a successful commander, and had his life been spared he would have soon been trusted as a general.

In the battle of Antietam this flower of the chivalry of Miami county died while leading his regiment across the famous stone bridge. On the 7th of September an assault was ordered on the stone bridge, but the enemy's fire was so severe that the troops wavered and fell back. Then came an order from General McClellan, "Carry the bridge at all hazards." The troops were reformed, and the Eleventh Regiment was placed in front, to lead the storming party. Steadily, swiftly and with the resolution to conquer or die, Coleman led his gallant men on the bullet-swept bridge, and there was mortally wounded. Seeing their colonel fall, the regiment wavered for a moment, and then to revenge their colonel's death, they rallied, pressed on, crossed the bridge, scaled the bluffs and drove the rebels from their position. And thus died on the field of honor one of the bravest soldiers Miami county ever sent forth to battle for

the Union and the flag. Before the war he was married to Miss Clara Shaffer, and by this union had two children, Rachael Augusta and George Edwin, both of them married and living in the state of Washington. His widow, after the war, married A. R. Byrkett, an able lawyer, and they are also living in the state of Washington. The Grand Army Post of Troy bears the name of the A. H. Coleman Post. The Women's Relief Corps bears the name of Coleman, and some time in the future the writer hopes that a monument will be erected in the public square of Troy to the memory of the gallant soldiers of Miami county who fell upon the field of battle.

CAPTAIN E. S. WILLIAMS.

Elihu S. Williams was born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, on the 24th of January, 1835, and is the eldest son of Rev. Henry Williams and Elizabeth (Pettigrew) Williams. He worked upon the farm until sixteen years of age, when he started in life for himself. His education was such as could be obtained in the winter schools of the country district in which his parents resided. He worked for Major McCain and Joshua Peck and John Peck, Jr., farmers, residing near Troy, until he got money enough to pay his board for a few months in Troy, when he studied and recited to Prof. Arnett, of Troy, until he was able to pass an examination entitling him to a teacher's certificate, which he obtained from Professor Edwards and Barton S. Kyle, county examiners for Miami county. He taught school in the winter of 1851-52 in Brandt, and in the meantime he continued his studies, reciting to Professor Thomas Harrison, of New Carlisle. After the end of the term he attended the academy in New Carlisle during the spring term. In the summer months he worked among the farmers, and then obtained another certificate from the same examiners in Troy, and taught school in the Kepper school-house during the winter of 1852-53. At the close of his term he again attended Linden Hill Academy, in New Carlisle, during the spring and fall terms, when he again went to work until he earned money enough to pay his tuition for the first and second years in the preparatory school at Antioch College, when his money gave out, and he became discouraged and gave up (much to his regret in after life) his plan or rather hope of obtaining a collegiate education. He went to work again until he earned and saved some money, when in 1858 he commenced reading law in the office of F. P. Cuppy, of Dayton, Ohio, and by working in harvest fields and teaching in the winter he supported himself until February, 1861, when he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio. He then went to Illinois, prospecting for a location, and while there Fort Sumter was fired upon. He returned to Ohio for the purpose of enlisting in an Ohio regiment, but before he reached home Ohio's quota was full. He then located in Celina, Mercer county, Ohio. When the second call for troops was made he enlisted and helped raise Company A, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the 5th of October, 1861, he was elected first lieutenant of the company and was commissioned February 14, 1862, and promoted to captain February 10, 1863. He was in the battle of Shiloh. His captain being slightly wounded on Sunday morning, he had command of the company during the bloody bat-

E. S. Williams

tle of that day, and fought with his troops until night closed the fierce contest. Captain Williams was with the brave Major Hart at Fort Donelson when the rebel colonels, Woodward and Johnston, with their commands, attacked four companies of the Seventy-first and were repulsed. He was with the regiment in all its marches and skirmishes until September, 1863, when, although he was the fifth captain in the line of his regiment, he was sent by General Payne with three companies of the regiment and a section of artillery to take charge of the post at Carthage, Tennessee. The post was established by General George Crook with a division, and afterwards held by General Spears with a brigade. There was a large accumulation of government stores there for the use of the army, which could not be moved on account of the low water in the Cumberland river. The post was thirty-six miles from any other military post, and the Confederate commands of Colonel Hughes and Colonel Hamilton, estimated from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, were in striking distance, but Captain Williams held the post until the river rose, so that the government stores could be removed to Nashville and thus saved. His troops not only held the post, but a part of them, mounted upon horses, captured and "pressed" from the rebels, rendered efficient service in driving the guerrillas out of the country and protecting the loyal citizens of that part of Tennessee. His camp was made a recruiting station for loyal Tennesseeans and Kentuckians and by the spring of 1864 a regiment was recruited, which under the command of Colonel A. E. Garrett did effective service for the Federal cause. By the request of Andrew Johnston, then military governor of Tennessee, Captain Williams was detailed for organizing troops in Tennessee, and remained in Carthage until the close of the war.

After the close of the war Captain Williams remained in Smith county, Tennessee, and engaged in the practice of law. He also took an active part in the reconstruction of that state, and was a member of the first convention held in Nashville for that purpose. In April, 1865, he was commissioned attorney general of the sixth judicial district of the state, and held that position until the summer of 1867, when he resigned to accept the Republican nomination for the legislature to represent the legislative district of Sumner, Smith and Macon counties. The campaign which followed was exciting and at times dangerous, but he was elected by a handsome majority, and received the largest vote ever given to a Republican in those counties. He served two years in what is known as the radical Republican legislature of Tennessee. He took an active part in the legislation of what history calls the Brownlow legislature of Tennessee, and retired at the close of the term with the confidence of his party and the respect of the people. He declined a renomination, and refused to become a candidate for any political office. He remained in Tennessee until 1875, and was an active worker in the Republican party, fighting the battles all the more earnestly, because the party in middle Tennessee was proscribed, persecuted and in a hopeless minority.

In January, 1875, he returned to Ohio and formed a partnership with his brother, Judge H. H. Williams, of Troy, to practice law, and has resided in Troy up to the present time. He continued the practice of law after Judge Williams was elected com-

mon-pleas judge until 1886, when he was nominated by the Republicans of the third congressional district of Ohio as a candidate for congress. The district was then regarded as Democratic by a majority of from five to eight hundred. The Democrats nominated Hon. R. M. Murray, a popular man, who represented the district from 1882 to 1884. After a hard-fought campaign Captain Williams was elected over Mr. Murray by a majority of eleven hundred and thirty-three. In 1888 he was nominated by acclamation, the Democratic candidate being Hon. George W. Houk, a very talented and popular man, a leading citizen and a lawyer of Dayton, Ohio. Again there was a close campaign, and it was expected that Mr. Houk would be elected by a fair majority; but, to the surprise of all parties, Captain Williams received twenty thousand nine hundred and twelve and Mr. Houk twenty thousand four hundred and ninety-seven votes.

In the fifty-first congress Captain Williams was a prominent member of the military committee, and made the record of an able, watchful, industrious member. At the end of the second term the district was gerrymandered, throwing Miami county in a district Democratic by thirty-five hundred majority. Captain Williams was not a candidate, and has not since then been a candidate for any office in the gift of the people. His career in congress was such that he won the reputation of being devoted to his constituents and untiring in his work for the interests of his district.

When he returned to private life he engaged to some extent in the practice of law, but devoted most of his time to journalism, being, since the spring of 1891, engaged in the publication of the Troy Buckeye until September, 1899, when it was sold to W. C. O'Kane and A. S. Hoffman. Under his editorial management the Buckeye prospered and became a valuable newspaper plant. It is for the present generation of the citizens of Miami county to judge of his ability as an editorial writer.

In Smith county, Tennessee, Captain Williams was married, on the 31st of May, 1866, to Alice Gordon, the daughter of Dr. Wiley B. and Virginia (Russwurm) Gordon. Dr. Gordon's father, before the war, was a planter and owned a large number of slaves. His wife's father was General John S. Russwurm, of Rutherford county, Tennessee. Dr. Gordon was a soldier in the Seminole war and a soldier under General Sam Houston in the war of Texas with Mexico. He was a physician, earnestly devoted to his profession and died of cholera in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1849. His wife died in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1841. Two children came to the home of Captain Williams: Olive Gordon and Henry, both of whom were born in Tennessee. The son died in Troy, December 5, 1885. The daughter, Olive G. Williams, is a graduate of the Troy High School, and for a number of years had charge of the local columns of the Buckeye. She has traveled extensively for a young lady, and with her uncle, Judge Williams, made a trip around the world, traveling east until she arrived at her home in Troy. She is a writer of more than ordinary ability.

This biographical sketch is the record of an active, busy life, full of disappointments, with here and there a gleam of success. Whatever has been accomplished by Captain Williams has been due to energy, perseverance and hard work, for nature did not give him genius, nor schools an educa-

tion. He was never ashamed of the poverty of his youth, or the fact that he was a day laborer. For him the energy of youth and the vigor of manhood have passed; there remains only the years of old age and the hope that his life has not been a failure.

JACOB ROHRER.

There are heroes whose names are not inscribed upon historic page, or chanted in sweet lines of poetry, because to them never came the opportunity for the world to know their true worth. Such men, unconscious of their own powers, do well the things that come in their way simply as a matter of duty. Their names may not awaken the admiration of the people of a state, but their neighbors and the community in which they live recognize their ability and respect and honor their judgment.

Such a man is Jacob Rohrer, who is now a resident of Tippecanoe City, Miami county, Ohio, and was born on the 15th day of October, 1815, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Christian and Maria (Farrer) Rohrer. They had nine children, all of whom became useful and respected citizens. His father and grandfather, each of whom was named Christian, were born on the same farm as the subject of this sketch, which land was purchased by an ancestor from the agent of William Penn, and the farm remained in the family for one hundred and fifty years, and passed from the name of Rohrer in November, 1878, by the death of an elder brother of Jacob Rohrer.

The ancestors of Mr. Rohrer emigrated to America early in the seventeenth century. They left the mountains of Switzerland and came to the colony of Pennsylvania on account of the persecution of their religious belief. At that time many in Europe were called to suffer and die at the stake, or to slowly rot and die in deep, dark dungeons, unless sooner released from their imprisonment and life by the rack and torture so freely used by a cruel, bigoted priesthood on all who dared to worship God according to the dictates of their own heart and conscience. The Rohrers had heard of William Penn, the Quaker, whose name is still remembered and will be as long as the Golden Rule is taught and a prayer for the brotherhood of man is offered to the God of peace and love.

When Jacob Rohrer was a boy opportunities for education to a country boy consisted in subscription schools, and fortunate was the farmer's boy who learned to "read, write and cipher to the 'Single Rule of Three.'" His father died before Jacob Rohrer reached his tenth year, and his widowed mother needed her boys on the farm; hence his education was very limited. However, he was fortunate in possessing a vigorous constitution, and when he grew to manhood he was noted for his strength and ability to endure the hard work of the farm in those early days.

In May, 1835, Mr. Rohrer came with his mother to Ohio, and settled on a farm four miles east of Dayton, where he remained for seven years. In 1842 he removed to Miami county, and located on a farm in Monroe township, near Tippecanoe, then a straggling village, which farm he had purchased from Joseph Jones in 1837 for the sum of five thousand dollars, on which he made a payment and gave his note for the balance, which he paid when due. This was his start in life, the begin-

ning of a long and prosperous career. He was a successful farmer, and is now one of the largest land owners in Miami county.

On Christmas day, in 1838, he was married to Elizabeth Kendig, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of John Kendig, an old neighbor in that state. When a boy Mr. Rohrer often rocked the cradle in which the baby, who afterward was his wife, slept. She was his little playmate, but in those days there was little time for romance; however, when Mr. Kendig moved to Ohio, it was not long until the subject of our sketch was his son-in-law. Their home was humble, and their ambition was to pay for the farm on which they settled. He worked on the farm and she in the house, and both attended Dayton market and sold eggs at three cents per dozen and butter at five cents per pound, while his farm products were sold at thirty-seven cents per bushel for wheat, corn at twelve cents per bushel, and hogs at one dollar per hundred weight. Those were the times that tried men's fortitude and perseverance. There was no income then in a farmer's home for extravagance; self-denial and strict economy was necessary to live and save a small sum for the future; but little by little this young couple accumulated until the farm was paid for and money to buy another was in bank, and thus was laid the foundation of what afterward grew into a comfortable fortune.

His beloved wife, the companion of his life, who shared with him the hardships of those early days, and who was with him from early manhood to a ripe old age, passed away February 2, 1894, and her body "softly lies and sweetly sleeps" in the beautiful cemetery near the farm where fifty-two years before was her first home in Miami county. They had three children: Mary, the wife of T. C. Leonard; Ida, the wife of A. R. Garver; and John, who married Miss Rose Benham, and is now living on the old home farm.

Mr. Rohrer was a very successful farmer and a splendid judge of land. He is now one of the largest land owners in Miami county. He has no poor farms, and whenever he purchased a farm that was not well improved, his first building would be a large bank barn. His career as an agriculturist is evidence strong and convincing that while the profits of a farm, judiciously managed, are not large, yet they are always sure, and with proper management during the active years of life a competence for old age can always be obtained by cultivating the soil.

Although Mr. Rohrer devoted the most of his time to agriculture, yet he has given much attention to, and is largely identified with, the manufacturing interests of Miami county. He has for many years owned a controlling interest in Ford & Company's Wheel Works of Tippecanoe City, and served for many years as the president of the company. He is also interested in the furniture factory and strawboard company of the same palce. He is a stockholder in the Troy Buggy Works and also in the Troy Carriage Works, and has also been identified with manufacturing interests in the city of Piqua.

Mr. Rohrer's reputation as a man of sound, careful business judgment was the moving principle that caused him to be associated with the banks of this county. For thirty-seven years he has been a director in the First National Bank, of Troy, and for a number of years he was the vice-president of the bank. He is also a director of the Tippecanoe National Bank, and for a number of years the president of that bank. He was a director in the Firemen's Insur-

ance Company, of Dayton, Ohio. He served for many years as a trustee in the Knoop's Children's Home, of Miami county, and has filled other positions of trust in his county, township and church.

In politics he was a Whig, and cast his first vote for William H. Harrison, in 1836; but when that party passed into the history of "has beens" he united with the Republican party, in 1856, and cast his vote for General John C. Fremont, "The Pathfinder," and has from that time to the present been an active, earnest, devoted Republican. In 1859 he was elected county commissioner, and again re-elected, and served the people of this county in that office to November, 1865. His record in that office was characterized by the same practical sense and good judgment for which he has been noted all his life; and it is yet a trite saying in this county that "if the candidate will only make such a commissioner as Jacob Rohrer we will be satisfied." It was during his term of office that Miami county commenced the system of good roads, and now the county is noted in this state for her good roads, well graveled and cared for under the free-turnpike laws of Ohio.

His ancestors were followers of Simon Meno, but for many years Mr. Rohrer has been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Tippecanoe. In 1846 he hired the brick made and practically built the first Lutheran church in Tippecanoe, and he has been a church official ever since, and largely instrumental in building the present beautiful church edifice of that city, to which he was a generous contributor, personally on his own account and because he regarded it as an offering to the memory of his beloved wife, who was a devoted Christian woman and a member of that church.

The 15th day of October, of this year, Mr. Rohrer will be eighty-five years of age. What changes have occurred in this nation, state and county, it is needless to dwell upon; but it is a satisfaction to sketch an individual life that has in it so much of that which is good and so little of that which is evil as the life of our subject. A man singularly free from ambition, whose character for integrity is without a stain, whose honesty is without question, whose word has always been as good as his bond, whose judgment is respected wherever he is known. In his old age he can look back upon a life in which mistakes were few; its pathway is not decorated with the flowers of fame, but all along its way are the little for-get-me-nots of a record of an earnest, honest, conscientious man. E. S. W.

LEVI HUESTON BUCHANAN.

"The proper study of mankind is man," said Pope, and aside from this, in its broader sense, what base of study and information have we? Genealogical research, then, has its value,—be it in the tracing of an obscure and broken line, or the following back of the course of a noble and illustrious lineage, whose men have been valorous, whose women of gentle refinement. We of this twentieth century, democratic type cannot afford to scoff at or to hold in light esteem the bearing up of a scutcheon upon whose fair face appears no sign of blot, and he should thus be the more honored who honors a noble name and the memory of noble deeds. The lineage of the subject of this review is one of most distinguished and interesting order, and no apology need be

made in reverting to this in connection with the individual accomplishments of the subject himself.

His ancestry can be traced directly back to the royal families of Europe. Hugh Capet, king of France, had a son, Robert, who also ascended the throne and was the father of the princess Adela, who married Baldwin V, of Flanders, and their daughter, Princess Matilda, became the wife of William, the Conqueror, the first king of England. Their daughter, Princess Guidred of Normandy, married William de Warren, who was knighted earl of Surrey by William Rufus, king of England. They had a son, William, the second earl of Warren and Surry, who married Lady Isabel de Vermandois, widow of Robert, earl of Mellent, and daughter of Hubert, fourth count de Vermandois, by Lady Alice, his wife, and the daughter of Hugh the Great, count de Vermandois, son of Henry, first king of France. Among their children was Lady Adaline, or Ada de Warren, who marrried Henry, prince of Scotland. In another branch the ancestry is traced down from Alfred, king of England, through Edward, Edmund, Edgar, Ethelred II, Edmund II, and Edward, the exiled prince of England, whose daughter, Margaret, became the wife of Malcolm III of Scotland and the mother of St. David, king of Scotland, who married Lady Adaline de Warren. Their son, David, earl of Huntington, was the father of Isabel, who married Robert, lord of Annandale, and they were the parents of Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, whose son, Robert Bruce, became king of Scotland. The last named was the father of Mary, wife of Walter, lord high steward, and their son became Robert II, king of Scotland, who married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure, knight of Rowalton. Their son, Robert Stuart, duke of Albany and earl of Monteith and Fife and regent of Scotland, was born in 1339 and died in 1419. He married Lady Margaret, granddaughter of Alan, earl of Montieth, and their son, Murdock Stuart, became second duke of Albany and governor of Scotland. He married Lady Isabel, daughter of Duncan, earl of Lenox, and their daughter, Lady Isabel Stuart, became the wife of Sir Walter Buchanan, twelfth laird of Buchanan.

Forgallus, the one hundred and fifty-sixth monarch of all Ireland, who was killed 718, A. D., by Moroch, king of Leinster, had a son, Conchobhar, prince of Leiman, Modaidh and Londonderry, brother of Mall Frasach, one hundred and sixty-second monarch of Ireland. He died A. D. 773, and from him the line is traced down through Hruagain, Dungan, Cathain and Cathusach O'Cathain or O'Kyan to Dermond O'Kyan, king of the southern part of Ulster. His son was Anselan Buey O'Kyan or O'Bocainain, which name has been anglicized to the form Buchanan. He succeeded as provincial king of south Ulster and took part as a soldier of Turgesius, the Danish general, and his army at Limerick, and with his followers was compelled to flee to Scotland, in 1016. Soon afterward he entered the service of King Malcolm II against the Danes. He so signalized himself in his monarch's service that he gained from him many grants of land in the northern part of Scotland as a reward, among which were the lands of Pitwhonidy and Strathyre, and was recognized as the first laird of Buchanan. He married the daughter of the laird of Denniestown and their son, John, the second laird of Buchanan, was the next in the line of descent, which is traced down

through Anselan, Walter, Gerald, McBeath and Anselan, all of whom were lairds of Buchanan. The last named was chamberlain to Maldwin, earl of Lenox, in 1225, and obtained a charter from him for an island in Loch Lomond, which he called Clare-inch, the slughorn or war cry of the family of Buchanan. His son, Gilbert Buchanan, the eighth laird of Buchanan, was the first to assume the surname. He succeeded his father as seneschal or chamberlain to the earl of Lenox. His son, Sir Maurice Buchanan, knight and the ninth laird, was the father of Sir Maurice Buchanan, who became the tenth laird and married the second daughter of Sir John de Menteith, who died in 1324, and was the second son of Walter Stuart, earl of Menteith in 1258. The third son of Walter Stuart was lord high steward of Scotland, and his wife, Lady Beatrice, daughter of Gilchrist, earl of Angus, and his wife, daughter of Maritius, earl of Menteith. Walter Buchanan, knight, and eleventh laird of Buchanan, had a son, John Buchanan. He married Lady Janet, the daughter of John Buchanan, laird of Lenny, and their son, Sir Walter Buchanan, knight and laird of Buchanan and of Lenny, married Lady Isabella Stewart, granddaughter of Murdoch, second duke of Albany and governor of Scotland. Thomas Buchanan was the third son and younger brother of Patrick, thirteenth laird of Buchanan, from whom he had, in 1461, a grant of the lands of Gartincober. In 1476 he was the first laird of Carbeth. His son, John Buchanan of Easter-Ballat, is a second son and the younger brother of Thomas, second laird of Carbeth, died before his brother, leaving a son, Thomas Buchanan, who succeeded as third laird of Carbeth, in 1555. By his second wife, Janet, a daughter of the laird of Buchanan, he had a son, John Buchanan, of Gartincober, eldest son, who was a half brother of Thomas, fourth laird of Carbeth and a brother of William Buchanan of Blairnborn, whose grandson, Archibald Buchanan, settled in Virginia.

Among the members of the family there is a tradition that at an early date there came from Scotland to America three brothers: William Buchanan, who settled in Pennsylvania; James, who took up his abode in Virginia, and John or George, who became a resident of Tennessee. James Buchanan, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, married Isabella Hall and lived on land which was part of the Ben Burden grant from the crown of England. They had eleven children, as follows: William lived and died on the old homestead; James, who located near the present site of Lockington, Shelby county, Ohio, was married and about 1840 removed to Elkhart, Noble county, Indiana, where he and his wife died; Andrew emigrated to Kentucky and served in a company of mounted volunteers in the service of the United States for seventy days in the expedition under command of Major-General William Henry Harrison near Canada in the war of 1812, when that company was attached to the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, performing his duties faithfully as a soldier, and was honorably discharged from the service on the 8th of November, 1813. Later he removed to Missouri. He was married and his son, James Archibald, resided in Indianapolis, Indiana, in the early '60s. Later he lived for a short time in Piqua, but afterward returned to Indiana. George was the next of the family. John, who remained on the old homestead in Virginia, married Rhoda Corby, of Augusta county, Virginia,

and had a family of eight children. In 1859-60 he visited Ohio, accompanied by his son, John Rice. Jane became the wife of James Parks. Mary became Mrs. Walker and afterward married John Rice. Isabel became Mrs. Scroggan. Hannah married Adam Reed, of Eaton, Ohio. Nancy married John Acton, of Eaton. Paxi Washington married Samuel Pettigrew.

Colonel George Buchanan, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, not far from the natural bridge, April 23, 1781. He was the fourth son of James and Isabel (Hall) Buchanan. On the 23d of June, 1803, he married Nancy Cassady, who was born in Rockbridge county December 16, 1782. They came across the mountains on horseback and settled in Marietta, Ohio, whence they removed to Deerfield, Warren county, where their first child, James Harvey, was born December 20, 1804. The following year they removed to West Milton, Miami county, where they remained until after the Indian war of 1812. During the time of that war George Buchanan raised a company of volunteers and received a commission as captain, having his company enrolled, drilled and ready for service before the formal declaration of war was made. For the protection of the settlers he built a block house or fort, which was called Fort Buchanan, on the present site of Covington. For some time he and his command occupied that fort. He was also stationed at Greenville for a part of the time and after the war he served as an officer in the militia in the early days of Miami county. He was a man of great courage and integrity, strong and fearless and of decided character, and a natural leader, who was recognized as a very energetic and useful man in civil as well as military circles. He purchased a farm on section 6, Newberry township, whither he removed his family in 1830, there residing until July 20, 1862, when he died, respected by all who knew him. The old sword and epaulets worn by Colonel George Buchanan are now in possession of George David Buchanan, of Sidney, Ohio. Their presentation to the present owner was made in a very impressive manner. In the summer of 1861, just a few weeks before his death, when he had grown too feeble to walk without help, he left his bed and crept on his hands and knees up the stairway. True to the character of the successful army officer, he did not make known to any one the purpose of his mission up stairs, but a little later he came into the room where the family were assembled and addressing his grandson, whom he always called by his middle name, said: "David, I have brought down my sword and epaulets, which I carried in the war of 1812, and placed them in the bureau drawer of the west room. You will find them in the second drawer from the bottom. I present them to you as a keepsake to remember me by. I want you to keep them as long as you live. The sword is in its scabbard and I want you never to unsheath it unless in defense of your country."

The children of Colonel George and Nancy (Cassady) Buchanan were: James, who was born December 20, 1804, and was married January 5, 1826, to Joanna Hall, eldest daughter of William and Mary (Cammack) Hall; George Washington, who was born December 21, 1805, and died in infancy; William Madison, who was born February 10, 1807, and died in infancy; Alexander Hueston, who was born October 26, 1809, and died in infancy; Isabella, who was born January 11, 1811, and be-

came the wife of Nathan W. Perry April 30, 1829, and died May 12, 1854; Mary, of Rochester, Indiana, who married Frederick Sinks, and after his death wedded Adolphus Stone; John Harrison, who was a twin brother of Mary, and died in infancy; Eliza Jane, who was born January 31, 1815, and is the deceased wife of George Dively, her death having occurred May 28, 1892; Nancy, who was born April 16, 1816, and died in November, 1886, and was the wife of James McClary; David Jackson; Hannah Lavinia, of Macy, Indiana, who was born May 21, 1819, and became the wife of Job Stahl, and after his death wedded W. A. Horton; and Cynthia Ann, who was born May 15, 1822, and died October 18, 1848.

James Harvey Buchanan, the eldest child of Colonel George Buchanan, was married January 5, 1826, to Joanna, the eldest daughter of William and Mary (Cammack) Hall. Her father was born in the Newberry district of South Carolina March 29, 1763, and died March 3, 1858, when nearly ninety-five years of age. His wife, born October 12, 1775, died March 4, 1850, in her seventy-fifth year. They were married in October, 1792, in North Carolina, and their children were James, who was born December 27, 1794, and died December 13, 1854; John, who was born January 8, 1797, and died February 12, 1812; Joanna, born November 1, 1799, and died April 17, 1878; Dorothy, born May 20, 1802, and died February 17, 1859; Mary, born February 20, 1805, and died October 18, 1874; Hannah, born November 1, 1807, and died April 23, 1850; Samuel, born March 12, 1812, and died March 23, 1864; Sarah Ann, born September 14, 1814, and died March 12, 1874; William Hall, born December 27, 1817, and died April 2, 1846. The Buchanan-Hall marriage was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents in Montgomery county, Ohio, and on the 16th of November, of the same year, they removed to a farm which they had previously purchased in Newberry township, Miami county, on a part of which the Union church now stands, while adjoining this is the old burying ground. Only a few acres of the land had been cleared and the improvements consisted of a log house of one room, in which, however, was a fireplace with a hearth of large dimensions, over which hung a long frame, which was a source of curiosity to the children in later years. Here the young couple lived, developing not only their farm but also characters worthy of the highest respect. Their home was frequently the place of entertainment for ministers who visited the settlement, and oftentimes religious meetings were held in their dwelling. As the years went by several additions were made to the house, a story was added and portions built, until now it is a large and roomy old homestead, rich in its memories, standing on a hill among tall trees, many of which were planted by the grandfather; but whether the house was large or small the hearts of the inmates always extended a warm welcome to visitors and the bountifully spread board furnished many an inviting meal, for Grandmother Buchanan was well known throughout this and adjoining counties for her superior ability as a cook,—a talent which has been inherited by her daughters. James Harvey Buchanan was a carpenter, and in addition to building his own house and making his own furniture he frequently worked at his trade in his vicinity and also near West Milton, while his good wife managed the affairs of the family

and farm until his return. She was a woman of excellent executive ability, well qualified for her work. Both lived to an advanced age and witnessed the remarkable growth and improvement of the county. Here amidst the vicissitudes inseparable from the pioneer life, in a home which soon became the center of art and culture, they reared the majority of their six children.

The children of Colonel Buchanan's youngest child are: William Warren Volney, who married Phœbe Dye and has children; George Preston, who married Eliza Gibson and afterward Susanna Tobias, having children by both marriages; Mary, wife of John Nicholson, by whom she has two children; Mary, wife of Wesley M. Deboe; James Harvey, who died in 1848; and Nancy Jane, who became the wife of J. King and has children.

The children of William W. V. and Phœbe (Dye) Buchanan are: Alvin Curtis, who married Anabel Shoemaker and has children; James Dorsey, who married Emmazetta Cox and has children; Carra Belle, wife of Jeremiah S. Shearer, by whom she has children; Anne Catherine, deceased; and Frank and Lulu, twins. The former married Olive Orchard.

The children of A. C. and Anabel (Shoemaker) Buchanan are: Warren Thomas, Mary Belle, Eva Viola, Kate Dye, Augusta Rebecca, William Leonard, Charles Franklin, Marguerite, George David and Emma Estella.

J. D. and Emmazetta (Cox) Buchanan have five children: Bessie Pearl; John Robinson, deceased; Herbert Ward; Mary Helen and Edna Marie.

J. S. and Belle C. Buchanan have three children: J. Warren and Eva Lulu, both deceased, and Florence Katrina.

Frank and Olive (Orchard) Buchanan have two children: Lenore and Ralph.

G. P. and Mary Eliza (Gibson) Buchanan had three children: William Insco, who married Lulu Williams and has two children, Florence and William Donald; Ralph Lane, who married Charlotte Koster and they have a daughter, Lillian; and Alexander, the youngest, deceased. After the death of the mother George P. Buchanan married Susanna Tobias and has one son, who married Bessie Thompson and has three children, Jean, Hazel and James.

John and Henrietta (Nicholson) Buchanan had two children: Emma Isadore, deceased wife of William Hart, by whom she had two children, Clarence and Eva Florence; William Preston, who married Carrie Shipley and has two daughters, Maude Blanche and Glenna Marie.

A. J. and N. Jennie (Buchanan) King had a daughter, Mabel Adale.

David Jackson Buchanan, the father of our subject, was born October 5, 1817, at Milton, Miami county, and when about twelve years of age went with his parents to Newberry township, where he grew to manhood. He aided in the operation of the home farm, and when his father became too old to care for the property he assumed its management and continued its cultivation until 1875, when he removed to Covington, where he lived until the death of his wife, October 16, 1885, when he moved back on the old farm, where he lived until his death, July 18, 1899. He married Minerva Hershbarger, the wedding taking place in 1846. The lady was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1818, and with her parents came to Miami county, Ohio, when a little maiden of six summers. She was a daughter of John and Rachel Hershbarger, both natives

of Virginia, whence they emigrated to Miami county in 1824, locating in Newberry township, where the father entered a tract of canal land, now owned by Uriah Rhodes. He died in March, 1858, in his seventieth year, and his wife died May 6, 1859, at the age of sixty-nine years. Their children were as follows: Rachel Ann, who died at the age of three years; Levi Huestion; John A.; George David, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts; James E., who is living in Toledo, Ohio; and William Perry, of Philadelphia.

Levi H. Buchanan, whose name introduces this review, was born February 10, 1849, and was reared amid pleasant home surroundings. He acquired his preliminary education in the Hart school, No. 13, and completed his studies in Covington. He was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, early becoming familiar with the labors of the field and meadow, and in his youth he also learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a time. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Susanna Seas, the marriage taking place in Newberry township January 11, 1872. She was born March 17, 1850, near Georgetown, Miami county, and is a daughter of Jacob and Christina (Mishler) Seas, who resided in Newberry township. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan has been blessed with four children: Oren Francis, who was born June 2, 1873, and is living in Newberry township, married Cammie Zimmerman and has one child, Otis Ray; Elmer Ray, born October 16, 1877, is at home; a son born January 9, 1881, died in infancy; Alpha Earl, born February 4, 1890, is now attending school.

About 1875 Mr. Buchanan located on his share of the old homestead farm and resides in the picturesque old residence which for many years has looked forth on the surrounding country, a mute witness of the changes that have occurred through the past decades. When his father died, in Covington, Mr. Buchanan assumed the management of the entire farm of one hundred and sixty acres and operated it until it was divided, about 1882. He is an enterprising and progressive farmer and is an esteemed citizen, who is found true to every relation of life. He and his wife hold membership in the Dunkard church, and in his politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL S. WELLS.

Samuel S. Wells is now living a retired life in Tippecanoe City and well merits the rest that is accorded him, for his life has been an active, useful and honorable one. He is numbered among the native sons of Miami county and is one of its oldest residents, for his birth occurred in Monroe township, on the 8th of February, 1821, so that the period of his connection with the county covers seventy-nine years. His father, Silas Wells, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and spent his boyhood days in the Old Dominion. He was married there to Miss Elsie Skinner. They had two children, born in Virginia, Thomas and Richard, the latter now deceased. Determined to seek a home in the Buckeye state, they journeyed by team to Miami county in 1819, locating in Monroe township. They first lived with his father, Samuel Wells, who had come to Ohio a few years previous. Later Silas Wells removed to a wild tract of land, upon which he erected a log cabin, containing one room. The

upper story or loft was reached by a ladder, the doors were hung on wooden hinges and the furniture was not only primitive, but scanty. They experienced the various hardships and trials of pioneer life, but eventually their labors brought to them capital which enabled them to add many comforts and conveniences to their home. The father died in the eighty-second year of his age. In his family were ten children, eight sons and two daughters.

Samuel S. Wells was reared on the old homestead farm until he had attained his majority. He worked in the fields and meadows through the summer months and in the winter season pursued his education in the subscription schools, having to walk a mile and a half to the school house. There were also social pleasures enjoyed by the pioneers that are unknown to the citizens of this day and their busy lives were thus not unmixed with joy. On leaving the parental roof Mr. Wells began learning the cooper's trade and became an expert workman. He followed that business for about eighteen years and then returned to the old homestead farm where he lived for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Shelby county, Ohio, but after a few months returned to the old homestead, where he continued for two years. He then traded his farm for property in Tippecanoe City, but afterward moved to another farm in Monroe township, where he remained for four years. Subsequently he lived upon still another farm, and a part of the year 1897 he spent in Tippecanoe City. Once more he became identified with agricultural pursuits, but in November, 1899, again came to Tippecanoe City, where he is now living retired, enjoying the rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

In 1843 Mr. Wells was married to Miss Caroline Lavy, and to them have been born eight children: Harriet, Matilda, Emma, Margaret, Libbey, Jefferson, Walter Grant and Eva. Mr. Wells is still the owner of sixty acres of land. He has served as trustee of Monroe township for one term, and in politics he has long been a Democrat. He holds membership in the Christian church and takes an active interest in its work. His life has been an honorable one over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He is undoubtedly one of the oldest native sons of Monroe township and through the passing years has watched the continual growth and improvement of the community, bearing his part in the work of advancement wherever he has found an opportunity. He receives the respect of young and old, rich and poor, and this work would be incomplete without the record of his life.

DANIEL H. KNOOP.

No name is more inseparably connected with the history of Miami county than that of the Knoop family, for its representatives have been identified with the growth and development of this section throughout the century. Mr. Knoop, whose name introduces this review, was one of the most extensive and successful farmers in Lost Creek township, and was prominently identified with other interests and public affairs which contributed to the general prosperity and welfare of the communty. He was born at Dillsburg, near Williams Mills, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1806, and was a son of Jacob and Frances (Hursh) Knoop, who were also natives of

the Keystone state. His grandparents were American born, but his great-grandparents were natives of Germany. Jacob Knoop lived and died in Pennsylvania, but the mother came to Ohio with her son, Daniel, and died in the Buckeye state. In their family were six children, but all have now passed away.

Daniel H. Knoop spent the first twenty-four years of his life on the farm in Pennsylvania, but in 1830 he came to Ohio. His brother, Christopher, had already come to this state, having located in Wayne county. Daniel H. Knoop made the journey on foot and returned to Pennsylvania in the same manner. In 1832 he again came to Ohio, this time accompanied by his mother and sister Ann. His mother acted as his housekeeper until his marriage. She died in Clark county, Ohio, and was buried in Black cemetery, north of New Carlisle. The sister became the wife of Jacob Fortney and both she and her husband died in Clark county. On the first trip Mr. Knoop, of this review, joined a man at Columbus, who was a drover taking cattle to Baltimore, and worked for him for eight dollars per month. He and his mother had sold the old homestead in Pennsylvania, but as he did not report favorably on Ohio they decided to re-purchase it and gave five hundred dollars more than they had received for it. In 1832, however, Mr. Knoop again came to Ohio with his mother and sister, having the second time sold the Pennsylvania homestead. They made the journey by wagon, bringing with them their household goods, containing an old barrel churn, which had been purchased in Baltimore in 1816 and was used in the family until after the marriage of Albert Knoop, in 1880, and it is still in his possession.

Daniel Knoop purchased land in Lost Creek township, which had been entered from the government, in September, 1807, by Richard Palmer, and came into possession of our subject on the 17th of September, 1832, the transfer price being five hundred dollars. There has been but one transfer of the title, the original patent being written on parchment and signed by Thomas Jefferson, president, and James Madison, secretary of state, and is now in possession of Albert Knoop. Their first home was a frame residence, built on a stone basement. Mr. Knoop had some capital and energetically went forward with the work of improving his farm, his mother acting as his housekeeper until after his marriage. She then spent a portion of her time with her daughter, Ann, the wife of Jacob Fortney, of Clark county, where she died when well advanced in years.

In 1842 Mr. Knoop was married to Miss Cassa Jackson, of Elizabeth township, who was born March 1, 1810, and was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Criddlebaugh) Jackson, who were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio at an early day. They had a family of eight children. Mr. Knoop was in the possession of a fine farm at the time of his marriage and thereon he and his wife resided throughout his business career. He, of course, carried on his farming operations in primitive style in that early day. His son, Albert Knoop, can remember how the father with a few of his neighbors, reaped a field of rye, using an oldfashioned sickle, and one of the men who took part in the work was Jacob Hufford, who is still living. He resided upon one of Mr. Knoop's farms, there making his home for twenty-one years, during which time he accumulated a handsome competence. Mr. Knoop

had one hundred and sixty acres of the old homestead farm and the greater part of the land was under a high state of cultivation. In 1861 he erected the present buildings and all of the improvements upon the place stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. In early life he had learned the trade, both of tanner and cabinet-maker, and frequently made cradles and coffins for the people of the neighborhood and attended the funerals for miles around. His services as a coffin maker were in demand, especially during the cholera epidemic, which raged violently in Miami county. All alone, at midnight, he carried to his burial the father of Isaac Clyne, who died of that dread disease. His old account books show several interesting items, including the making of coffins, cradles, and other products of the cabinet-maker's skill. As the years advanced Mr. Knoop prospered in his business affairs, and in addition to the old homestead became the owner of three other farms, all in Lost Creek township, together with three hundred and sixty acres in Indiana. In company with Daniel Knoop, a relative, William Green and William Burton, he built and owned the Troy & Casstown pike. This was four miles long, was constructed in 1850 and was continued as a toll road for twenty years, proving a profitable investment. Mr. Knoop favored the plan of the county owning the pike and extended the system. In early years he was frequently called upon to act as trustee and to various public positions of honor and trust. He was a director of the National Bank of Troy for nine years, was the director of the hydraulic works and at one time held five different directorships. He was also township trustee for several terms and at all times was faithful to the county's good. In early life he gave his political support to the Whig party and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, in 1834, and afterward voted for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison. In his last days he was a Prohibitionist and took an active interest in every movement that advanced the temperance cause.

Fifteen years prior to his death, he rented the farm and removed to Casstown, where he lived retired until called to the home beyond. As his children started out in life he gave to each a deed to a farm and in this way and by sale he disposed of nearly all of his property during his life time, and according to his own ideas. He held decided views on all questions that interested him, but never attempted to convert others. For sixty years he was connected with the Lutheran church of Casstown, becoming one of its charter members and throughout much of that time acted as one of its officers. He was well read, but did not enjoy argument or dispute and was rather quiet and reserved. He was never concerned in a lawsuit or neighborhood quarrel and attended closely to business, and in leisure hours enjoyed the comforts of his home and the companionship of his family. In November, 1890, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, with whom he had traveled life's journey for almost half a century. She was born March 1, 1810, and was therefore in her eighty-first year. Mr. Knoop survived her until May 20, 1897, and passed away in his ninety-first year. He had retained his mental faculties unimpaired to the last and was a genial old gentleman, who received the respect and veneration which should ever be accorded to old age. His life had been a quiet, yet use-

ful and honorable one, and over the record of his career there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil.

In the family of Daniel and Cassa Knoop were five sons: Henry C.; Josiah; George, who died at the age of sixteen years; William M., who died November 24, 1899, and Albert, who is living on the old homestead. Albert Knoop was born December 18, 1849, and was the youngest of the family. He spent the days of his childhood with his parents and pursued his education in the public schools and in the summer months aided in the work of the farm. Soon after attaining his majority he was given charge of the home farm and here has been passed his entire life. He was married, February 18, 1880, to Miss Mary Stewart, a daughter of William and Ann (Wilson) Stewart, of Elizabeth township. Their union has been blessed with four children: Wilbur Stewart, who died at the age of four years and four months; Walter Wellington; William Lauren and Albert Kenneth. The parents are members of the Lutheran church, in which Mr. Knoop is serving as deacon. In the community they have a very large circle of friends.

Mr. Knoop's father deeded him the old homestead and they occupy the residence which was built in 1860. Albert Knoop, however, has erected a new barn and has made many other valuable improvements, including the placing of two thousand rods of tile upon the wet tracts which he has thus converted into rich and arable fields. The homestead contains one hundred and sixty acres. To this Albert Knoop has added thirty-five acres and another small tract, so that he now has two hundred and eighteen acres, all in one body. He makes a specialty of raising corn, wheat and clover, and in addition he is engaged in feeding cattle and sheep. He has also bought and shipped hogs and other stock to some extent. He is a stockholder in the Troy National Bank and is a wide-awake and enterprising business man, thoroughly in touch with the progressive spirit of the times. He was reared in the faith of the Republican party, but for several years has voted with the Prohibition party and has attended its county, district and state conventions. He was also in attendance at the national convention at Cincinnati. As a citizen he manifests a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding and advancement of the county. All who know him esteem him for his sterling worth and he well deserves mention in connection with the history of one of the most honored pioneer families of Miami county.

HENRY CLAY KNOOP.

Henry Clay Knoop is now living retired in Casstown. His entire life has been passed in Miami county and the fact that his warmest friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his career has ever been an upright and honorable one. He was born on the old family homestead, adjoining the village of Casstown, December 4, 1843, his parents being Daniel H. and Cassa (Jackson) Knoop. His boyhood days were spent in the country and the work of the farm occupied most of his attention. He pursued his education in the public schools of the neighborhood and enjoyed the sports in which boys of that time indulged. He watched with interest the progress of the war, and, in 1864, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, enlisted in Company I, One Hun-

dred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, at Washington, for three months service. On the expiration of that period he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, in which he was made sergeant. In February, 1865, the regiment was sent to the Shenandoah valley, where it was largely engaged in guard duty, spending much of the time at Winchester. After Lee's surrender it was sent to Washington and stationed in that city on guard duty throughout the summer or until October, 1865, when, with his command, Mr. Knoop received an honorable discharge, after about one year's service.

After his return home he engaged in the operation of his father's farm on the shares until 1869. On the 23d of February of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Almeda Odaffer, of Lost Creek township. She was born in that township December 7, 1848, and was a daughter of John and Mary (Sword) Odaffer, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Miami county at a very early day. Her parents had a family of nine children, namely: Elizabeth, wife of John Price, of Clark county, Ohio; Catherine, wife of M. Bennett, of Springfield, Ohio; David, deceased; Harriet, wife of J. Routzahn; Eleanor, deceased; Sarah, deceased wife of Alexander Long; Emeline, wife of William Bemer, of Iowa; Mary, deceased wife of D. J. Whitmore; and Mrs. Knoop.

Upon his marriage Mr. Knoop's father gave him one hundred and eighteen acres of land, two miles north of Casstown, and for thirty years he engaged in farming there. As his financial resources increased he made other investments of real estate, becoming the owner of a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres in the same township. At length he sold both properties and came to Casstown, where he is liivng retired in his pleasant home. Mr. and Mrs. Knoop had two children, but their son, Charles V., died February 2, 1897, at the age of twenty-six years. He was graduated in the Troy High School, in the class of 1892, and, after teaching for one year in Lost Creek township, he entered the Ohio State University as a member of the sophomore class. Although never rugged, he was very energetic and of a studious nature, and was well advanced in his class work. His health, however, at length compelled him to put aside his text-books. He contracted a heavy cold which developed into lung trouble, and, hoping to be thereby benefited, he went to Texas where he spent two winters. The first time he returned home was on Decoration day of 1896, at which time he had apparently fully recovered. He had gained much in weight and had the appearance of enjoying perfect health, but he soon began to fail again and once more went to Texas, but after a few months he was brought home, his death occurring two days later. He was a young man of excellent ability, of strong purpose and laudable ambition, and his loss was a great blow to his family. The daughter, Mary C., was graduated in Wittenberg College, in the class of 1896, and is now at home with her father. The mother died after a brief illness, December 13, 1899. Her many excellent characteristics had endeared her to all who knew her. She was devoted to her family, was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and in her life exemplified her belief. Mr. Knoop was also a member of the Lutheran church for many years, and for some time has held the office of deacon. He is a

member of the present board of trustees, and has filled that position altogether for about fifteen years. He has also been township treasurer and his duties have ever been discharged in a prompt and faithful manner. He gave his political support to the Republican party until 1896, and was often a delegate to its conventions, but his sympathies were with the free silver people, and in consequence at the last election he voted for Bryan. It would be difficult to find a resident of Miami county more widely or favorably known than Henry Clay Knoop, who has spent his entire life here. He has therefore been a witness of much of the growth and development of the county, and has noted its wonderful progress along many lines. His active aid and co-operation have been given to many movements for the public good, and he is regarded as a reliable and substantial citizen.

FRED REHMERT.

As the name indicates, Mr. Rehmert is of German birth. He was born near Reandel, Germany, on the 5th of February, 1848, and is the younger of two children, whose parents were John H. and Sophia (Domes) Rehmert. The father was twice married, his first union being with Miss Hutteson, by whom he had three children: William; Mary, widow of Frank Troupe, and Caroline, widow of Henry Martin. In the Fatherland John H. Rehmert was engaged in the manufacture of knives, but after coming to America followed the blacksmith's trade. In 1853 he bade adieu to friends and native country and with his family took passage on a sailing vessel, which, after a voyage of seven weeks, dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. He thence made his way to Dayton, and after a few days spent in that city came to Staunton township, Miami county, where he resided until called to his final rest.

Mr. Rehmert, whose name introduces this review, was reared on the home farm and since the early age of eight years has made his own way in the world. He began working for his board and clothing, and during the winter season for two years was allowed the privilege of attending school. On the expiration of that period he was given five dollars per month in compensation for his services. He continued to work as a farm hand until 1863, when he began farming on his own account, operating rented land for two years. In connection with his brothers, William and Henry, he then purchased a farm of one hundred and one acres, the purchase price being eleven thousand six hundred dollars. Together they carried on business there until 1872, when Fred Rehmert moved to Washington township and rented a farm for six years. He then came to the place where he has since lived, having one hundred and thirty-nine acres of rich land on section 2, Staunton township. He carries on general farming and tobacco growing, having from five to seven acres planted to tobacco. He also buys and sells cattle, and in the various branches of his business has met with a creditable degree of success.

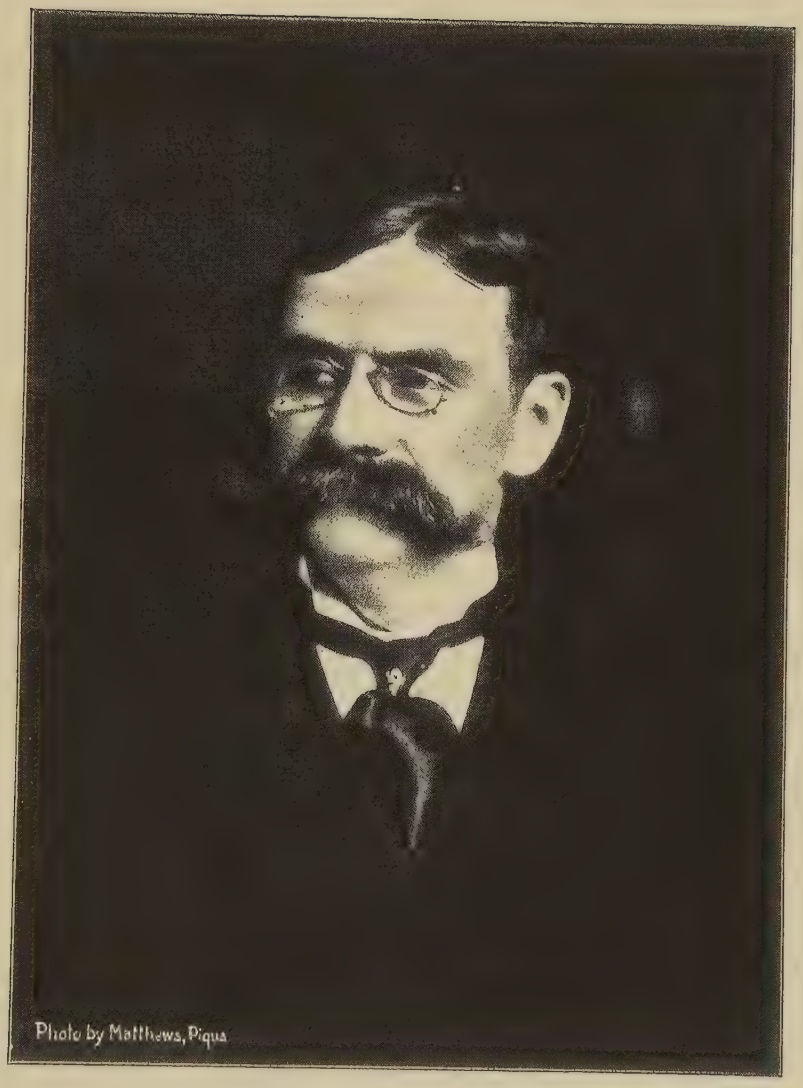
In 1872 Mr. Rehmert was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Myers, who was born in Troy, and their union has been blessed with two children: Charles, who assists in the operation of the home farm, and Minnie, the wife of John Martin. The son was married, in February, 1900, to Lena Lampman, daughter of Christopher and Lena Lampman, of Alcony, Elizabeth town-

ship. In 1897 Mr. Rehmert was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 13th of June, of that year, at the age of forty-two years, her birth having occurred on the 4th of July, 1855. On the 27th of September, 1898, he was again married, Miss Lizzie Kropp becoming his wife. She was born in Geiselberg, Bavaria, Germany, September 23, 1864. She was the daughter of Adam and Mary (Heckman) Kropp, who left their native land April 9, 1871, and came direct to Troy, Miami county, arriving there May 9, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Kropp are still living in Concord township, two and one-half miles west of Troy. In politics Mr. Rehmert is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, so that he is capable of supporting his opinions by intelligent argument. He has served as road supervisor and for about eight years acted as superintendent of about four miles of the Dayton & Carlisle pike. In religious belief he is a Lutheran, and at all times gives his support to those measures which are calculated to promote advancement along material, social, intellectual and moral lines. He is himself a self-educated and self-made man and whatever he has achieved in life is due to his own well-directed efforts. He has won a creditable position as a leading and reliable agriculturist of Staunton township, and his home stands as a monument to his thrift and enterprise.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY.

Prominently connected with the industrial interests of Piqua is William H. Bailey, who is the efficient and capable manager of the Piqua rolling mill. A native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurred in Pittsburg, on the 26th of July, 1844. His father, Thomas Bailey, was a native of England, in which country the grandfather owned a large factory. The father was reared in the land of his birth, and afterward became manager of a silk factory, holding that position until 1839, when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, believing that he might better his financial condition in the "land of the free." Taking up his abode in Pittsburg, he engaged in the dry goods and notion business for several years. He then purchased a farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, wishing to rear his family away from the detrimental influences of the city. He spent the greater part of his remaining days there and died at the ripe old age of eighty years. He was quite successful in his business affairs, accumulating a comfortable competency. He was a Democrat, but never took an active part in politics, and religiously he was connected with the Episcopal church. He married Ann Elizabeth Thompson, a native of England, in which country their marriage was celebrated. She survived her husband fifteen years and passed away at the age of eighty. She, too, was a member of the Episcopalian church and was very active in its work. She had eight children, two of whom were born in England and six in America. Five of the number are now deceased and three are yet living, namely: Martha, wife of James Hunter, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; William H.; and Thomas, who is connected with the rolling mills of Alexandria, Indiana.

William H. Bailey spent his life on his father's farm between the ages of eight and seventeen years, and during that period pursued his education in the common schools



W. H. Bailey

At a later day he secured employment in a rolling mill in Pittsburg, occupying a very humble position, but his close application to business, his trustworthiness and efficiency won him promotion from time to time. He remained with his first employers for twenty-two years, and at the time he severed his connection with that firm he was in charge of a department. He left that position in order to accept the superintendency of a rolling mill in Pittsburg, and for ten years was manager of the Republic iron works. Removing westward, he then accepted the management of the Midland steel works at Muncie, Indiana, successfully conducting that industry for three years. On the 27th of June, 1895, he came to Piqua and took charge of the mills at this place, and has since been manager of the extensive industrial concern with which he is now connected. He has never missed a day since accepting his present position, and has carefully guided the interests and affairs of the mill, his reliability being recognized by the company, who repose the utmost confidence in him and entertain for him the highest regard.

On the 23d of July, 1868, in Pittsburg, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Vinie Craig, of that city, and their union has been blessed with three children: George T., who travels throughout the United States as a salesman for the Republic Iron & Steel Company, of Chicago; Annie, at home; and Viola P., the wife of W. Edward Clark, who is in the engraving business in Pittsburg. Mr. Bailey served on the election board while residing in Pittsburg, and is a Republican in his political affiliations when questions of state and national importance are involved, but at local elections, where no issue is up before the people, he votes for the men whom he regards as best qualified to care for the business affairs of the municipality. Socially he is connected with Delaware Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., of Muncie, Indiana, and with Silver Shield Lodge, No. 403, K. of P., of Muncie, of which he was treasurer. In May, 1900, he became a member of the Elks at Piqua. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Bailey is a man of strong force of character, earnest and reliable, and at all times he is worthy of the public trust and confidence.

WILLIAM PATTY, M. D.

Certain characteristics are indispensable to the successful physician. He must not only possess a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of medicine, but must be very accurate in applying its principles and must have an abiding sympathy, which is the outcome of an earnest desire to help his fellow men by alleviating human suffering. As Dr. Patty is wanting in none of these requirements, he has won prestige as a representative of the calling to which his energies have been devoted through life. He was born in Butler township, Montgomery county, Ohio, December 30, 1827, and is a son of Charles and Phœbe. (Pearson) Patty, both natives of South Carolina, in which state their marriage was celebrated. In 1808 they joined a party of emigrants and made their way to Miami county, Ohio, but afterward moved to Montgomery county. The Doctor's father was a poor man and began working on a farm by the day or month in order to support his family. When, through his earnest labors, he had acquired a little capital, he purchased land, becoming the owner

of the farm upon which the Doctor was born. There was a log house upon the place and the land was somewhat improved. He continued its cultivation until 1843, when he came to Miami county and purchased the farm in Newton township now owned by Joshua Coates. There he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred September 23, 1848. In his business affairs he had been very sucessful and at his death he left an estate valued at over thirty-five thousand dollars. His life demonstrates the possibilities that lie before all who are ambitious and desire to succeed and who are not afraid of hard work. He not only operated his farm, but also conducted a store in Newton township, and his industry and business qualifications brought to him a very desirable financial reward. He died at the age of sixty years, and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens. His wife was born August 5, 1768. This worthy couple had the following named children: Mary, who was born in July, 1808, and became the wife of Benjamin Furnas; Rebecca, who was born in March, 1810, and died at the age of twelve years; James, born March 12, 1812; Enoch, born November 8, 1814; John, born April 15, 1817; Annie, born April 15, 1820; Mark, born April 20, 1825; William, born December 30, 1827; and Phoebe, who was born April 16, 1830, and is the widow of Levi Jay. She makes her home in Lyons, Kansas, and she and her brothers, Mark and William, are now the only living representatives of the family.

Mark Patty spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm, and in 1849, when news of the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope was received, he became imbued with a desire to try his fortune there. Accordingly he made his way to New York and thence to California, landing at San Francisco, where he engaged in prospecting and mining for a year. He then returned to Ohio and continued his residence in this state until 1857, when he went to Kansas. He was a member of the "vigilant committee,' of that state and took an active part in the development of the locality in which he made his home. He entered land near Madison and was engaged in the stock business until 1873, when he removed to Joplin, Missouri, where he was connected with zinc and lead mining for four years. He then sold his interests in those mines and became owner of some copper mines, which he operated for two years. On the expiration of that period he traveled by team to Colorado, and on the south fork of the Arkansas river was engaged in prospecting and mining for two years. He next went to New Mexico by team, and in that territory was engaged in prospecting and mining for six years. On leaving that place he took up his abode at San Diego, California, where he has conducted a ranch for two years, and has also carried on mining.

Dr. Patty, whose name introduces this record, has been dependent upon his own resources from an early age. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen years, and followed that pursuit through the winter months for five seasons, while in the summer he worked upon the home farm. He had early become familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and was an able assistant in planting and harvesting the crops; but not wishing to make that pursuit his life work he determined to enter the medical profession, and at the age of twenty he became a student in the office of Dr. Bear,

of Vandalia, Ohio, with whom he remained for one year. On the expiration of that period he entered the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, in which he was a student during the scholastic year of 1853-54. He next went to Pattytown, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and also operated a sawmill from 1854 until 1860. In the latter year he located at Laura, Miami county, where he began the practice of medicine, and in 1866 he came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since made his home.

The Doctor was married in February, 1849, to Miss Sarah Jane Dowell, daughter of Charles and Nancy Dowell. Her father, Charles Dowell, emigrated to Ohio from North Carolina at an early date in the settlement of this county. Nancy Dowell was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and her father was Solomon Waymire, a prominent citizen of that county. Unto Dr. Patty and his wife were born five children: Charles M.; Horace, Mary B. and Edgar: the last three named, are deceased; and William O. The mother of these children died May 22, 1892, and on the 1st of April, 1894, the Doctor was united in marriage to Mary J. Beech. In connection with his practice he was financially interested in a grain elevator at Pleasant Hill from 1879 until 1883. His time and attention, however, has been given almost entirely to the practice of medicine since his graduation, and he has met with desirable success in his chosen calling. He has always kept abreast with the progress which has been made by the followers of the medical profession, and his labors have been attended with excellent results. His skill and ability are widely recognized and his patronage has been justly merited.

In conversing with the Doctor the writer learned that he was originally a member of the Society of Friends, but in his marriage he married contrary to the discipline of that organization and was therefore disowned from being a member of that church. Holding liberal views on the subject of religion he united with the Christian church, which has no creed but the Bible. He said he thought he was making a great advance in the way of reform and progressive and liberal Christianity, but experience has taught him that churches do not move forward with advance only when such thought becomes popular so that it is a necessity to their existence. He believes that the time has come "when churches should advocate the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men, and that they should not use the devil and hell to frighten the people but should teach that there is an omnipresent God in whom we live and have our being."

In 1863 he received a commission from Governor Todd as captain of Company B, First Regiment, Ohio Mounted Infantry, in Miami county. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, and in 1865-66 he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and received his diploma as a physician and graduate of that institute. In 1880 he was elected a director of the Dayton, Covington & Toledo Railroad Company.

He has always taken an active part in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city, has co-operated in many movements for the public good, and from 1893 until 1899 he was the efficient and honored mayor of the town. His administration was progressive and practical, and won him the commendation of all concerned. In politics he has ever been independent. Socially he is a member of the Masonic order of Pleasant Hill. His record is that of a

man who has by his own unaided efforts worked his way upward to a position of affluence. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and his capability and fidelity have gained for him the support and confidence of the community in which he lives. Without the aid of influence or wealth, he has risen to a position among the prominent men of his community, and his native ability and personal energy have gained for him a competence and the respect and confidence of all who know him. Many may differ from him in religion and politics, but all concede and respect the honesty of the men. E. S. W.

JOHN E. SMITH.

The present efficient and popular mayor of Piqua, Ohio, is a man whose worth and ability have gained him success, honor and public confidence. He is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and his devotion to the public welfare has made him a valued factor in public life.

Mr. Smith was born in Paris, Kentucky, March 28, 1836, and is a son of the Rev. Luther and Lucretia (Caldwell) Smith, the former a native of Hollis, New Hampshire, the latter of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Eli Smith, a Congregational minister. John E. Smith of this review spent his youth in Logan county, Ohio, where he attended the district schools and later the Union school, at West Liberty, and completed his education at the Geneva College, at Northwood, Logan county, Ohio. On leaving school he embarked in mercantile business at West Liberty, and on the 17th of June, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Isabel Glover, a daughter of J. M. Glover, of that place. To them have been born the following children: M. Glover; Smith, cashier in the Third National Bank, of Piqua; Luther C., a lumberman in Kentucky; William L., a photographer of St. Mary's, Ohio; Isabelle G., wife of C. H. Bryan, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Thomas, Eugene and Dwight, who died in childhood.

After his marriage Mr. Smith continued to engage in mercantile business at West Liberty for a number of years, but finally disposed of his interests there and moved to his farm in Logan county, where he made his home for ten years, his time and attention being principally devoted to the breeding of short horn cattle. In 1894 he came to Piqua, and has since taken an active and prominent part in public affairs. He is a pronounced Democrat in politics, and on that ticket was elected mayor of the city in 1897 and re-elected in 1899, being the present incumbent. He has proved a very capable and popular officer, as he is affable and courteous in manner and possesses that essential qualification to success in public life, that of making friends readily and of strengthening the ties of all friendships as time advances. Religiously he is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Piqua. His wife passed away May 22, 1900, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss.

ELLIS H. KERR.

Ellis Hamilton Kerr, attorney-at-law of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, was born in Vandalia, Montgomery county, Ohio, February 10, 1855. He is the son of Jonathan T. and Matilda (Westlake) Kerr. The father of our subject was the son of James Kerr, a soldier in the war of 1812, who married Sal-

lie Thompson, whose thrilling and eventful history is one of interest to the descendants of the early settlers of Miami county. His grandfather, George Kerr, was born in the count of Kerry, Ireland, and emigrated to America previous to the Revolutionary war, in which he took part as a soldier in the Continental army. After the war was over, he came to Ohio and was one of the first settlers in Marietta, and later, in 1813, removed to Lebanon, Ohio. The father of E. H. Kerr removed from Vandalia to Lost Creek township, in this county, and from there in 1862 removed to Monroe township, in this county, and settled on a farm in section 16 of that township.

On that farm E. H. Kerr passed his boyhood years, receiving what education he could from the country schools. He received a certificate to teach school at eighteen years of age and taught school for two winters.

He was married to Miss Etta Tenny, of Vandalia, Ohio, September 27, 1874. She received her education in the common schools of Ohio, and was a successful teacher. There have been born to this union three children: Loran A., Vera Mae and Raymond A. With a worthy ambition Mr. Kerr and his wife were determined to give their children a good education. The eldest son, Loran A., completed the classical course and was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, in the class of 1900. The only daughter, Vera Mae, graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in the class of 1899, and also graduated in the classical course at Boston University in the class of 1900. The youngest son, Raymond A., is a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and will graduate in the class of 1902.

In 1879, at the age of twenty-four years, Ellis H. Kerr removed to Tippecanoe and read law with his brother, J. A. Kerr, and afterwards entered the Cincinnati Law School, in which he was graduated with the class of 1885. He formed a partnership with his brother, J. A. Kerr, which continued until January 1, 1891. Since that date he has had no partner, but by close attention to his business he has succeeded in building up a good paying clientage and his practice extends to all the courts of the state and in the United States courts. He has been connected with a number of very important cases. One of much local fame was the case of John W. Underwood versus the village of Tippecanoe, involving the liability of municipal corporations for defective streets, which was carried through all the courts to the supreme court of the state, and he was successful in every court. He also was one of the attorneys in defense in the celebrated case of the state of Ohio versus Jefferson Shank, indicted for murder in the first degree, which occupied the common pleas court of Miami county for three weeks and attracted much public attention. Mr. Kerr is noted for his fidelity to his clients, the zeal and energy with which he prosecutes or defends every case entrusted to his care, and although living in a village six miles from the county seat, he has a large and lucrative practice, and stands high with the Mimi county bar as an able and honest lawyer, and has made and saved in his practice a handsome competence.

In politics Mr. Kerr is a Democrat, and while not an extreme partisan he takes an active part in every campaign. He has been nominated by his party for prosecuting attorney and probate judge, and in each campaign received the full party vote with an addition of personal friends from other par-

ties. He has served five terms as mayor of Tippecanoe City, which is Republican in its politics. Twice he was elected without opposition. He has served as city solicitor four years. Mr. Kerr is in the prime of his manhood and is a man of high morality and sterling worth. His children are educated, and before him is a bright future.

E. S. W.

JACOB HORTHER.

Jacob Horther was born in Germany, in the province of Bavaria, on the 26th of June, 1823. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm, and in 1845 he sailed for America, having determined to seek a home and fortune in the new world, of whose advantages and privileges he had heard such favorable reports. After forty-two days spent upon the water the vessel in which he took passage reached New York harbor, and a few days later he arrived in Cincinnati. From that place he made his way to Brookville, Indiana, where he learned the cooper's trade, and in 1847 he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he was employed at his trade as foreman of a shop. In 1862 he arrived in Miamisburg, where he conducted a hotel for three years. On the expiration of that period he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, and it has since been his home. Industry has been one of his conspicuous characteristics, and it is this quality which has gained him the comfortable competence which he now enjoys. His farm comprises ninety-nine acres of land in Newton township, where he carries on general farming. The soil is rich and his practical methods of cultivation have resulted in securing good harvests.

While in Cincinnati, in 1846, Mr. Horther met an old school friend, Miss Margaret Herzog. The acquaintance was gladly renewed and in course of time their love was plighted and they were married. Their union has been blessed with eight children: Theressa, now deceased; Catherine; Mary; Margaret; Jacob B.; Conrad H.; Dennis; and Louisa. For thirty-five years the family have resided upon the farm which is yet their home, and as early settlers of the community they are widely known. Mr. Horther is a member of the German Lutheran church. The determination which he formed in early life to come to America he has never had cause to regret, for in this land where opportunities are unhampered he has steadily worked his way upward and has secured a comfortable home and many friends.

BYRON CRAMPTON.

Byron Crampton is deserving of mention in connection with the industrial interests of Covington, where he is successfully engaged in the manufacture of boilers, and also owns a sawmill which is operated by his sons. Each legitimate industry augments the commercial prosperity of a community and thereby adds to the welfare and happiness of the locality in which it is established. No longer is the history of a country a record of wars and conquests but an account of business enterprises, and the victories now won are those of mind over matter. Every energetic and resolute business man who conducts his enterprise with strict regard for the ethics of commercial life becomes a valuable factor in his community, and such a one is Mr. Crampton.

A native of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, he was born on the 6th of December, 1846, and is a representative of one of the

old families of that locality. His grandfather, Joseph Crampton, was of Quaker faith and died near Richmond. His father, Jonathan H. Crampton, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, October 12, 1819. He acquired a good education and was a self-made man whose success in life resulted from his own efforts. He learned the carpenter's trade and in early life also carried on agricultural pursuits. He was connected with mercantile interests, as a dealer in dry goods and groceries, at Pennville, Indiana. Subsequently he engaged in contracting and building in Indianapolis, and eventually removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, becoming actively identified with the building interests of that city. Many substantial structures, both in the Hoosier and Badger states, stand as monuments to his thrift and ability. He died in Grand Rapids, March 1, 1888. His wife, who was in her maidenhood Miss Sarah J. Dunham, was born in Lebanon, Ohio, and was a daughter of Joseph Dunham, an Indian agent at Logansport, Indiana. He was there stationed during the Indian wars and acted as commander of some troops. He was of English descent and belonged to the same family as Lord John Dunham. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crampton were born eleven children, namely: Joseph, who died in 1860; Samuel, who died in Richmond, Indiana; Byron; Mrs. Dunham, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Abraham, who died in childhood; Ann, wife of William Fowler, who is living near Logansport, Indiana; Mary, wife of Henry Myers, of Indianapolis; John, also of Indianapolis; William, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Charles, of Detroit; and Augusta, who died when about twenty-four years of age.

Byron Crampton, whose name forms the caption of this article, acquired his preliminary education in the common schools and later pursued his studies in Greenmount College. His father, a very intelligent man, gave him every opportunity possible to secure an education, moving his family to the town for the winter months in order that his children might have the superior advantages of graded schools. The parents were of the Quaker faith and in consequence opposed to war, so when fifteen years of age Byron Crampton ran away from home in order to enlist in Company A, Thirty-Sixth Indiana Infantry. His father, however, went to Indianapolis and compelled him to return home, but the spirit of patriotism burned bright within his breast and he was resolved to be a soldier. Again he ran away from home, this time joining Company G, Seventy-First Indiana Infantry. He managed to serve that time for nineteen months when his father again compelled him to leave the army. While at the front, however, he had gained considerable knowledge of military life and its experiences, having been taken prisoner at Rich Mountain. Later he was paroled and returned home, where he aided in raising Company L for the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. He was promised the first lieutenancy of the company, but unfair treatment deprived him of this honor. For some time he served on detail service in the quartermaster's department in Indianapolis, and then was taken to his home by his father. He remained for two months, when once more he offered his services to the Union, joining Company I, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, as a private for three years. He received a detailed permit as drill master and served in that capacity for eight months, after which he joined his regiment at Dalton, Georgia, remaining with that command throughout the Georgia campaign. He par-

ticipated in twenty-six different engagements, including the battles of Richmond, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Neal Dow Church, or Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. His regiment was discharged in June, 1865, but he was transferred to Company K, Fifty-Seventh Indiana Infantry, and was on duty in Texas until discharged at Victoria, that state, on the 14th of December, following.

When the country no longer needed his services Mr. Crampton returned to his home and began work as a machinist and boiler-maker. His father operated a woolen mill, and prior to going to the front Mr. Crampton was employed in the mill except when attending school. After his return from the war he was employed for a time as a railroad engineer until his marriage, which occurred in October, 1867. He then removed to a farm, but after spending one year in agricultural pursuits he accepted a position as foreman of the woolen mills at Connersville, owned by P. H. and F. F. Root. Subsequently he came to Covington, where he worked for one year in a woolen mill and then spent four years in the hub and spoke factory. On the expiration of that period he established and for one year operated a soap factory. Later he purchased and operated a threshing machine, and has since engaged in that line of business in connection with his boiler-making shop, on the corner of South Main and Bridge streets. He is also agent for the Brownwell Company of Dayton, manufacturers of steam engines, boilers and sawmills, and is agent for the Superior Gas Engine Company of Springfield, Ohio. He has built up an excellent trade and his patronage is steadily and constantly increasing.

In October, 1867, Mr. Crampton was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Bottorff, of Covington. She was born March 17, 1847, in Darke county, Ohio, a daughter of Henry Bottorff, who was born in Pennsylvania. He followed blacksmithing for a time in Darke county, but during the girlhood of Mrs. Crampton he came to Covington. In her maidenhood his wife was Mary Ingle, better known as Polly Ingle. She was a daughter of Captain John Ingle, who served in the war of 1812. Unto our subject and his wife have been born six children, namely: Dora and Dona, twins, the former the wife of Lieutenant H. E. Finfrock, an officer in the Spanish-American war, and the latter the wife of William Finfrock; Oscar, who was accidentally killed when sixteen years of age; Warren B., who married Cora B. Aspinall; William, who is at home; and Mamie, wife of Lewis C. Neth.

The home of the family is a very commodious and pleasant residence, which was erected by Mr. Crampton in 1888. He is a member of Langston Post, G. A. R., of Covington, and has served as its chaplain. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and for two years has served as a member of the Republican county central and district committees, doing all in his power to insure the success of his party. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has served as assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school for seven years, and at all times gives his support and co-operation to every movement calculated to prove a benefit to the community along social, material, educational and moral lines. He is as true to-day to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the

old flag upon the battlefields of the south. The indomitable determination which he showed when the country was in danger and he felt that his services were needed at the south has characterized his entire career, and has led to his success in business affairs.

ALBERT M. ROUTSON.

Among the well-to-do farmers of Newberry township, Miami county, is Albert Mack Routson. The family name was originally spelled Routzahn, which signifies its German origin, and his grandfather, Jacob, spelled the name Routzon. The father of our subject, Thomas Routson, was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and in company with his brother George he came to Ohio, living here with his brother, who had entered land in Newberry township. Not long afterward, however, Thomas Routson took up his abode in Covington, where he learned the tailor's trade, following that pursuit until his death. He was an industrious, energetic man and accumulated considerable property. During the war of 1812 he was a member of the state militia, and was stationed at Covington. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, and in his political affiliations was a stanch Whig. He married Jemima Russell, whose birth occurred in Wayne township, Darke county, or in the state of North Carolina. She was a daughter of John Russell, who came to Darke county from South Carolina and settled in the wilderness, in what is now Wayne township, Miami county, where he spent his remaining days. Mrs. Routson died in Covington two weeks after the death of her husband. Their children were: Emeline, who became the wife of John Holcomb and died in Piqua; Albert M., of this review; and Jemima, who became the wife of Robert Chappel and died in Piqua in 1863.

Albert M. Routson first opened his eyes to the light of day in Covington, on the 2d of December, 1840, and was only three years of age when left an orphan. He afterward lived with his grandfather, Jacob Routzon, with whom he remained until ten years of age, after which he resided with his uncle, David Routson, in Shelby county, Ohio, for five years. Subsequently he lived with his uncle, William Finfrock, of Clayton, in whose store he was employed for six years. His education was obtained in an old log school-house in Lorain township, Shelby county, and among his first teachers were Rev. George Shaffer, Jonathan Hahn and Stephen Ballinger. He continued his education in Clayton under Jacob Knouff and Mr. Freshour, and when eighteen years of age put aside his text-books to enter upon the practical duties of business life. He began work at the carpenter's trade as an employe of Peter Hartle, and later was in the service of Reuben Routson and Noah Rouch.

During the time of the civil war, however, he put aside all personal considerations and enlisted on the 22d of August, 1862, as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, under Captain J. C. Ulery and Colonel J. Warren Keifer. The regiment went into camp at Piqua and was ordered to Parkersburg, Virginia, but after two weeks went to Clarksburg and thence to New Creek and Moorefield. On that march Mr. Routson contracted a severe cold, which was relieved by a liberal use of honey, prepared by his comrades. He would not have been able to ward off illness if it had not been for the canteen of "John Barleycorn," purchased from an old woman just before

he started on the march. In camp at Moorefield for a short time, he then started on the march with his comrades through the Shenandoah valley. They met a company of guerrillas, with whom they had a severe skirmish, but ultimately reached Winchester. In the meantime Lee had avoided Hooker and with his troops proceeded to Winchester, where one of the hotly contested battles of the war occurred. On the second day of the battle, while they were retreating before the rebels, a shell burst over Mr. Routson's head and threw him to the ground with great force. He with difficulty regained his feet and staggered on, but at length reached the fort in safety. The Union troops were entirely surrounded by the Confederates and the next day had to cut their way through the rebel lines. General Milroy's forces divided, part going to Harper's Ferry and the others to Bloody Run, Pennsylvania, Mr. Routson being with the latter division. On the 4th of July orders were received to proceed to Gettysburg, and while on the way they met some of the Union cavalry troops who had three hundred rebel prisoners. What remained of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment was detailed to escort the prisoners to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and thence by steamer to Fort Delaware. Later they went to Philadelphia and Baltimore, where the One Hundred and Tenth acted as provost guard for General Tyler for three weeks. Later they spent three weeks at Camp Tyler. In the meantime the remainder of the regiment had gone to New York to quell the riots, after which the command was ordered to Culpeper, Virginia, from which place Mr. Routson went with a wagon train to Centerville Heights. The little train was shelled by the enemy while on the way. The regiment went into camp at Culpeper, Virginia, for the winter of 1863-64, and in May of the latter year proceeded to the Wilderness, where occurred the hotly contested seven-days battle. In that engagement Major McElvain was killed, Mr. Routson being the last one with him before his death. Captain Keifer was also wounded, and the loss among the men was very heavy. Later our subject participated in the battle of Spottsylvania, where General Sedgwick was killed and the troops were confined there continuously for days. At that place the sixth corps supported General Hancock at the "Bloody Angle." The next battle was at Cold Harbor and was followed by a sharp charge at Petersburg, where they later went into winter quarters. The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment belonged to the sixth corps, third division and second brigade, and it was this corps that broke the enemy's lines, while the One Hundred and Tenth regiment was the first over the breastworks. Mr. Routson made an important capture of a wagon and four mules, and in the wagon was a trunk which contained accoutrements for the rebel officers. He opened it and took out clothing, a fife and a small Bible bound in red leather, and the last named he has still in his possession. At the battle of Sailor's Run he again made a capture of a four-mule wagon. For bravery displayed on the field of battle at Petersburg he was promoted to the rank of corporal, and was given a thirty days' furlough. He then rejoined his regiment at Petersburg, and was present at Appomattox Court House at the time of Lee's surrender. He likewise participated in the battle of Fisher's Hill, was on the skirmish line and had a narrow escape from death. In June, 1865, he received an honorable discharge at Washing-

ton, D. C., and with a most creditable military record, after being mustered out at Columbus, he returned to his home. Again he took up carpentering and followed that pursuit for some time.

Mr. Routson was married December 15, 1868, to Miss Susanna Hinline, of Shelby county, who died in 1869. On the 15th of September, 1872, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Maria D. Apple, of Darke county, daughter of John W. Apple. Their children are: Deberga Catherine, now the wife of Henry Reed, who resides near Piqua; Harriet, wife of Christian Harmony, of Kirkwood, Shelby county, Ohio; Bertha Ann, wife of Peter Rhoades, who is living on the home farm; and Marion Calvin, at home.

After his first marriage Mr. Routson purchased ninety-nine acres of land, sixty-seven of which he still retains. He has engaged in farming for about thirty years and has a well developed property, the richly cultivated fields yielding to him a golden return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. In 1897 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 31st of July. He united with the Lutheran church after his second marriage, and in 1896 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a stanch Republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party. As a citizen he is as true and loyal to his duties as when he followed the starry banner upon the battlefields of the south.

WILLIAM DINSMORE.

William Dinsmore, one of the leading citizens of Bethel township, this county, was born September 25, 1842. He is the son of John Johnston Dinsmore, who was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, December 1, 1805. His father, Mathew Dinsmore, was a pioneer of Boone county, Kentucky, and married Miss Margaret Johnston, whose father and brother were killed by the Indians. At an early day Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore removed to the then territory of Ohio, and lived first in Greene county and afterwards in Montgomery county, Ohio. In 1819 he moved to Miami county and settled in Brown township. He was one of the first trustees and justices of the peace elected in that township. He died in 1846, but his farm is still in the Dinsmore family. The genealogy of the Dinsmore family is as follows: The first ancestor to which the family is traced was Robert Dinsmore, who was born and reared in the north of Ireland and emigrated to America about the year 1766. He was married on the 11th day of September, 1766, to Jane Gault. He settled in Baltimore, Maryland, and engaged in the tannery business. His eldest child, Elizabeth Dinsmore, was born June 10, 1768. His son John was born June 28, 1771; Mathew was born April 13, 1773, and Jane in February, 1775. Mathew Dinsmore purchased one hundred acres of land in Fleming county, Kentucky, and lived on it five years, when it was claimed by an older military title and he lost it. He then came to Ohio in 1807, and lived in Greene county, two miles east of Fairfield. He then removed to Montgomery county, nine miles north of Dayton. He afterwards moved to Miami county, and purchased a farm in Brown township as above stated.

John J. Dinsmore, the father of our subject, was married March 14, 1837, to Miss Maria McConnaughey, daughter of David and Anna (Grimes) McConnaughey, a pio-

neer family of Bethel township. The writer knew John J. Dinsmore well and can state that he was an honest and useful man, who served for twenty years as justice of the peace. He was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, well improved. He was a good farmer and an influential member of the Presbyterian church. He died June 6, 1889, respected while living and sincerely mourned when dead. His aged wife is now living with her son, William Dinsmore, possessing in a wonderful degree for one of her age her mental faculties. She has been totally blind for sixteen years and is patiently waiting for the summons to cross the river to the other shore. She is the mother of seven children: Captain Robert G. Dinsmore, who was a brave soldier and noble citizen, but is now dead; Theodore, Anna, Margaret, Albert and Frances, all of whom are deceased; and Mary Belle, wife of Nathaniel Bond, who is living near Franklin, Warren county, Ohio. William Dinsmore, the subject of our sketch, was also a soldier in the civil war in the same company with his brother, namely: Company C, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted as a private, was appointed corporal December 21, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment November 30, 1865, with an honorable discharge as a good and faithful soldier. Theodore and Albert were also soldiers, belonging to Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

Mr. Dinsmore, of this review, returned home and lived with his parents until he was married, June 1, 1871, to Miss Sarah Brenner, of Montgomery county, Ohio. He soon afterward settled on the farm which he now owns, and which is near the farm where he was born and made his home until he was married. His farm contains one hundred and sixty-two acres, well improved. He makes a specialty of butter making, and keeps a large herd of Jersey cows. He has a family of four children: One daughter, Clare, the wife of Dr. E. E. Bohlender, of Dayton, Ohio; and three sons: Allen, who is farming the old homestead; Earl and Walter, who are living with their parents. Mr. Dinsmore is a member of the English Lutheran church, of Brandt, in which he has been an elder for ten years. William Dinsmore's life has been that of a man who is useful in his neighborhood, church and township, a type of the men who make this country what it now is, great in peace and strong in war. He was a brave soldier and a good citizen, and of such are the bone and sinew of this great republic.

E. S. W.

JOHN W. MORRIS.

One of the prominent representatives of the journalistic profession is the gentleman whose name heads this brief notice, the well-known proprietor and business manager of the Daily Call, of Piqua, Ohio, and also the present postmaster of this city. He is a native of this state, born in Eaton, Preble county, September 18, 1860, and is a son of Isaac S. Morris, one of the oldest newspaper men in the state, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this work. The mother of our subject was in her maidenhood Miss Edith T. Jenkins.

John W. Morris passed his boyhood and youth in his native county until 1874, when he came with his father to Piqua. He attended the schools here until 1878-79, after which he attended Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He then attended school

at Newburg, New York, on the Hudson, in 1880-81. In 1883 he established the Piqua Daily Call. Under the business management of Mr. Morris the paper has become equal to the metropolitan dailies of larger cities, having exclusively the Associated Press report.

In 1898 Mr. Morris was appointed postmaster of Piqua by President McKinley, and entered upon his official duties on the 1st of June of that year. He is connected with various important business enterprises. Socially he is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a member of the blue lodge, chapter, Coleman Commandery, the Scottish rite and the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Miami Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Invincible Lodge, No. 176, K. P.; and Lodge No. 523, B. P. O. E. He ranks among the most honored counselors of the Republican party in his community, and his opinions and advice are often sought on questions of the greatest importance to the city. He is deeply interested in public affairs, and gives his support and influence to all enterprises which he believes calculated to advance the moral, educational or social interests of his town and county.

On the 8th of May, 1891, occurred his marriage to Miss Anna B. Stumm daughter of Dr. C. W. Stumm, of Piqua. They have two children, Mary Gretchen, born March 23, 1893, and Edith, born May 11, 1895.

CHARLES LEONARD WOOD.

In the history of the industrial interests of Piqua which have contributed to the upbuilding of the city and have promoted its material progress, Charles Leonard Wood certainly deserves mention. He is associated with many of the most important business relations of the city, occupies the presidency of the Piqua Hosiery Company, is also connected with the Piqua Planing Mill & Lumber Company, is vice-president of the Third National Bank, of Piqua, and is vice-president of the Third Building & Loan Company, of Piqua.

Mr. Wood is a native of New Hampshire, his birth having occurred at Hollis, on the 28th of June, 1841, his parents being Charles A. and Hannah (Washer) Wood. His great-grandfather, Abijah Wood, was one of the heroes who fought for the independence of the nation during the war of the Revolution. The great-grandfather was a native of Massachusetts, and his ancestors were of English birth, emigrating from the "merrie isle" in 1629. His great-grandfather, Joshua Davis, also served in the Revolutionary war. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject was Peter Robertson, and he, too, was a member of the Colonial army and had his right hand shot off at the battle of Bunker Hill. He married Miss Mary Seaton, a descendant of the prominent Seaton family of Scotland, and their granddaughter, Hannah, daughter of Stephen Washer, became the mother of our subject. Charles A. Wood, the father of Charles L. Wood, is a native of New Hampshire. In 1843 he removed with his family to Miami county, Ohio, where he has since resided. He is still living, in his eightieth year, but his wife, Hannah French Wood, died in Piqua, in 1869.

Charles L. Wood is the eldest of their children. He received a good common school education, later attended the high school at Piqua, and, after nearly two years in New Hampshire at school, he began teaching, following that profession with

excellent success for eight years. Later he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Hon. J. F. and S. S. McKinney, the former an ex-member of congress. Having mastered many of the principles of jurisprudence, Mr. Wood successfully passed an examination and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He continued in practice for one year, being associated with Colonel W. N. Foster, of Piqua, at one time probate judge of Miami county. Having developed a liking for the manufacturing business, he engaged in the same with his father under the firm name of C. A. and C. L. Wood. The Piqua planing mill and lumber yard, of which our subject is now proprietor, is one of the extensive business concerns of the city. Mr. Wood is now largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber and in handling all kinds of lumber for building purposes. The enterprise was founded in 1880, but since the father's retirement, in 1891, the enterprise has been conducted under the sole control of the present proprietor. The facilities of the house embrace extensive lumber yards and a large planing mill, where lumber is received direct from the original source of supply, and sidetracks, connected with the railroad system of the city, insure the most economical facilities for receiving and shipping supplies. The planing-mill is a substantial two-story brick structure, equipped with the latest and best improved machinery, and is one of the best in this section of the country. The fifty horse-power engine drives the machinery and employment is furnished to about fifty workmen. The products of the mill embrace sash, doors, blinds and builders' house trimmings and interior finishings in all kinds of hard and soft woods, together with a full line of building lumber, shingles and lath. The business is annually increasing and sales are made not only in Piqua but throughout the country.

Mr. Wood is a very enterprising man, and his sagacity and keen discrimination enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He has actively co-operated in the establishment of many enterprises which have proved of great benefit to the city, as well as to the stockholders. He was one of the charter members of the Piqua Hosiery Company and has been its president from the organization until the present time. His capable control and wise business judgment have made it a very prosperous undertaking. His efforts have not ended here, however, for he is treasurer of the Kokomo Paper Company and Kokomo Wood Pulp Company, of Kokomo, Indiana, is vice-president of the Third National Bank, of Piqua, and vice-president of the Third Building & Loan Company, of this city.

In 1870 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wood and Miss Julia A. Miller, a daughter of William and Martha (Hawthorne) Miller. Their union has been blessed with three children, Martha, Nellie and William, all at home. Mr. Wood is a member of the Green Street Methodist Episcopal church, takes a very active interest in its work, is president of its board of trustees and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was for fifteen years a member of the board of education and served as its president through one decade of that time. Socially he is connected with Dunkirk Lodge, No. 278, F. & A. M., of Indiana; also is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. In all the relations of life he has been honorable and upright. He has the happy fac-

ulty of reading and judging men, possesses unusual power of organization and executive ability, and investigation into his history will show that the cause of his success will be found along the lines of well tried and old time maxims—honesty, fair dealing, promptness, truthfulness and fidelity—and these are strictly enforced and adhered to in his business. The story of his achievement should inspire all young men who read it with a truer respect for the value of character.

THEODORE R. DRAKE.

Theodore Drake is one of the younger representatives of the farming interests of Miami county, his birth having occurred on the 23d of January, 1872, on the old Drake homestead, in Washington township. His grandfather, Daniel Drake, was a native of New Jersey, and after his marriage there emigrated westward to Ohio, where in connection with his brother he entered a tract of land in Washington township. Here he built a home in the midst of the forest and began the development of a farm. His first wife died and he afterward married Susan Hillard. Throughout an active business career his time and attention were devoted to his farming interests, and he continued upon the old homestead until his demise. He was a member of the Baptist church, and in his political faith was a Democrat. His children were: John, of Washington township, who has been twice married, his second union being with Phoebe Stewart; Eliza, wife of Mitchell Morrow, of Washington township; Theodore, of Washington township, who wedded Annie Du Bois; Callie, wife of Frank Licklider, of Piqua; Thomas, who married Jennie Knouff and died in Washington township.

George H. Drake, the youngest child in the family of Daniel Drake, was born and reared upon his father's farm and educated in the usual manner of the times, pursuing his education in the public schools. He was highly respected by all who knew him, for his sterling worth and fidelity to principle commanded the respect of every one with whom he was associated in either business or social relations. He wedded Mary E., daughter of George Buckles, of Miami county, and to them were born three children: Theodore R.; Thomas Frank and Harley D., both of Staunton township. The father held membership in the Baptist church, and exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. He died September 15, 1890, respected by all who knew him, and his widow is still living in Miami county.

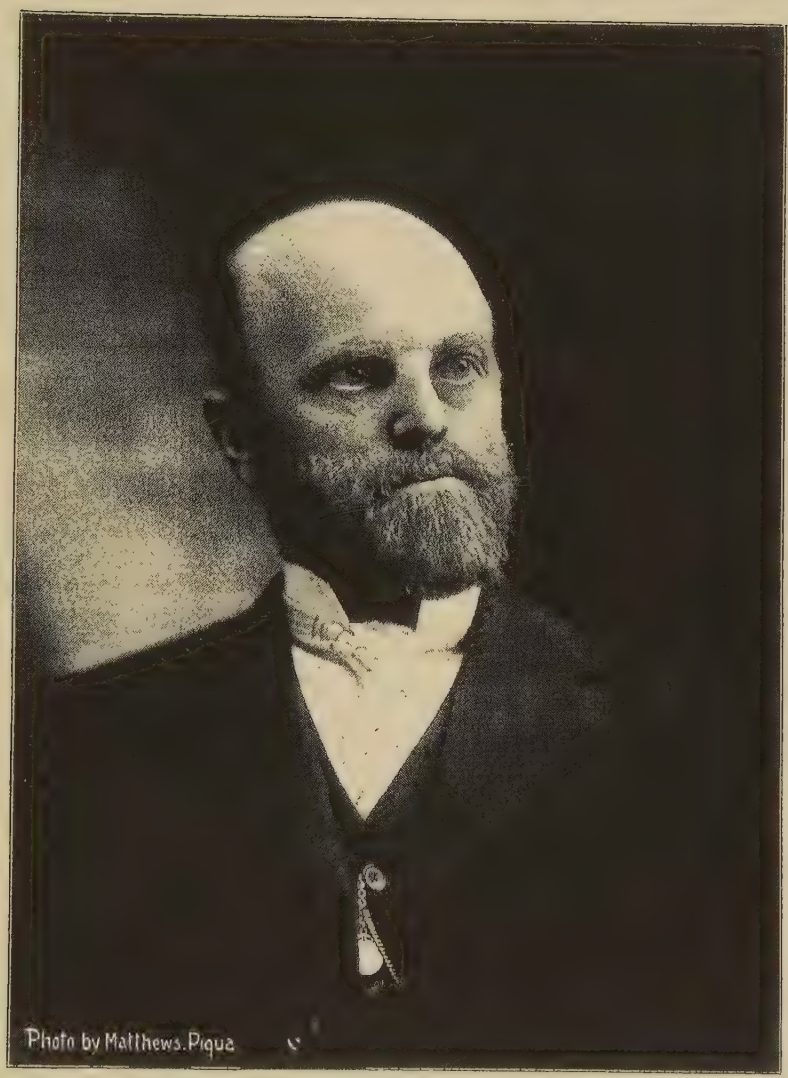
Theodore Drake was only three months old when his parents removed from the old family homestead in Washington township to a farm in Newberry township. There he was reared to manhood, pursuing his elementary education in the Rike school, after which he entered the Covington High School, and had almost completed the four years' course when he was obliged to return home on account of the death of his father. He was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, and throughout his life has carried on agricultural pursuits. On the death of his father the management of the home farm devolved upon him. The place comprises one hundred and fifty-eight and a half acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. The fields are well tilled, and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating

the careful supervision of a progressive owner.

On the 10th of October, 1893, Mr. Drake was united in marriage to Miss Florence Spellman, of Covington, a daughter of Lewis Spellman. She was born in Fletcher, Miami county, July 9, 1873, and when she was about a year old her parents removed to Covington, where she grew to womanhood and completed her education by graduation in the high school. She became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church on the 23d of January, 1887. She died December 27, 1899, and her Christian experience was touching and wonderful. In her last hours she had visions of her mother and her husband's father beckoning her to the eternal home. Her life was quiet and unassuming, and her death was a Christian triumph. She left three children—George Lewis, Irene May and Gladys Adelia. Mr. Drake voted with the Democracy, keeps well informed on the issues of the day and does all in his power to promote the growth and success of his party. He is a consistent and faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Covington, in which he at present holds the office of deacon.

JOSEPH A. SHADE.

The spirit of enterprise, industry and progress which dominates this section of the country is manifested in the successful career of Mr. Shade, who is now occupying the responsible position of secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Wright & Kuntz Lumber Company, of Piqua. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 30, 1855. His paternal grandfather, John Shade, was born and reared in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and about 1816 emigrated to Ohio, securing a tract of timber land near Dayton. In the midst of the forest he developed a farm upon which he remained until his death, which occurred when he was about seventy-four years of age. It is supposed that his father, Henry Shade, was a native of Germany, but it is authentically known that he resided in America in colonial days and served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. His father, Joseph Shade, was also a native of Montgomery county, born September 18, 1818, and was there reared upon a farm. When a young man he engaged in tanning in Dayton, and continued to follow that pursuit until his death, which occurred February 18, 1862. Success attended his enterprises and he became the owner of three tanneries which proved profitable investments, his business steadily increasing, both in volume and importance, until his annual sales amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars. He owned the largest leather house this side of Cincinnati and was very prominent in business circles. He worked his way steadily upward from a humble position and his wealth was the merited reward of his labors. In politics he was a very earnest and active supporter of the Democratic party but never sought or desired official preferment. He held membership in St. John's Lutheran church and died in that faith, at the age of forty-three years. His wife bore the maiden name of Ellen Livensberger. She was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, but was reared near Dayton, Ohio. Her father, William Livensberger, was a pioneer of the Buckeye state and wedded Mary Spitler, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania. She was born January 20, 1790, and died February 9, 1872. Mrs. Shade was quite young when brought by her



Joseph A. Shade

parents to the Buckeye state and here she was reared until her marriage. After the death of her first husband, she became the wife of Charles E. Wright, who was a native of Virginia, and for many years has been a lumber merchant of Greenville, Ohio. She held membership in the Presbyterian church of Greenville and died in that city November 14, 1899, at the age of seventy-two years. Her children were Margaret E., wife of William Taylor, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Mary, wife of M. M. Herr, of Geneva, Adams county, Indiana, who served through the war of the Rebellion under command of Generals McClellan and Grant and has since filled the position of postmaster; Henrietta, wife of Warren L. Benham, of Clyde, Ohio; Joseph A., of this review; and Eleanora, wife of F. F. Vater, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Shade, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the schools of Dayton until fifteen years of age and was afterward graduated in the Miami Commercial College. He was early trained to the habits and labors of the farm and remained on the old homestead with the family until twenty-three years of age, when he removed to Hamilton county, Indiana, there accepting the position of general superintendent of the large stock farm in which he remained for several years, capably and carefully superintending its conduct. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Noblesville, Indiana, where he engaged in the grocery business for several years and then went to Springfield, Missouri. He purchased a farm in that locality and managed the property for some time, after which he sold out and returned to Noblesville. However, he soon located in Greenville, Ohio, accepting a position as salesman and bookkeeper in the lumber office of P. Kuntz & Wright, and was thus employed until January, 1889, when he came to Piqua to take charge of their lumber yard at this place, as general manager. He capably served in that capacity until April 14, 1896, when the yard was destroyed by fire. The company then re-organized and on the 26th of May, of that year, was incorporated under the name of the Wright & Kuntz Lumber Company, of which Mr. Shade became a stockholder. He was made secretary, treasurer and general manager and in those positions has since served, his capable control of affairs being the most potent element in securing the success which has attended the enterprise.

Mr. Shade was married August 22, 1881, to Miss Kate L. Evans, of Noblesville, Indiana, a daughter of O. H. Evans, a newspaper man of that city, the editor and publisher of the Ledger there at the time of his death. Four children have been born unto them, of whom three are now deceased: Joseph H.; Harry E. who died in infancy; and Harriet E., who died at the age of two years. Ruth M., the third child, is now living at the age of fourteen.

In his political views, Mr. Shade is a stanch Democrat, very earnest in the support of the principles of the party and does all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He has never sought or desired office, his time being fully occupied by his business interests. The lumber company with which he is connected carries a stock valued at twenty-five thousand dollars and its annual sales amount to from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars. The honorable business policy which it has always followed has awakened uniform confidence, and Mr. Shade is known as a very reliable

and enterprising business man. In addition to his connection with the lumber firm he is vice-president of the Democratic Printing & Publishing Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He has accumulated a handsome competence by his industry, perseverance and good management and he richly deserved to succeed. His social qualities and genial manner have gained him many friends and he is a popular citizen of Miami county.

WILLIAM R. SAUNDERS.

William R. Saunders, the son of Jonathan and Susanah Crampton Saunders, was born in Troy, August 21, 1841. His father was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and emigrated to Ohio in 1834. His mother was born near Frederick, Maryland, in 1818, and came with her parents to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1820. The father was a carpenter by trade, and was associated in business with William Johnson and T. K. Orr, in Troy, Ohio, until the year 1852, when he moved from Troy to section 4, Staunton township, where he engaged in farming for the Knoop brothers. William R. Saunders, the subject of this sketch, has lived on section 4, Staunton township, from 1852 to the present date, a period of forty-eight years. He received such education as could be obtained in the common schools of this county, and was for many years associated with the Knoop brothers in their agricultural interests. On May 29, 1867, he was united in marriage to Mary B. Knoop, the eldest daughter of William Knoop, and a granddaughter of John Knoop, who came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Miami county in 1797, and who was one of the founders of "Dutch Station," a stockade or rude fort built for protection against the Indians, which is more fully described in this volume under the head of "John Knoop and Brothers." The life of William R. Saunders has been that of a quiet citizen and farmer, for he does not seek office or political preferment, yet he is an active working Republican, and has served as secretary and chairman of the county central committee. He is now, and has been for many years, a member of the Staunton township school board, and was a member of the Miami county board of agriculture for eight years. He is a stockholder and director in the Troy Bending Company. He was one of the organizers of the Troy National Bank and one of its directors. He and his wife are living upon and own the old homestead of John Knoop, and of his sons the "Bachelor Knoops," which place contains two hundred and forty acres of splendid land, with good improvements, and a fine country residence. His great uncle, Theodore Saunders, was a pioneer who came to the county in 1803, and was a member of the first grand jury of the county, which held its session in the house of Peter Felix, an old French Indian trader living in "Dutch Station," afterwards called Staunton. For twenty years he has lived the life of a retired farmer, but has not been an idle man. He is an extensive reader of good books and a good thinker, and for this reason a pleasant companion. Having been associated from early boyhood with the "Bachelor Knoops," perhaps there is no man in Miami county so well posted on their history and the motives that inspired those quiet, careful men in all their actions for the public welfare or their private interests. He has a great reverence for the family, and is of the opinion that John

Knoop, the old pioneer of 1797, was a man of remarkably strong intellect and most excellent judgment, a man, who if today was living in the prime of his manhood would make an impress upon the public of this county more profound even than he did among the brave and hardy settlers of the Miami valley a century ago. In this opinion the writer, after a careful study of his qualities as a man and his evident influence at that early day, assents to in every respect.

E. S. W.

GEORGE McMILLAN.

George McMillan is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Ohio who aided in laying the foundation for the present prosperity, progress and advanced position of the state. His work and labors identified him with the development of the county through the first half of the century. He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, reared upon a farm, and was a son of George McMillan, a native of Scotland, who crossed the Atlantic in Colonial days. When the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the army and valiantly fought for the independence of the nation, serving as colonel and quartermaster. He was a man of deep religious principles, identified with the Presbyterian church, and had family worship in his home three times each day.

Mr. McMillan, of this review, came to Ohio in 1807. He carried the unique letter of recommendation which follows:

"That George McMillan is a single man, and though he has never applied for any affiliating ordinances, yet he has punctually attended the preaching of the gospel and is free from any charge of scandal or ground of church censure known to us. Is certified at Shearman's Valley, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 23d, 1807.

"By John Linn, U. D. M."

The traveler of today who speeds over the country in a "lightning express" and notes the highly cultivated farms and thriving towns and villages through which he passes can form no adequate conception of the condition of the country at that day. Much of the state was covered with a dense growth of forest trees, the soil was very damp and unfit for cultivation, and the Indian settlers were far more numerous than the white men. Mr. McMillan made his way to his new home on horseback and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from a Mr. Sewall, the tract being what now comprises the Miami fair grounds. This was wild and unimproved, but he possessed the courageous spirit of the pioneer who faces hardships, difficulties and dangers in order to make a home on the frontier. During the war of 1812 he loyally responded to the country's call for aid, and took part in the second period of hostilities with the mother country. He was married in 1816 to Miss Rebecca McKey, who was born March 27, 1799, in Ohio, being a representative of one of the oldest families of the state. Her parents were William and Jane McKey. Six children were born unto our subject and his wife: Marshal A., born September 1, 1817, died August 3, 1836, at the age of eighteen years; Silas P., born October 16, 1819, died March 16, 1876; Eliza Jane, born July 4, 1822, became the wife of James McKaig; Lucinda and Angelinda were born August 5, 1825, and the latter died at the age of eighteen years; and Eusebia, born September 29, 1834, died in 1843.

Mr. McMillan, of this review, was a very

industrious man and prosecuted his agricultural labors with great energy and determination. He performed the arduous task of cutting down trees, clearing away the stumps and preparing the land for cultivation, and when this was done he planted his crops after the primitive manner of the times and later bore his part in the work of the harvest fields. He owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which is now within the city limits of Troy, and there he resided until his death, which occurred in 1840. He was a man of high moral character whose strict regard for honesty, fair dealing, justice and right won him the unqualified confidence of his neighbors, and all with whom he was associated in business transactions. Soon after his death the family removed to Troy, where his wife died in 1850. The only surviving member of the family is Lucinda, but the family name is indelibly impressed on the pages of the pioneer history of Miami county, and the individual worth of Mr. and Mrs. McMillan caused their memory to be cherished by the surviving pioneers and friends who knew them in life.

D. C. HENDRICKSON.

D. C. Hendrickson, a minister at West Milton, was born near Fredericktown, Miami county, November 22, 1839, and is the son of William and Sarah (Sinks) Hendrickson. His father was born in New Jersey, in 1815, and came to Ohio in early manhood. He was united in marriage to Sarah Sinks, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sinks, came to Ohio in an early day and settled in Montgomery county. To this union was born nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: A. J., John, D. C., Susan, Ellen, G. W., J. P., W. S. and Mary C. Of these John, Susan, Ellen, G. W. and Mary C. are now deceased.

On the 31st of August, 1861, D. C. Hendrickson was married to Miss Rachel C. Pfoutz, daughter of Jesse and Rebecca Pfoutz. Miss Pfoutz was born in Montgomery county, February 15, 1843. They have four children living at this date, as follows: Addie M., Cora B., Ira R. and Shirley Ruth, and all married but the last named. Mr. Hendrickson and his wife identified themselves with the German Baptist church, of which he has been a minister for a number of years. He is now elder and presides over the church in which he has his membership.

ZENAS PIERCE.

The history of Mr. Pierce is a connecting link between the pioneer past and progressive present, for he is numbered among the native sons of Miami county, and for two-thirds of a century has been a witness of its development and improvement. He was born on a farm in Union township, April 17, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Millie (Iddings) Pierce, the former born in Grayson county, Virginia, on the 10th of October, 1785, the latter in April, 1790. During his boyhood the father accompanied his parents to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1804, when he came to Miami county, Ohio, taking up his abode in Milton. He was familiar with the trades of wagon-making, carpentering and cabinet-making, and conducted a cabinet shop at Milton at that early day. In 1810 he wedded Miss Millie Iddings and the same year erected the third house in Milton. It was

a log cabin of two rooms, situated on Main street, and there stood until 1897, when it was torn down. In 1813 he purchased a farm which had been entered from the government by its former owner. The place comprised one hundred and sixty acres on section 3, Union township, and the purchase price was three dollars per acre. A log cabin had been built, but only one acre of the land had been cleared, the remainder being covered with heavy timber. With characteristic energy, however, Mr. Pierce began its further development and improvement, and continued the work of operating the farm until his death, which occurred in 1877. He was a member of the Society of Friends and very active in the work of the church. His early political support was given the Whig party, and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the Republican party, becoming one of its stalwart advocates. He served as trustee of his township, and for one term was county commissioner, proving a capable official. In every relation of life he was trustworthy and reliable, was fair in his dealings and enjoyed the respect of his fellow men. In his family were thirteen children, twelve of whom reached years of maturity and were married before his death. The record of his seven sons and six daughters is as follows: Ruth became the wife of Jesse Pemberton; Margaret married Moses Jay; Malinda became the wife of Noah Brooks; Gaynor A. and William were the next of the family; Almira married Martin Brooks; Mary was the next younger; Hannah married Henry Coate; Mary B. was the wife of Jonathan L. Boyd, and the others were John, Clarkson, Zenas and Benjamin. Those still living are Samuel, John and Zenas.

In taking up the personal history of Mr. Pierce of this review we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Miami county. He was reared on the old family homestead where his birth occurred and pursued his education in a log school-house, to which he walked four miles. His privileges in that direction, however, were rather meager and his knowledge has been largely acquired through reading, experience and observation. He started out upon an independent business career by renting the old home place, and for some time carried on agricultural pursuits, operating the home farm until 1883, when he removed to Bradford, Ohio, where he engaged in the hardware business for eight years. He then came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Pierce has been twice married. On the 9th of September, 1854, he wedded Eliza McCormack, and they became the parents of seven children: Hannah, Clarkson, John, Samuel, Lewis, Zenas K. and Roland N. After the death of his first wife Mr. Pierce married her sister, Miss Hannah McCormack, their wedding being celebrated in 1881. They continued upon the farm until 1883, and for the past nine years they have been residents of Pleasant Hill, where they have many warm friends. For three years Mr. Pierce has served as justice of the peace, and for five years has been a member of the council of Pleasant Hill. He is very faithful in the discharge of his duties and is a loyal adherent of the Republican party. He belongs to the Friends' church, of Newton township. He has lived an honorable, upright life, which is in many respects well worthy of emulation. He is entirely free from ostentation, and his sterling worth has gained him the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM H. HILDEBRAND.

There is particular satisfaction is reverting to the life history of the honored and venerable gentleman whose name initiates this review, since his mind bears the impress of the historic annals of the state of Ohio from the early pioneer days, and from the fact that he has been a loyal son of the republic and has attained a prominent position in the county of his doption. He is now one of the revered patriarchs of the community, for he was born on the 27th of January, 1806, his birth occurring near Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, his father being Henry Hildebrand, who was born and reared in Montgomery county in the Keystone state. He removed to Juniata county, where he married Miss Mary Ann Marks, daughter of Jacob Marks. During the fall of 1812 he loyally served as a member of the American army. His father was Casper Hildebrand, who came to the United States from Germany and took part in the war of the Rebellion.

Mr. William Harrison Hildebrand, of this review, was reared upon the old home farm in the state of his nativity, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade. When a young man he came to Ohio, locating upon his present farm, comprising one hundred and thirty acres in Washington township, Miami county. Throughout his active business career in this county he carried on agricultural pursuits, his labors bringing to him a comfortable competence. He married Miss Jane Adams and they raised a large family. His wife died on the old homestead. Mr. Hildebrand, however, has been spared to reach the advanced age of ninety-four years. His career has been an honorable one and now, in the evening of life, he can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear. His sterling characteristics have gained him high regard and no man in the community is more respected than this venerable gentleman.

ISAAC S. MORRIS.

I. S. Morris is the oldest representative of journalistic interests in Piqua. Isaac Morris, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, about 1765, and was there married to Miss Millicent Bundy, whose birth occurred in Perquimans county, North Carolina, December 11, 1769. Isaac Morris followed farming, thereby supporting his family of nine children, the third of whom was John Morris, whose birth occurred in the southern part of North Carolina on the 19th of December, 1797. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Grayson county, Virginia, where Isaac Morris died about 1818. Two years previously John Morris emigrated westward to Ohio, locating in Highland county, whence he removed to Clinton county, this state, about 1820. On the 9th of February, 1822, he was united in marriage to Ruth Stanley, daughter of Anthony and Hannah (Reece) Stanley, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Morris was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, February 19, 1804, but removed to Ohio in her maidenhood and was there married to John Morris, who was a well-known farmer of this locality, following agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. After he had attained the age of seventy-five years, however, he put aside business cares and spent his remaining days in retirement from labor. He re-

moved to Harveysburg, where he died August 29, 1886, in his eighty-ninth year, having long survived his wife, who passed away on the 22d of June, 1838, in her thirty-fifth year. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom I. S. Morris was the eldest.

The subject of this review was born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 7, 1825. His early life was spent upon the farm and through the summer months he assisted in the work of the fields, while in the winter season he attended the district schools. Later he continued his education for two years in the select Quaker school at Martinsville, Clinton county, and subsequently was graduated in the Farmers' College at College Hill, where he graduated in the class of 1851. In the meantime, however, in 1844, he began teaching in the district schools, being thus engaged through the winter, while in the summer he worked on the farm. After his graduation he continued his work of teaching in the district schools until 1853, when he was appointed superintendent of the public schools at Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, occupying that important position until June, 1860. In that year, however, he severed his connection with educational labors and turned his attention to journalism, becoming connected with the Eaton Register. On the 1st of January, 1861, he purchased an interest in that paper and continued its publication until 1874, when he sold his interest and removed to Piqua, Ohio, where he established the Miami Helmet, the first issue occurring August 6, 1874. He is still publishing this journal and is the senior editor of Miami county, both in age and years of continuous service. He is also editor of the Piqua Daily Call, which is owned and managed by his son, J. W. Morris, who established the latter paper on the 17th of October, 1883.

On the 16th of October, 1851, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Edith T. Jenkins, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Gawthrop) Jenkins. She was of English descent, and one of her great-great-uncles, George Gawthrop, served as bishop to the king in 1700. The ancestry of the Gawthrops may be traced back as far as the time of the Doomsday Book. Mrs. Morris was born in Frederick county, Virginia, November 28, 1824, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, one of whom died in infancy. Those still living are Mariana, who was born September 3, 1855, and is the wife of George A. Brooks, of Piqua; Nellie, who was born October 18, 1857, and John W., who was born September 18, 1860. The mother passed away April 8, 1898, after traveling with her husband on life's journey for nearly forty-seven years.

Mr. Morris was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, but in November, 1857, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has since been a consistent member. His early political training made him a follower of the Whig party, but on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since upheld its banners with patriotic loyalty. He has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and influence to the advancement of his party in a more quiet way. He commands the respect of all with whom he has come in contact, for his has been a life consistent with every manly principle, and his influence has been effective in promoting those measures which have contributed to the general good along the line of material, social, intellectual and moral advancement.

AARON DUNCAN.

Aaron Duncan, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Washington township, Miami county, is a representative of one of the old families of this section of the state. His grandfather was Samuel Duncan and at an early period in the development of Miami county he came to Ohio, entering two hundred and forty acres of wild land in Monroe township. That he transformed into a valuable farm, making his home thereon until his death. Amos Duncan, the father of our subject, was born in South Carolina, whither his father had gone from Ohio, spending a short time in the former state. Amos Duncan passed most of his boyhood days in Miami county, pursuing his education in the public schools near his home. He married Polly Beale and they became the parents of two children,—Isaac and Mrs. Mary Shepherd. Mr. Duncan located near Xenia, Ohio, and engaged in school teaching. His first wife died in Monroe township, and he afterward married Rachel Coate, who was a native of South Carolina. During the greater part of his life he carried on agricultural pursuits and was a progressive and enterprising farmer. His death occurred in Spring Creek township, and the mother of our subject died in Monroe township. Their children were John, now deceased; Samuel, who is living in Spring Creek township; Nelson and Moses, who have also passed away; Aaron, of this review; and Sarah Ann, who became the wife of Silas Perry and died in Indiana.

Aaron Duncan was born in Monroe township September 25, 1821, and in the usual manner of farmer lads was reared, enjoying the sports in which boys of that period indulged and performing his part in the work of field and meadow. He pursued his education in the district schools near his home and at the age of twenty-three went to Indiana, where he remained for two years, being employed in a sawmill. After his marriage he began farming in Newberry township and for thirteen years operated his tract of land there. Subsequently he purchased the Wessen place of one hundred and six acres on section 31. He is to-day the owner of eighty acres in Loraine township, Shelby county, which he operates, and his home farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres of rich and well-developed land, the highly cultivated fields yielding to him a golden tribute for the care and labor he bestows upon it.

It was in 1855, in Newberry township, that Mr. Duncan was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha Young, *nee* Shepherd. Her death occurred on the 11th of December, 1876, and he was again married, in 1893, Mary Jane Barton becoming his second wife. His children are: Alwilda, widow of E. M. Hall; Flora, who died July 11, 1877; and William F., who was born December 2, 1859, in Newberry township. In his political affiliations Mr. Duncan is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his energies to his farming interests, in which he is meeting with creditable success. He is energetic and industrious, and his diligence and perseverance are bringing to him a good financial return for his labors.

MRS. LUCINDA (McMILLAN) LEWIS.

Mrs. Lucinda (McMillan) Lewis is the daughter of George and Rebecca (McKey) McMillan. She was born in this county,

August 5, 1825. She is of Scotch-Irish descent, is proud of her ancestry and has reason to be, and in this sketch the writer will recapitulate to some extent the genealogy of the family.

Mrs. Lewis' grandparents, George and Mary (Crain) McMillan, emigrated to America from the north of Ireland before the Revolutionary war, and first settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and afterward moved to Perry county of the same state, where he purchased a farm. By occupation he was a farmer and weaver, and evidently at the time of his emigration was a man of some wealth, for he purchased his land of the "Logans" in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and paid for it four hundred and ninety pounds English sterling. He and his family were strict Presbyterians, and held family worship three times every day. In his family were eight children, four sons and four daughters. The eldest, Eleanor, married Hugh Milligan, and moved to Greenfield, Ohio. Jane married George Black, and remained in Perry county, Pennsylvania. Susan married William Irvine, and also remained in Perry county, Pennsylvania. Mary, the youngest daughter, married Holbert Murray, in 1773. They moved to Miami county, Ohio, and settled near Troy, October 1, 1814. William and Thomas McMillan moved to Greenfield, Ohio. James stayed on the homestead, and there is now standing on the old farm the log cabin first built by George McMillan, Sr., preserved and cared for by his descendants, for the farm is still in the family. The old cabin shows the bullet holes that were made by the red men during the Indian war, when Pennsylvania was a coloney, George McMillan, the fourth son and the father of our subject, emigrated from Perry county, Pennsylvania, to Miami county, Ohio, in 1807, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Troy, which land had within its boundaries what is now the Miami county fair grounds.

George McMillan, the grandfather of Mrs. Lewis, entered the Revolutionary army, was quartermaster, and before the war closed ranked as colonel in the Continental army. George McMillan, the son and father of Mrs. Lewis, was a soldier in the war of 1812. After the war he returned to his farm, and on the first day of September, 1816, was married in Troy to Rebecca McKey, whose parents came to Troy from Wheeling, Virginia.

George and Rebecca McMillan had six children, two sons and four daughters: Marshal A. was born September 5, 1817; Silas Preston was born October 17, 1819; Eliza Jane was born July 4, 1822; Lucinda had a twin sister, Angelinda, and they were born August 5, 1825; Eusebia, the youngest child, was born September 29, 1834.

On the farm he purchased in 1807 George McMillan died in 1840. Rebecca, his wife, died in Troy in 1850. The following is a brief record of their children. Marshal A. died August 3, 1839, aged nineteen years. Angelinda died February 27, 1844, aged eighteen years. Eusebia died at the tender age of nine years. Silas Preston McMillan was married to Mary E. Barrett, June 24, 1841, and to this union were born nine children. He raised Company I, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 9, 1861, of which company he was appointed captain, and was discharged by reason of disability September 3, 1862. His son, Blair McMillan, enlisted in Company I, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to corporal April 23, 1862,

was discharged from the hospital at Washington, D. C., and came home, not expected to live, but recovered, re-enlisted and remained in the army during the war, participating in thirteen battles. He was only fifteen years old when he first enlisted. Captain Silas P. McMillan died in Callao, Missouri, March 16, 1876, and was buried in Rose Hill cemetery, of Troy, Ohio. Eliza Jane McMillan was married to James McKaig, of Troy, Ohio, in November, 1844. There were four children born to this union, three sons and one daughter. The two eldest sons died in infancy, and the daughter, Jennie R. McKaig, died April 17, 1872, at the age of twenty-two. She was a bright, promising, intelligent young lady, the pride and hope of her parents, a graduate of the Troy high school and of Oxford College. George McKaig, the youngest son, is living near Troy and is noted in this county as an importer and breeder of fine horses. His mother, Eliza J. McKaig, died at her home in Troy, in 1886, and his father, James McKaig, died May 26, 1894. They were well known citizens of this county. The home farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he settled, is now in the corporation limits of Troy. He also acquired several fine farms in this county, and was known for his thrift, industry and business ability.

Lucinda (McMillan) Lewis, the subject of this sketch, is the only member of her father's family now living. She was married to Albert Lewis, of Cincinnati, by Rev. Henry Calhoun, March 10, 1868. She resided in Cincinnati three years, and then returned to Troy, where she now lives a widow. Mrs. Lewis is in many respects a remarkable woman. She has inherited from her ancestors the spirit of intense devotion to the right, and an equally intense hatred of the wrong, and her devotion to the faith of the Presbyterian church is a legacy of her ancestors. She has the faith and firmness of the old covenanters and is inflexible in following, to the letter, the tenets of her church. In 1874, when the banner of the crusade was raised by the ladies of Troy against the saloons of Troy, she was a brave and energetic worker in that devoted band of women, who sought by prayers and song and by woman's earnest pleading and woman's tears, to arrest, and, if possible, to crush out the sin of intemperance in Ohio. Time and again she led the band into the saloons, or, if refused entrance, knelt in prayer on the sidewalk in front of the places where liquor was sold, undismayed by threats and curses, relying alone on the power of prayer, and the eloquent pleadings of mothers, wives and daughters, that the sin-cursed traffic might be abated, and homes made free from the awful shame of intemperance. She also worked with the crusade band in Cincinnati, and her name is mentioned in "Mother" Stewart's history of the Crusades of Ohio, as one of the efficient and fearless workers. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the outgrowth of the crusade movement, which has been and is now one of the strongest influences against the liquor traffic in the United States. She was, and is now, a prominent worker of that order. In the Temperance Fair, held in Cincinnati, in 1875, and now historic in temperance work, she had charge of the table of fancy work and realized from her table one hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty cents.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in 1876, held a national convention and also a fair in Philadelphia. The convention was composed of three delegates

from each state. Mrs. Lewis was selected as one of the delegates from Ohio, and attended the convention. She has served the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Troy, as secretary and president, and she is now president of the society. She has been elected and served repeatedly as a delegate to county, district and state conventions of the organization. She was sent as a delegate from Ohio to the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held at St. Louis, in 1896. She is now, and has been for many years, superintendent of jail and infirmary work in this county. Meetings are held each week in the year at the county jail and also at the county infirmary. Mrs. Lewis is active in all church, temperance and benevolent work in Troy. Her ambition in life is to work for the cause of Christianity and do what she can for the upbuilding of a higher, purer and nobler manhood and womanhood. She is respected and honored by her church and the community in which she lives as an earnest Christian, and a noble, useful woman. E. S. W.

WILLIAM HETHERINGTON.

History and biography for the most part record the lives of those only who have attained military, political or literary distinction, or who in any other career have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community, cannot, from its nature, figure in the public annals. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession, in an eminent degree, of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability—of the men, who, without dazzling talents have been exemplary in all their personal and social relations, and enjoyed the esteem, respect and confidence of those around them—ought not to be allowed to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of illustrious heroes, statesmen or writers. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefitted by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life.

Among the individuals of this class in the state of Ohio none are better entitled to representation in this work than the subject of this sketch. His record is the account of a life, uneventful indeed as far as stirring incident or startling adventure is concerned, yet distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character. His life history exhibits a long and virtuous career of private industry, performed with moderation and crowned with success. It is the record of a well balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of especial value in such a state of society as exists in this country. A community depends upon commercial activity, its welfare is due to this, and the promoters of legitimate and extensive business enterprises may well be termed its benefactors.

Prominent in business circles of Piqua stands William Hetherington, who is the secretary of the Piqua Handle & Manufacturing Company. He is a native of Piqua, born April 14, 1852, and is a son of William Hetherington. The family is of Irish lineage, his grandfather, James Hetherington, having emigrated from county Tyrone, Ire-

land, to Pennsylvania, about 1805. At the time of the Vienna Exposition, his nephew, Henry Hetherington, of Des Moines, Iowa, was a state commissioner to Vienna, and while abroard visited Ireland, where he found a brother of James H. still living, and although he had attained an advanced age, was still hale and hearty. William Hetherington, the father of our subject, was a native of the Keystone state, and after his marriage he removed to Piqua, where he was known as a leading contractor and builder of the city prior to 1865. About that time he retired from the building industry and devoted his energies to the lime trade. He was very active in local affairs, not only as a prominent business man, but as one who had due regard for the duties of citizenship, and did all in his power to promote the welfare of the city along material, social and intellectual lines. He twice represented his ward in the city council and was highly respected and esteemed by his fellow townsmen. He died in Piqua, in 1877, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Mary A. Mitchell, was a daughter of David Mitchell, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. By her marriage she became the mother of the following children: James, who served throughout the Civil war in the Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, participating in the campaigns under Sherman and the celebrated march to the sea, is now a contractor and builder of Piqua; Sue is librarian of the Schmidlipp Free Library of Piqua, which position she has filled since its organization; Mrs. John Wall, of Carthage, Indiana, and Mrs. Thomas Wall, of Marion, Indiana, are the other daughters.

William Hetherington, the youngest of the family, was reared in his native state, completing his literary education by his graduation in the Piqua high school, in 1869. He is also a graduate of the Commercial College of Dayton. On putting aside his text books he became connected with the cut-stone business, as manager of Hamilton quarries, which position he filled for seven years. He then spent one year in taking and executing contracts for county bridge and stone work, and through the succeeding year was superintendent of the government quarries at Marblehead, getting out stone for the Sault Ste. Marie canal. In that capacity two hundred and fifty men worked under his immediate supervision, while the force within the quarries numbered eight hundred. On leaving that place Mr. Hetherington went to Sandusky, becoming connected with the Woolworth Hickory Handle Factory, and in 1885 he returned to Piqua, since which time he has been identified with the Piqua Handle & Manufacturing Company. In 1890 he was made its secretary, which position he still retains. This is one of the important and leading industrial concerns of the city, furnishing employment to two hundred and seventy-five men. The manufactured product is sold throughout the world, and is in great demand, especially in England. The business has assumed extensive proportions and yields excellent returns to the stockholders.

Mr. Hetherington was united in marriage of Miss Lyda E. Wells, a daughter of J. C. Wells, of Piqua, formerly of Troy. Their children are: Edward, who is a graduate of the Piqua high school, and the Wesleyan University, of Delaware, and is now attending a medical college in Chicago, after having pursued a preliminary course of reading under the direction of Dr. J. C. Fahnestock, of Piqua; Will Worrell, also a grad-

uate of the Piqua high school, now a shipping clerk in the handle factory; Clifford Elizabeth, a graduate of the high school; Earl and Wells, who are now attending school; and Helen Dorothy, a little maiden of five summers, who completes the family.

Socially Mr. Hetherington is a prominent Odd Fellow, for four years has been past grand of his lodge, has been a representative to the state grand encampment and is now a member of the state grand lodge. His study of political issues has led him to give an earnest support to the Republican party, and he is recognized as one of its prominent members. He does all in his power to secure its growth and success and for two terms he capably served as a member of the city council. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as steward. His residence is one of the beautiful homes of the city, and he is a man of domestic tastes, who finds his greatest happiness at his own fireside, in the midst of his family. In manner he is genial and pleasant and has hosts of friends. In seeking for the causes which have contributed to his success we find them not so much in their rarity as in their harmonious union, and they may be briefly summed up by saying that he has the tastes of a scholar, the manners of a gentleman and the habits of a man of business—a combination of qualities that are bound to produce the highest results.

JOHN W. SWARTZ.

John W. Swartz has for many years been an active factor in the progress of Tippecanoe City. Educational, church and social interests owe their promotion in a considerable degree to him, and as superintendent of the public schools he has had marked influence upon the thought and action of the town. He is a man of broad, scholarly attainment, of strong mentality and of keen discernment, and realizing the importance of intellectual advancement in the practical affairs of life he has given conscientious and earnest attention to the duties which devolve upon him. His work has been attended with excellent results, and through his efforts the schools of Tippecanoe City have taken rank with the best in the state.

Professor Swartz is a native of St. Johns, Auglaize county, Ohio, born December 13, 1868, his parents being Henry and Mary (Lusk) Swartz. His father was born in Columbus, Ohio, and was a son of John Swartz, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, whence he crossed the Atlantic to America about 1830, locating near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1835 he removed to Franklin county, Ohio, and about 1855 took up his abode in Auglaize county, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that locality. There both he and his wife died. Mr. Swartz, surviving his wife several years, attained the age of eighty-four.

Henry Swartz was married in Auglaize county and he and his wife are still living on the original family homestead there. He is one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers of the community, and is a man whose sterling qualities win for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. In his family were four sons and a daughter, Professor Swartz being the eldest. In the usual manner of farmer lads his boyhood days were passed, the work of the fields occupying his attention through the summer months, while in the

winter season he pursued his preliminary education in the public schools. Ambitious to learn, however, he entered the Ada Normal University, but prior to this time he engaged in teaching in the country schools. He was also for two years a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and subsequently had charge of the graded schools at Uniopolis. He resigned that position in order to complete the course in the Delaware University, in which he was graduated with the class of 1896, winning the degree of bachelor of arts. He ranked sixth in a class of one hundred and five members, and was one of the speakers at the commencement exercises, this honor being accorded him in recognition of his superior scholarship. He taught mathematics in the preparatory department during the last two years of his college course, and after leaving his *alma mater* he at once entered upon his work in connection with the schools of Tippecanoe City. In April, before his graduation, he was chosen superintendent, and during the summer months he planned his work which he entered upon at the beginning of the school year. In addition to the regular school course there is a four-years high-school course, and the standing of the Tippecanoe schools is such that high-school graduates are admitted without further examination to the Ohio State University, the Wittenberg, Cincinnati, Miami and Lima Universities. There are now three hundred and seventy students in the school, under the care of nine teachers, one of whom, the primary teacher, Miss Sarah E. Taylor, has been connected with the schools of Tippecanoe City for thirty-three years. Another teacher, Miss Belle Brump, of the fourth grade, has taught here for twenty-eight years, and the janitor has occupied his position for fifteen years. All of the teachers have had college or normal school training, and are very competent to discharge the important duties devolving upon them. On each Tuesday teachers' meetings are held, where the work is planned and discussed and improvements suggested. A Chautauqua circle has been organized, in which the teachers are doing much reading, and several of the teachers have been identified with the University Extension course. The people and the school board are alive to the needs of the school and the work that is being done therein, and give a hearty indorsement to the labors of Professor Swartz. The school building, which was erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars, is modern in every department, stands in the midst of a beautiful campus of six and a half acres, and in many ways the work is made attractive and interesting, as well as beneficial, to the pupils. A high school library has been established, largely through the efforts of pupils and teachers, and now contains more than six hundred volumes. There are sixty-five students in the high school, and one hundred and twenty-five have been graduated therefrom, the class of 1898 numbering sixteen. Among the graduates of the school one is now a surgeon in the United States regular army, another is a rising attorney at Dayton, several are graduates of colleges and universities and others are pursuing their education in advanced institutions of learning.

Marvelous indeed have been the changes which have occurred in the business world as the result of the better educational facilities afforded the youth of our land. No longer is an employee trained to muscular accuracy alone; he must thoroughly understand the principles which underlie his work, and must

logically determine the effects which will follow certain causes. The work of the schoolroom is not to furnish the pupil with a certain amount of knowledge, but to give him that understanding of the varied subjects with which he is concerned that will enable him to put his learning to practical use. Professor Swartz manifests in his methods of work a just conception of the educational needs and demands, and his efforts have secured advancement along progressive lines. He is himself constantly growing mentally and keeps in touch with the spirit of progress through his membership in the National Superintendents' Association and the County and State Associations. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the county institute work. He has made a specialty of scientific research and of mathematics, and ranked first in a large class taking examinations for life certificates.

On the 13th of September, 1890, occurred the marriage of Professor Swartz and Miss Ervilla Brackney, a native of Auglaize county, where the wedding occurred. Both the Professor and his wife are consistent and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active part in the work of the Sunday school and of various church societies. Mrs. Swartz is a member of the Relief Corps. The Professor belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M.; in Franklin Lodge, R. A. M., and the Knight Templar commandery of Troy. In the first he has served both as senior and junior warden. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing our subject to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in this individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to Mr. Swartz the respect and confidence of men.

JUDGE W. J. CLYDE.

There has been no citizen of Miami county, in recent years, whose death was so sincerely regretted as that of W. J. Clyde. The citizens of the county, regardless of church or party, felt a pride in his career, for the reason that he was one of the people in every meaning of the word. He was born February 14, 1842, was reared upon a farm and had a limited education. He married Miss Sarah Green, December 3, 1862, and remained on the farm for twenty-two years with no other ambition than to be a good farmer and a faithful justice of the peace, in which office he served the people of his township (Lost Creek) for many years. In country school-house debating societies he had achieved quite a local fame and he had also won some reputation as an advocate in justice of the peace courts, in the petty lawsuits that come before a magistrate's court. In 1884 his name was presented by Lost Creek township to the Republican convention for the office of probate judge. He was nominated and elected, in November of that year. At the expiration of his first term he was renominated and elected to the second term. During his term of office, when forty-three years of age, he commenced the study of law

and was afterward admitted to practice. In the political campaigns that followed he was sent out by the central committee, first to country school-house meetings, where his earnestness and ability to reach the people and command their confidence attracted attention. He soon established the reputation of being one of the best campaign speakers in the county. As probate judge he did not win the reputation of a profound lawyer, but the people had confidence in his honesty and the firmness with which he administered the law in the settlement of estates.

Upon the expiration of his second term as probate judge he formed a partnership for the practice of law with S. T. McPherson, a bright young lawyer, who is at this time assistant United States district attorney in the southern district of Ohio. The partnership was attended with success, and the firm obtained a large and lucrative practice. In the practice of law W. J. Clyde established the reputation of an able advocate and successful jury lawyer. In the campaign of 1896 his services were much in demand and in that exciting contest he took an active part, winning quite a reputation as an effective platform speaker. He was speaking constantly, night and day, and reyling on his robust physical manhood, for he was a rugged, strong man, over six feet in height and built like an athlete, he was careless of exposure and contracted the germs of Bright's disease, that was the cause of his death, which occurred December 12, 1898. He served for a number of years as city councilman. In every position he filled he obtained the confidence of the people by his sound judgment and good business qualifications.

The secret of his success as a political speaker and a jury lawyer was found in the zeal, energy and singleness of purpose with which he engaged in any cause. He was not an able lawyer, but was an able advocate. He was not a statesman, but he was a shrewd, able politician, devoted to his party. His mind was so constituted that to him his party was never in the wrong, and his clients were always right. Had he lived, higher honors awaited him. His career is remarkable because living on the farm until past the prime of life, and with no education beyond that obtained at a country school, and with no reading beyond that of a newspaper, he went to the front as a political leader, and was a successful lawyer.

He had a strong, logical mind, rough and uncouth because of the defects of his education, yet quick to grasp the salient points of any question that interested him. The life of such a man has many incidents that would interest the public, but in the space of a brief biographical sketch the writer cannot go into detail, and the duty of writing fully the life of Judge W. J. Clyde must be left to the future. E. S. W.

JOSEPH W. MEANS, M. D.

A prominent physician of central Ohio, Joseph Warren Means, has attained his present position by merit. He was born in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, in 1855, his parents being Joseph and Margaret Means, both of whom were of German descent. He completed his literary education in the Covode Academy, near his Pennsylvania home, and afterward came to Ohio, where in 1877 he was graduated from the scientific department of the National Normal University at Lebanon. Subsequently he engaged in teaching school for seven years and was an able educator, but preferring to devote his energies

to the practice of medicine, completed his studies in the Pulte School of Medicine, by graduation, in 1881. Not content, however, with the knowledge he had already acquired, he matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic College and took a post graduate course in Chicago, in 1898. In 1897 he was elected president of the American Association of Orificial Surgery in Chicago, a fact which plainly indicates his high standing among his professional brethren, and in 1900 was elected president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio.

In politics, the Doctor is a Republican and has served for two terms as coroner of Miami county. In 1899 he served as president of the city council of Troy, representing the first ward. He has made a close study of economics and of various public questions and is a stanch advocate of municipal ownership. It was through his influence that the city of Troy purchased the electric light plant and thereby reduced the price of current from twenty cents per thousand watts to eight cents.

Dr. Means came to Troy in 1881 and the city has since been his home. He was married in that year to Miss Eola F. Roberts, of Christiansburg, Ohio, daughter of George W. and Diantha (Corbley) Roberts, both natives of Ohio. They have one daughter, Myrtle, who was born July 27, 1883. Socially he is connected with the Independent Oder of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His reputation in his profession is not limited by the confines of Miami county nor of the state, for he is widely known in medical circles outside of Ohio. He is a man of public spirit, a leader of thought and action and his labors in behalf of the city have been very effective and beneficial.

JOSEPH MURPHY.

In this modern utilitarian age, so efficient in yielding the necessary comforts of man, both physical and mental, the men who lead in establishing institutions for these purposes deserve more honor than any other class. We take pleasure in mentioning in this connection the founders of the original settlement from which Covington, Ohio, ultimately grew. They were a company of soldiers left by General Wayne in 1793 to guard the country from the encroachments of hostile Indians. Their blockhouse stood on the site now occupied by the Pennsylvania railroad station. These men were simply soldiers, having no experience in the founding of towns or communities. The mind of George W. Smith was the leading factor in the establishment of Covington. In every sense he was a public-spirited man, who set in motion those elements which are to-day illustrated by the younger business men of our enterprising towns. Prominent among the latter is Joseph Murphy, who is now engaged in the lumber business and also trades in building materials, doing both a wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Murphy was born in Newton township, Miami county, Ohio, August 6, 1860, the youngest of thirteen children. His father, William Murphy, was born in Montgomery county, this state, September 6, 1818, and received the usual education of lads of that day. He was but a boy when he was left without a father's care. At the age of thirteen he began to wage the battles of practical life alone, working at whatever he could find to do until he was seventeen years old, when he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eight years, and then purchased a

farm near Yellow Springs, in Greene county, this state.

For a number of years thereafter he bought and sold farms for profit. In 1852 he bought what is known as the A. F. Mikesell farm near Covington. In 1862 he engaged in the grocery business in Covington, in which he continued a year. In 1865 he removed to Darke county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm within what is now the corporate limits of Versailles, and here he established a hardware business, which he conducted in connection with his farm for six years. At length he sold both the farm and the hardware business and engaged in banking and the lumber trade. His business abilities and probity of character made him a most esteemed and valued citizen.

In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and in religion a constistent and loyal member of the Christian church. He was deeply interested in Freemasonry and was for years the worshipful master of Versailles Lodge.

On the 7th of January, 1838, he married Mary Sipe, who was born January 11, 1818, in Pennsylvania, of German parents, who had emigrated to this country in an early day in our history. Mrs. Murphy died at Covington, September 30, 1862, having borne to her husband the following named children: Catherine, Leander, Sarah, Simon, Angeline, John, William H., Mary M., Ellen, Esther, Elizabeth, Susan and Joseph. She was a good, sensible woman and died in the Christian hope of an immortal life. William H. Murphy, her husband, died at Versaillies, June 26, 1893, and his remains rest beside his wife in Green Lawn cemetery, Covington, Ohio.

Joseph Murphy, the subject of this sketch, was five years old when his father and family located in Versailles, where he attended the public schools. After completing his education he began teaching in the schools of that town, in 1879, and followed that occupation for five years, spending his vacations at work in his father's lumber yard, where he acquired a knowledge of that business, which has been invaluable to him. Being anxious to follow a business career, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and in company with his brother-in-low, G. H. Worch, ran a general store in Versailles for a year. Selling then his interest there, he came to Covington, in the spring of 1887, and opened a lumber-yard, and here he has steadily prospered. In 1894 he opened a branch yard in West Milton, Miami county, and one at New Carlisle, in Clark county, Ohio, in 1895.

In all his business affairs Mr. Murphy is an upright, reliable and energetic man, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is an ardent Democrat and a devout and faithful member of the Covington Christian church, of which he is a trustee and the leader of the choir. Though he leads a very busy life, he is keenly alive to all the great problems of the day and gives the weight of his influence to all questions of moral reform. Temperate in habits, speech and life, keenly alive to all the interests of his adopted city, he is held in high esteem by all who know him. In fact he possesses all the elements of a successful business man and model citizen.

In 1884 he married Miss Emma L. Worch, of Versailles. Their children are five in number, namely: Opal Marie, born September 15, 1886; Chalmer Worch, July 16, 1888; Hazel June, June 19, 1890; Joseph Ivan, April 11, 1892, and Charles Hubert, August 7, 1899. Mrs. Emma (Worch)

Murphy was born at New Madison, Ohio, January 14, 1861, being the second daughter of Sebastian Worch, of Versailles, Ohio. She was educated in the public schools of New Madison and is in every way fitted to preside over the beautiful home she and her husband have builded on Piqua avenue and filled with choice books and whatever makes home attractive and helpful to children. In singleness of purpose, in devotion to the spiritual and intellectual development of her children, in cheerful patience, in simplicity and dignity of life, Mrs. Murphy is an exceptional woman.

Her father, Sebastian Worch, was born in Bishausen, Germany, May 17, 1833, where he received a German education and learned the trade of baker. He emigrated to America in 1853 and located in Dayton, Ohio, but there he was almost immediately taken very ill. He had neither money nor old-time acquaintances, and in a strange land it is not singular if he pined sorely for his native land. On his recovery he worked for three years on a farm in Montgomery county, On the 24th of December, 1857, he was married to Mary Thomas, who was born at Schlearbach, Germany. Her father was a large land owner and an official under the crown of Prussia. On the death of her father and mother the estate fell to her elder brother and she emigrated to America and made her home with her brother in Dayton, and while there she married Sebastian Worch. After their marriage they went to live in New Madison, Darke county, where Mr. Worch engaged in the mercantile and hotel business. In 1877 he sold out and removed to Greenville, this state, and in 1879 to Versailles, his present residence, where he is an honored and highly respected citizen.

JAMES W. CRAWMER.

James W. Crawmer, who is now engaged in agricultural pursuits in Elizabeth township, was born on the old Dr. Beard farm, in Miami county, November 16, 1851, his father being Michael Crawmer, who is represented on another page of this work. His boyhood days were spent under the parental roof, and while he gave considerable time and attention to the work of the farm he also enjoyed the sports of childhood and profited by the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of the neighborhood. He remained at home until twenty-six years of age, being associated with his father in the operation of the farm.

On the 25th of October, 1877, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Crawmer and Miss Alice Devore, of Champaign county, Ohio, who was born and reared in that locality. For eighteen months after their marriage the young couple resided in Miami city and Mr. Crawmer operated a part of the old homestead. He then removed to his present farm, which had been purchased by his eldest brother, Henry G., who at his death willed it to his father, from whom it was to go to the father's heirs, for Henry G. died unmarried. Mr. Crawmer, of this review, suffered considerable loss in the burning of the residence which stood upon the place, but with characteristic energy he erected a new dwelling, and now has one of the substantial homes of the neighborhood. He has met other difficulties, including the loss of the new barn, which was completely demolished in a cyclone, the storm also carrying off the chimneys of the house and destroying much of his grain. His loss amounted to several hundred dollars, but with determined purpose he began the work

of retrieving his lost possessions, and has been successful in wresting fortune from the hands of an adverse fate. The farm is now in excellent condition, being devoted principally to the raising of grain. It is one of the oldest improved properties in the neighborhood, the house which was burned having been erected seventy-five years ago. It is known as the Kester place, and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates to the passer-by the careful supervision of the owner. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Crawmer has been blessed with one son, Ferdie, who was born September 14, 1879, and is still with his parents. He attends the country schools and is well advanced in his studies. Mrs. Crawmer is a member of the Reformed church at Alcony. In politics he is a Democrat, but seeks not the honors or emoluments of public office, his time being fully occupied with his business interests, which are bringing to him good financial returns.

JUDGE H. H. WILLIAMS.

It is only the few that achieve success and win character and reputation above the ordinary on the broad field of the battle of human life. To some fame and reputation come without an apparent effort, but generally fortune favors those whose earnest, untiring energy conquers success. Henry Harrison Williams, the third son of Henry Williams and Elizabeth (Pettigrew) Williams, was born in New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, February 9, 1840. His grandfather, Henry Williams, was born on New river, Greenbrier county, Virginia, in 1770, and was the son of George Williams, who came to America from Wales prior to the Revolution and settled in Virginia. Henry Williams was married, in October, 1797, to Elizabeth Albert, who was born in North Carolina. She went to Greenbrier county, Virginia, to visit her brothers, James and Jacob Albert, and there Henry Williams met, courted and married her. They lived in Virginia until they had four children, when, attracted by the fame of the fertile lands of the Miami valley, they concluded to emigrate to Ohio, over the mountains, across the rivers and through the pathless forests, and make for themselves a home in the new state. They were six weeks on the journey, which was made on horseback in the summer of 1805. They crossed the Ohio river at Gallipolis and reached the home of his brother, Captain John Williams, in Bethel township, Miami county, in July. Henry Williams was a grand type of the old pioneer stock. A man of deep religious convictions, he was ever ready to help a neighbor, ever willing to extend aid to the needy. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812.

Henry Williams, junior, the father of H. H. Williams, raised a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons were soldiers in the Union army in the war of 1861. He died November 13, 1889, aged eighty-four years, eight months and thirteen days, leaving behind him the record of a useful life. His wife, Elizabeth (Pettigrew) Williams, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, October 30, 1806. She was married to Henry Williams, junior, in 1832, and died December 23, 1869. She had a quick, active mind and rare good judgment. She fulfilled every duty of a true, affectionate wife and of a faithful, loving, tender mother.

H. H. Williams, the subject of this sketch, was educated in a country school, with the addition of two terms at Linden

Hill Academy, at New Carlisle, Ohio, under Professor Thomas Harrison. He taught school two years and then entered as a student the law office of Conklin & Mathers, of Sidney, Ohio. In the spring of 1861 he left the law office to enlist in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry for three months, and served under General McClellan in the West Virginia campaign, and was in the battle of Philippi. On the 9th of October, 1861, he enlisted at Camp Tod, in Troy, Ohio, in Company A, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until he was severely wounded in the right hip at the battle of Shiloh and was taken prisoner. For four months he was confined in rebel prisons and he was then exchanged and rejoined his regiment, but he became so lame from the results of his wounds that on June 11, 1863, he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability.

He resumed the study of law under Judge Conklin of Sidney, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1864. He opened an office in Troy, but on account of his health he was compelled to suspend active practice, which he resumed, however, in 1870, in Troy, where he has resided since that date. In October, 1871, he was elected prosecuting attorney and re-elected in 1873, thus serving four years. During his terms of office he obtained the reputation of a capable, vigorous official. In December, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Thomas Young to the position of common pleas judge of the second judicial district of Ohio to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge George D. Burgess, and so well did he discharge the duties of that office that in October, 1878, he was elected judge without opposition.

At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law, although his disability from his wound increased, notwithstanding the best medical attention, until he lost the entire use of his legs, yet by his determined and untiring energy he has mastered the profession of law until he is recognized as the leading lawyer of the Miami county bar, and has had for years a large and lucrative practice. When common pleas judge he held court in Champaign and Miami counties, and found the docket in each county so far behind that delay in reaching cases amounted to almost a denial of justice, yet by his executive ability, persistent and untiring work, he left the docket of both counties with the business well in hand.

Judge Williams' large practice has brought him not only a competency but wealth, and while in this sketch the writer has no space to relate his triumphs at the bar, for he is an able advocate before the jury as well as a close, logical reasoner before the court, yet it is safe to say that no man in Ohio has accomplished more in winning reputation and wealth under adverse circumstances. For many years he has been a helpless invalid, requiring a constant attendant, yet he was in active practice until October, 1899, when he concluded to travel around the world. Attended by his faithful wife and his son, Lloyd Williams, and accompanied by his niece, Miss Olive G. Williams, he embarked at New York city traveled across the Atlantic ocean, journeyed through England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy and Austria, across the Mediterranean sea, through the Red sea, over the Indian ocean, through India, in China, Japan, across the Pacific ocean by way of Honolulu to San Francisco and from there across the continent to his home in Troy, without a

single mishap or the missing of a single train. He is now actively engaged in the practice of law.

On the 25th of February, 1864, Judge Williams was married to Miss Eloise J. Anderson, the daughter of Nathan and Margaret Anderson, of Bethel township, Miami county, Ohio. To this union were born six children; two sleep in the cemetery, and three daughters and one son are living.

Judge Williams is a member of the Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M., and a Knight Templar in the Coleman Commandery of Troy, Ohio. He is also a member of A. Coleman Post, G. A. R., of Troy. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Troy. In politics he is a Republican, with decided convictions that the party is right on finance and expansion, and he believes in the future of this republic as one of the prominent factors in the progress and civilization of the world.

In recent years Judge Williams has devoted much time to good literature, and as a writer he is clear, instructive and attractive. His letters of travel in the county papers have attracted more than local attention. His life has been one of constant work and employment, but he is now disposed, as he nears the sunset shore, to enjoy in his own way the rest and comfort due to old age.

E. S. W.

WILLIAM G. BOND.

With the industrial interests of Tippecanoe City Mr. Bond is actively and honorably connected, having for four years occupied the position of superintendent with the American Straw Board Company. His keen discernment in business affairs, his sound judgment and indefatigable energy have gained him prestige among the leading representatives of trade interests in Miami county, and while his efforts have largely promoted his prosperity he also belongs to that class of American citizens who promote the general welfare while enhancing individual success.

Mr. Bond was only thirteen years of age when his connection with the paper manufacturing industry began, and throughout his life his business experience has been along this line. He was first employed as a cutter boy in a mill at Piqua, Ohio, and applying himself diligently to his work he advanced rapidly through the various departments until he was made papermaker—the most responsible position in the factory. In that capacity he had charge of the cylinders where the pulp is converted into sheets and rolls. For six years he served in that capacity, and in 1896 he was appointed to his present position, as superintendent of the Tippecanoe plant. The American Straw Board Company established business at this point in 1882, under the name of the Tippecanoe Straw Board Company, most of the stockholders being residents of the town. The object of the new enterprise was the manufacture of plain straw board, and the capacity of the plant was eight tons. In 1890 it passed into possession of the American Straw Board Company. After eight years of successful operation by the new owners its capacity was increased to a twelve-ton mill. Patent machinery was secured for the manufacture of pulp lined straw board, and other improvements were made in harmony therewith. In 1898 four new boilers were secured and the entire plant was overhauled, other new machinery being purchased and the capacity being increased to fifteen tons per day. About one hundred

and twenty-five thousand dollars have been invested in the enterprise, and the pay roll for thirty-five men is three hundred and seveny-five dollars per week. About thirty-five dollars per week is paid for material, mainly wheat straw, the greater part of which is a local production. Manila paper to the extent of about fifty tons per week is also used. By a patent process this is converted into a lining, which is placed in the straw board as it goes from the cylinders. Four hundred and eighty barrels of lime and about twenty-five bushels of soda ash are also used each week, and the business is conducted upon a paying basis. The products of the factory are of a good grade and therefore command a ready sale upon the market. Under the management of Mr. Bond the business has steadily grown in importance and volume, and its large sales now net the stockholders a handsome income, at the same time furnishing employment to a large force of men, and thus adding to the general prosperity of the town.

On the 21st of December, 1899, at Piqua, Ohio, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bond and Miss Clara Blank, a daughter of William Blank, who resided in Piqua for many years, but is now a resident of Germany, his native land, having come to America at the age of nine years. Mr. Bond belongs to Border City Tent, No. 72, K. O. T. M., at Piqua, and in politics is a stalwart Republican, keeping well informed on the issues and questions of the day. He finds his chief source of recreation in hunting. He is an example of the boys who secure their own start in life,—determined, self-reliant boys, willing to work for the advantages which others secure through inheritance, destined by sheer force of character to succeed in the face of all opposition and to push to the front in any branch of enterprise they enter. As a man his business ability has been constantly manifested, and he has shown his power of grasping and mastering intricate problems of industrial and commercial life. He now occupies a very enviable position in business circles,—a just reward of meritorious, honorable effort, which commands the respect and admiration of all.

MARTIN V. HOUSER.

One of the most highly esteemed citizens of Staunton township is Martin V. Houser. His well spent life has at all times commended him to the confidence and regard of his fellow men. He is also an honored representative of a pioneer family of Miami county that through many decades has been connected with the growth and improvement of this section of the state. He was born in Spring Creek township February 14, 1830, and is a son of John Houser, a native of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Martin Houser, removed with his family from the Old Dominion to Ohio, making the trip by team and wagon in 1805. He located about two and a half miles from Dayton, where his wife's father, John Neff, in 1817, gave him a tract of wild land, consisting of two hundred acres, upon which he remained until his death. However, in 1819, he entered three hundred and twenty acres in Spring Creek township, constituting the farm upon which our subject was born.

John Houser was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, January 27, 1790. An interesting incident in his life was related by him. In 1810 Mr. Houser, in company with six young men, made a visit to Vin-

cennes, Indiana, the state being then a territory. They traveled on foot and on the way one of their pack horses was drowned. When they reached Vincennes General Harrison, who was then governor of Indiana territory, entertained them until evening. He then took them to a tavern where their expenses were paid by the people, and when they left, five days afterward, General Harrison presented them with a horse in place of the one they had lost. They were six weeks making the trip. In 1821 Mr. Houser removed from Montgomery county, Ohio, to the farm in Spring Creek township, which his father had entered two years before. There was a log cabin upon the place and an acre of land had been cleared, but the remainder was covered with a heavy growth of timber, composed of walnut and sugar-maple trees. As a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life Mr. Houser chose Miss Margaret Booher, of Montgomery county, their marriage occurring April 17, 1817, and was blessed with a family of eight children: Samuel, who was born February 27, 1819, and died July 6, 1882; John, who was born April 13, 1821, and died in 1891; Levi, who was born May 20, 1823, and died April 26, 1834; Barbara, who was born September 20, 1826, and died in April, 1893; Martin V., of this review; Mary A., who was born February 28, 1832, and died in 1896; Jacob, who was born February 5, 1835, and died May 6, 1864; and Bartholomew, born March 21, 1841.

The two last named were soldiers of the Civil war. Jacob became a private in the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Bartholomew became a member of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry and died at Fort Ethan Allen, Washington, July 28, 1864. The father of this family carried on agricultural pursuits in the old family homestead until September 2, 1870, when his life's labors were ended in death. That was the first death that had ever occurred on the old farm. His wife survived him until October 16, 1881. He was a member of the Baptist church, an active worker in its interest and a successful and enterprising farmer.

Martin V. Houser, whose name introduces this review, was reared on the old family homestead, where he worked in field and meadow, following the plow in early spring, aiding in the planting and assisting in the work of harvesting the crops in the autumn. He attended the common school near by, which was one of the first schools on the Urbana pike. His training in boyhood amply fitted him for his labors in later life. In 1857 he took charge of a part of the old homestead, which he operated until his removal to the farm upon which he now resides. He was married, November 6, 1856, to Miss Margaret Duncan, and to them have been born two children: Ida, who was born December 9, 1857, and is the wife of Willis Peterson, a farmer of Staunton township, and Flora, who was born March 8, 1862, and is the wife of J. Todd Small, by whom she has two children: Ray, born September 5, 1888, and Birdie M., born September 3, 1892. Mrs. Houser passed away March 2, 1886.

Mr. Houser, of this review, owns eighty acres of the old homestead farm and also has eighty acres of land on section 16, Staunton township, together with property elsewhere. His landed possessions aggregate two hundred and ninety-one acres in Spring Creek and Staunton townships. He still resides

on his farm on Loy pike, four miles from Piqua, but has retired from active business affairs, assigning to others the labor of cultivating the fields. All the improvements upon the place stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise and he has been very successful in his business affairs, having so managed his interests as to gain a very handsome competence. Success is not a matter of genius or of talent, but results from untiring industry, close application and sound business judgment, and it is these qualities which enabled Mr. Houser to win a place among the wealthy farmers of his neighborhood. His business methods were ever above question, for his straightforward and honorable dealing have gained him the unqualified confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the Democratic party, and has been a consistent member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church since 1868. He has served as trustee and treasurer of the church and has done all in his power to promote its growth and secure the object for which it labors. His life has been an active, useful and honorable one, well worthy of emulation.

LORIN E. COPPOCK.

A prominent representative of the mercantile interests of Tippecanoe City is Lorin E. Coppock, a dealer in furniture. He is a young man of marked enterprise, and his business career is characterized by laudable ambition, without which there can be no prosperity. He was born near West Milton, on the 9th of August, 1871, and is a son of Havilah and Mary (Porter) Coppock. The father is the well-known county commissioner and one of the leading and influential citizens of the community.

When a little lad of three summers Mr. Coppock, of this review, accompanied his parents to West Milton, where he pursued his education, completing his course by graduation in the high school with the class of 1888. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained for three years, during which time he gained a good knowledge of mercantile methods. He then opened a furniture and undertaking establishment at West Milton, in company with Frank Townsley, the partnership being maintained for four years. Mr. Coppock then disposed of his interests in his native town and in 1896 began business in Tippecanoe City, as the successor to Franklin Anspach, deceased, who had conducted business here for nine years. He has about five thousand dollars invested in a general line of furniture and undertaking supplies, and enjoys a large and liberal patronage. He studies carefully the wants of the public and his straightforward dealing and reasonable prices have won for him a gratifying trade. In the undertaking department he is also doing a good business, and a course in the Clark Embalming School has well qualified him for this work. His business returns now amount to from eight to ten thousand dollars per year. He has not, however, confined his efforts to this one line, but has made investments in other enterprises, which have contributed to his success.

On the 22d of February, 1899, Mr. Coppock was united in marriage, in Muncie, Indiana, to Miss Alice Knight, a daughter of Frank Knight, formerly a farmer in the northeastern part of Miami county, now a resident of Muncie, Indiana. She was born

in this county and received her education in the village schools, after which she became a successful teacher, following that profession in both Ohio and Indiana. She is identified with a literary society of Tippecanoe, and with the P. W. A. Circle, and is a lady of culture and refinement, who enjoys the warm regard of the best people of the locality. In the Baptist church she holds membership. Mr. Coppock is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of West Milton, and he and his wife are identified with the Rebekah Lodge of Tippecanoe City. In politics he is a Republican and has served as a member of the city council, discharging the duties with both promptness and fidelity. He is a young man who has attained to his present desirable position in business circles through his own efforts. Taking up the practical affairs of life in the capacity of clerk he is now at the head of one of the leading mercantile establishments in Tippecanoe City, and not only has he won success, but has throughout the years of his connection with the trade interests enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

WILLIAM W. V. BUCHANAN.

Among the old and honored citizens of Piqua, Ohio, none is held in higher esteem than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Almost his entire life has been passed in Miami county, and he has been prominently identified with its educational and business interests, now serving as notary public and real estate, insurance and pension agent, with office at No. 309 North Downing street, while his home is at No. 619 Park avenue, Piqua.

According to tradition, the Buchanan family to which our subject belongs, is of Scotch origin, and was founded in this country by three brothers, who came to America at an early day, William locating in Pennsylvania, James in Virginia, and either John or George in Tennessee. Our subject's grandfather, Colonel George Buchanan, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, not far from the Natural bridge, April 23, 1781, and was the fourth son of Colonel James and Isabel (Hall) Buchanan. On June 23, 1803, he married Nancy Cassady, of the same county and state. Their son, James Harvey Buchanan, father of our subject, was born December 20, 1804, in Deerfield, Warren county, Ohio, near Lebanon, while his wife, Mrs. Joanna (Hall) Buchanan, was born November 1, 1799, in Newberry district, South Carolina, and was a daughter of William and Mary (Cammack) Hall, of that place.

William W. V. Buchanan was born in Butler township, Montgomery county, Ohio, September 15, 1826, but was reared in Miami county, where he attended the district schools. His education was completed at the Lebanon Normal, then conducted by Professor A. Holbrook, a noted educator of that day. After leaving school he began teaching and successfully followed that pursuit in Piqua and vicinity for a period of twenty-five years, during which time he read law, but at present he is engaged largely in the real estate, insurance and pension business. He also makes collections and places loans.

On the 27th of December, 1849, Mr. Buchanan was united in marriage with Miss Phœbe Dye, of Miami county, a daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Bousman) Dye. By this union were born the following children: Alvin C., a rising attorney of Piqua,

Ohio; James D., a farmer of Spring Creek township; Belle C., wife of H. J. Evans; Frank, of Dayton, Ohio, and Lulu, at home.

At state and national elections Mr. Buchanan always affiliates with the Democratic party, having cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1848, his last for William J. Bryan, in 1896. He has generally taken quite an active and prominent part in public affairs, and has done much to insure the success of his party in his community. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Piqua, and most acceptably filled that office for one term. He has also served as justice of the peace six years and notary public many years. In all the relations of life he has been found true to every trust reposed in him, and merits and receives the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in a marked degree.

SAMUEL R. WOLLERTON.

Samuel R. Wollerton, deceased, was for many years an enterprising farmer of Elizabeth township, Miami county, and a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family. He was born on a farm which joined his homestead, the date of his birth being November 22, 1836. His parents were Ishmael and Jane H. (Ramsey) Wollerton, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The family is probably of Welsh lineage. Ishmael Wollerton removed from the Keystone state to Miami county about 1833, and on the 1st of March, 1836, was married to Jane H. Ramsey, a daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Fletcher) Ramsey. Their union was blessed with two children: Ziba C., who died in 1858, and Samuel R., whose name introduces this review. The father died during the early boyhood of our subject, but the mother survived until November, 1888, passing away at the age of seventy-six years.

During his early boyhood Samuel R. Wollerton went to live with his maternal grandfather, Samuel Ramsey, who became a resident of Ohio in 1811, locating at Dayton. He was born in Pennsylvania and in that state married Ellen Fletcher, a native of England, who came to America when twelve years of age. After their marriage they located in Lycoming county, whence they removed to Dayton, Ohio. In 1817 they took up their abode in Elizabeth township, where the grandfather resided until his death. In the war of 1812 he was a soldier in Hull's army. He was a man of great energy and industrious habits, and by the aid of his sons he cleared and improved over one hundred acres of land. His home farm comprised two hundred acres. He died in September, 1860, respected by all who knew him. His brother, Allen Ramsey, also came to Miami county about the time of his arrival, and was here married to Hannah Carson. He then took up his abode on the McCoole farm, where he died in middle life. His widow afterward married again and removed to the west with her children. Samuel Ramsey had a family of nine children, but only one is now living, Harriet, the widow of Jacob Wesler, of Tippecanoe City.

Samuel Wollerton spent his boyhood in the usual manner of farm lads, aiding in the work of the fields from the time that he was old enough to handle the plow. After he had arrived at man's estate he was married, on the 24th of December, 1863, to Miss Sarah Ann McManus, a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret McManus, who were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Miami county in the spring of 1847. Her

father was of Scotch-Irish descent and was married in the Keystone state. On his arrival in Ohio he took up his abode on what is known as the 'Squire Dye farm in Elizabeth township, where he remained for twenty-seven years. His death occurred at the home of his daughter in Tippecanoe City, as the result of blood poisoning, caused by an accident. He was then sixty-four years of age. The mother of Mrs. Wollerton had died soon after her arrival in Miami county, when only thirty years of age, and Mr. McManus afterward wedded Sarah Jane Wrigley, whom he survived about two years. In his family were eight children, four of whom are still living in Miami county, namely: William, of Tippecanoe; Albert, a farmer of Monroe township; Lavinia, wife of Joseph Bouseman, of Tippecanoe City, and Iva, wife of Peter Eidemiller, of Monroe township.

After his marriage Mr. Wollerton purchased the Wesley Heywood farm, upon which he lived for eight years, when, in connection with his mother, he purchased the old Ramsey farm, which had belonged to her father, the purchase price being one hundred dollars per acre. Upon the old family homestead the mother resided until her death, and it was also the home of Mr. Wollerton until he was called to his final rest. The house which stands upon the place was erected in 1826 by Samuel Ramsey, and additions were made to it in 1855. The first part is one of the oldest homes in the county and antedates all other brick houses now standing in Elizabeth township. Mr. Wollerton successfully carried on agricultural pursuits, the well tilled fields ever indicating his careful supervision and his progressive methods of farming. Good buildings and modern machinery indicated that he was in touch with advanced agricultural methods and his labors were crowned with a creditable degree of prosperity.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wollerton were born two children: Harry H. and Jennie R., the latter now the wife of Sedate Frey, a farmer of Bethel township. Mr. Wollerton was a charter member of the Cove Springs Grange and served as its treasurer from its organization until his death. His political support was given the Democracy, but he never sought the honors or emoluments of public office. He died after a very brief illness, on the 15th of October, 1881, and the entire community mourned his loss, for he was a valued citizen and a man whom to know was to respect and honor.

Harry H. Wollerton, his only son, was born in Staunton township, and was about fifteen years of age at the time of his father's death. He and his mother have since operated the farm and have remained together, for he is unmarried. His business and executive ability have enabled him to successfully control his farming interests, and he is recognized as one of the enterprising young agriculturists in Elizabeth township. In addition to this he takes great interest in music and is a recognized leader in musical circles in this section of the county. He is a violinist of marked ability and conducts a little orchestra of four pieces, their services being in frequent demand at social functions and party entertainments. He teaches music, making a specialty of the violin, but performs well on many instruments. He possesses considerable poetic talent, and has composed several songs that have attracted considerable attention, one of them, "The Fate of the Battle Ship Maine," awakening particular interest among the

JOHN SECREST.

MARY V. (SECREST) HUSTLER.

soldiers in Cuba. Mr. Wollerton also takes an active interest in local literary and debating societies and is heartily in touch with all movements and measures tending to promote the esthetic and intellectual advancement of the residents of Miami county.

JOSEPH JONES.

In the first half of the nineteenth century Joseph Jones was numbered among the leading citizens of Miami county and took an active part in its pioneer development. He was born December 31, 1788, in Frederick county, Virginia, and was a son of Joseph Jones, Sr., who was a native of the same locality and a planter and slaveholder there. In his family were four children: Rachel, Mary, Joseph and James. The subject of this sketch was reared on the old Virginian plantation and in the early part of the nineteenth century removed to Ohio. He loyally served his country in the war of 1812, and performed services no less arduous in reclaiming the wild land of Miami county for purposes of civilization. In 1819 he entered the farm upon which his daughter, Mrs. Hustler, now lives, and he purchased of Richard Carr five hundred and forty acres of land, at five dollars per acre. The tract was still in its primitive condition, being covered with a heavy growth of oak, hickory, walnut and maple trees, which stood in their primeval strength. In the midst of the forest he erected a double log cabin and there began life in true pioneer style. Indians still visited the neighborhood, wild animals had their haunts in the forests and wild game of many kinds could be had in abundance. The task of cutting down the trees, grubbing up the stumps and preparing the land for cultivation was an arduous one, but with characteristic energy and strong determination Mr. Jones continues his labors and in the course of time gathered rich harvests where once stood the native forest trees. In his business he was quite successful, becoming one of the substantial citizens of his day.

Mr. Jones wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Smalley, widow of Benjamin Smalley and a daughter of Jacob Collins. By this marriage four children were born: Henry, Phœbe and Theodore, who died in infancy, and Mrs. Mary Violet Hustler, who is living on the old home farm. When Mrs. Hustler was six years of age her father took his little family back to Virginia and there resided from 1831 until 1845, when he again came to the old homestead in Ohio, making it his place of residence until called to his final rest on the 11th of August, 1848. His time was largely given to his farming interests, yet he belonged to a progressive class of citizens, who promoted all measures calculated to prove of public benefit. In business matters he was straightforward and honorable, and in all life's relations he commanded the respect of his fellow men.

His daughter, the only child who survived him, spent her girlhood days under the parental roof, and on the 11th of February, 1845, gave her hand in marriage to John Secrest, who died June 29, 1864. By their marriage five children were born, namely: Laura, Zelora, Isadore, Francis and Medora. Zelora, Isadore and Francis died in infancy. Laura married Sylvester Dye and Medora is the wife of William Foster. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Secrest was married, on the 6th of April, 1865, to George W. Hustler, by whom she had one son, George W., Jr., who died when two and a half years old. Mr. Hustler served as a hospital stew-

ard during the Civil war with the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry. Previous to this time he had practiced medicine in connection with Dr. Coleman, but after his return from the army he gave up medical practice and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on the 18th of March, 1875. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Hustler is also a member of the church, with which she has been connected for almost sixty years. She owns one hundred and ninety-eight acres of land—the old family homestead—and the income therefrom supplies her with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. With the exception of a brief time spent in Virginia she has always resided in Miami county, and therefore has a very wide acquaintance. Her circle of friends is extensive, and she is highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character.

JOHN A. McMASTER.

John A. McMaster is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, who on many a southern battle field demonstrated his loyalty to his country. In days of peace he is equally true and faithful to the duties of citizenship and withholds his support from no measure calculated to prove of public benefit. He now follows farming in Staunton township, Miami county, and is numbered among the native sons of Montgomery county, his birth having there occurred, near Dayton, May 23, 1837. He spent the first sixteen years of his life upon the home farm and then started out to make his own way in the world. He was employed as a farm hand for two years and then began work at the carpenter's and millwright's trades, serving a five-years apprenticeship. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all personal considerations in order to aid in the defense of the Union, enlisting on the 8th of August, 1862, for three years' service in Company C, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The first engagement in which he participated was at Tate's Ferry. He afterward took part in many of the most important battles of the war, including those of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Keystone, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro, the siege of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville. The Atlanta campaign continued for one hundred and twenty days. When the war was over, he received an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1865, and, with a most creditable military record, returned to his home.

Mr. McMaster afterward worked at his trade in Morrowtown, Ohio, and thence came to Staunton township, in 1867, locating on a farm which is now his home. He carried on agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he took up his abode in Troy and there followed contracting and building until 1892. In that year he returned to the farm and is now devoting his time and energies to the operation of his land, a tract of one hundred acres on section 3, Staunton township. The richly cultivated fields yield to him golden harvests and his labors are thus crowned with success.

January 4, 1866, Mr. McMaster was married to Miss Rosina Jonese. She was the daughter of Abner and Julia A. (Frazee) Jones. Mr. Jones was born in Kentucky,

in 1806, and came to Lost Creek township, Miami county, in 1814. Mrs. Jones was born in Lost Creek township, in 1810. Mr. Jones passed the rest of his days in his adopted county, passing away June 7, 1866, his wife surviving him until August 1, 1876. Mrs. McMaster was born in Lost Creek township, March 12, 1841, and has always lived in Miami county. Mr. and Mrs. McMaster have many friends in the community and are faithful workers and active members of the Baptist church. For two years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school and labored earnestly to support the church work, holding the honorable post of deacon. In politics he is a stanch Republican and, socially, is connected with Troy Post, G. A. R. His life has been well spent, and his activity in business affairs and his straightforward dealing have gained him a comfortable competence and also the unqualified regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

TIMMER BROTHERS.

One of the leading mercantile concerns of Tippecanoe City is that conducted by A. W. and E. H. Timmer, under the firm name of Timmer Brothers. They deal extensively in hardware and have a large and well equipped establishment, which indicates the volume of their business. They are sons of Gerhart Timmer, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1853. Their mother bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina Kettlehager and was also a native of Germany. In the family are nine children, namely: Caroline, a resident of Piqua, Ohio; Matilda, wife of W. H. Meyers, of Dayton; Wilhelmina, the wife of S. E. Musselman, of Piqua; Bernard, who is connected with the Bent Wood Manufactory, of Troy; Fannie, wife of T. S. Conway, of Tippecanoe City; Ella, at home; Edward; Justin, at home; and Albert.

The brothers of whom we write are both natives of Tippecanoe City. Edward H. Timmer, the elder, entered upon his business career as a clerk in the dry-goods store of F. G. Davis, with whom he remained for four years. The present business was established in 1895. They began operations as bicycle dealers, but after two years added a stock of hardware, tinware, harness and farming implements. Their stock is valued at about eight thousand dollars and their annual sales amount to twenty thousand dollars. They also own the building in which they carry on operations and which is valued at thirty-five hundred dollars.

E. H. Timmer was united in marriage to Miss Florence Agenbroad, and they have two children, Hermon and Helen. In their political affiliations the brothers are both Democrats, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, but never seeking public office. They are both stockholders in the Interurban Telephone Company, and E. H. Timmer is a member of the board of directors. Both are men of excellent business ability, progressive and public spirited, who in the control of their store follow systematic and honorable methods. They merit the high confidence reposed in them and their worth to the community as enterprising merchants is most marked.

COLUMBUS TISOR.

Among the native sons of Newton township, who are now classified as representative farmers and citizens, of Miami county,

is Columbus Tisor, who was born on the 5th of August, 1846. His father, Hiram Tisor, was born in Ohio, and in an early day came to Miami county with his father, Austin Tisor, who located in Newton township. The former married Phœbe Green and their union was blessed with four children, but Ruth and Mary are now deceased. Columbus is the next of the family and Alleyne is now the wife of Allen Jones. Hiram Tisor took up his abode upon the farm where our subject was born, securing there a tract of unimproved land. He bought one hundred and twenty acres on section 16, Newton township, and developed an excellent property, continuing its cultivation and improvement until his death, which occurred in 1885, when he was seventy-three years of age, for his birth occurred in 1812. He was a member of the Christian church and loyal to his religious belief, which he exemplified in his daily conduct with his fellow men.

Mr. Tisor, of this review, was reared under the parental roof and the common school afforded him his educational privileges. After he attained to man's estate he desired to establish a home of his own and to this end he was united in marriage, in 1868, to Miss Mary A. Jones, a daughter of William R. Jones. They now have seven children, namely: Eunice E., Hiram L., William R., Dortha M., Maude E., Hubert R. and Lola M.

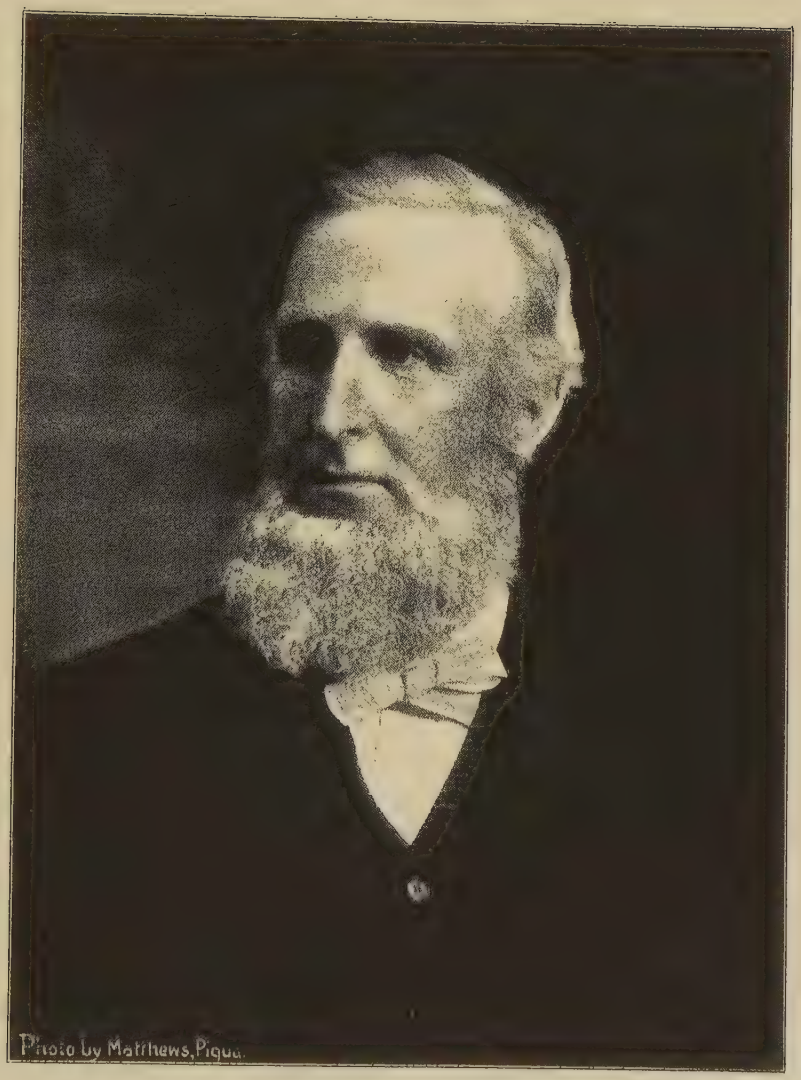
After his marriage Mr. Tisor rented the old home property and carried on farming there until 1895, with the exception of a period of three years. He is now living retired in Pleasant Hill, which has been the place of his residence for five years. In business he displays capable management, and unflagging industry, and these qualities enabled him to secure capital sufficient to make further connection with active business affairs unnecessary. He is a member of the United Brethren church and in politics is a Republican, warmly advocating the principles of the party, which has loyally stood by the Union in every crisis of the country's history since its organization.

DARIUS W. WEDDLE.

No man in Miami county has done more to promote the interests of the agriculturist than Darius William Weddle, his labors having been most energetically prosecuted, proving most effective. Although now numbered among the most prominent and prosperous farmers of the community, he started out in life empty-handed and met many obstacles and difficulties in his path, but steadily advanced on the road to success, overcoming all opposition and hindrances by determined purpose and unflagging energy. His business career has been a very creditable and honorable one, commending him to the confidence of all concerned.

Mr. Weddle is a native of Virginia, his birth having occurred in Floyd county, on the 13th of November, 1848. His paternal grandfather was one of two brothers who came to this country from Germany, one settling in Virginia while the other became a resident of Maryland. John B. Weddle, the father of our subject, was a minister of the German Baptist church, and spent his entire life in the Old Dominion. For many years he devoted his energies to evangelistic work, riding over the country in company with Elder B. F. Moornaw. They made trips to North Carolina, West Virginia and

RESIDENCE OF DARIUS W. WEDDLE.



Darius Wm. Weddle.

Tennessee, organizing many societies of the German Baptist or Dunkard church. Rev. Weddle died at the age of forty-eight years, and a career of great usefulness was thus ended. In his family were six children, five sons and a daughter, but only two, Darius and C. M., came to Ohio.

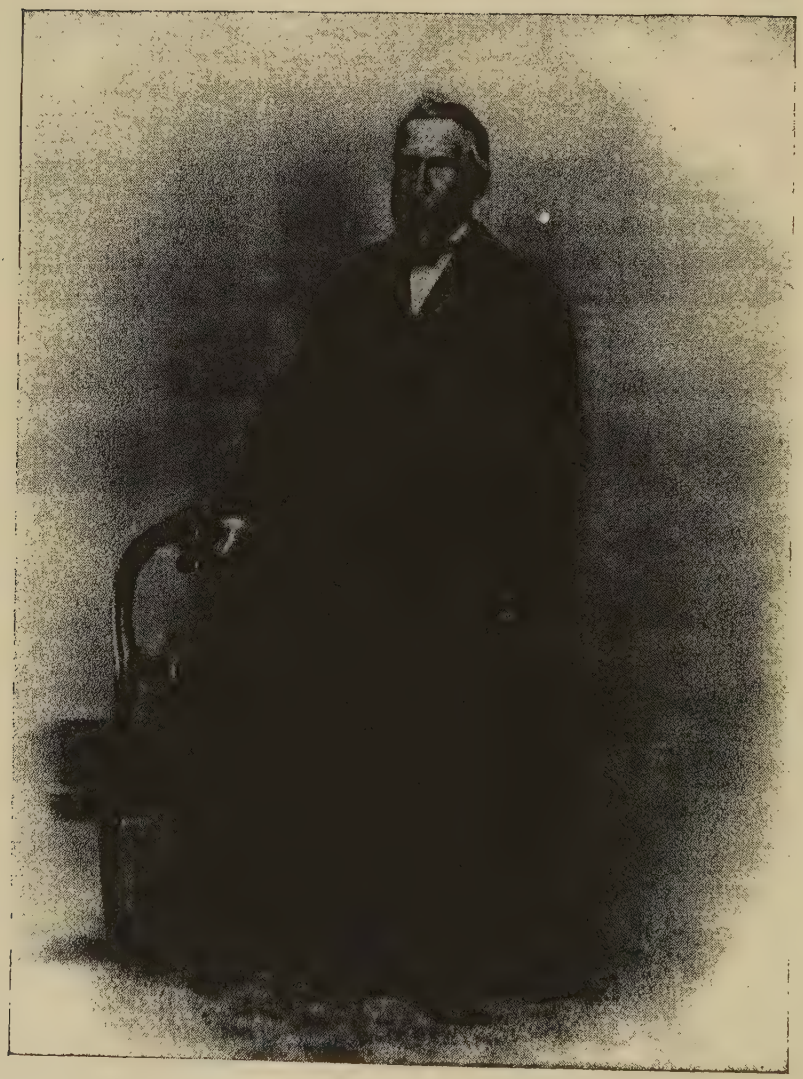
Upon the home farm Darius Weddle was reared, there remaining until twenty-two years of age. He spent one year in the State Agricultural College, at Ashland, near Lexington, Kentucky, formerly the home of Henry Clay, but not liking the military feature of that school, he left at the end of one year. While there he stood first as plow boy. Subsequently he spent two years in Illinois and Kansas, engaging in farm work, but did not enjoy western life and returned to the east. He afterward went to Canada and later he further continued his education in the Lebanon National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He had previously met many graduates from that institution from whom he had received favorable reports of the work done there. Accordingly he entered the school, remaining in the institution for two terms and was graduated on the completion of the commercial course, with the class of 1877. His studies, however, were interrupted by farm work, so that his course was not a continuous one. After spending a year in Lebanon, in order to find work he went to Dayton and Troy. Thinking he was best fitted for the duties of the farm, he started out into the country to secure a position. He had no acquaintances in Miami county and on the way he met an old man with whom he rode back to town, for it was Saturday and the majority of the farmers had gone to the city to do their marketing. The old gentleman took a deep interest in Mr. Weddle and introduced him to Isaac Studebaker, one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers of the county. Mr. Weddle offered to work for twenty dollars per month and Mr. Studebaker offered him eighteen dollars per month. Finally they agreed that he was to work one month for twenty dollars and if both were satisfied at the end of that time he was to continue in the employ of Mr. Studebaker. After working a season Mr. Weddle returned to Lebanon, where he completed his commercial course and then again entered the employ of Mr. Studebaker, who paid him two hundred and sixty dollars per year. It was said that that gentleman was a very hard taskmaster, and many men who entered his employ soon left it. He did a large business and was a very energetic, pushing man, but he never required anything of his employes that he would not do himself. Although Mr. Weddle remained long in his employ there was never any trouble between them. Mr. Studebaker would go into the harvest fields with his men and bind the grain, at which work he was an expert, but Mr. Weddle found it possible not only to keep up with him but to do a little more. He also proved to be his match at corn husking, and in this way he won the favor and friendship of Mr. Studebaker so that a pleasant relationship always existed between them. As time passed his employer placed more and more confidence in Mr. Weddle, and on leaving home he would place his business in the hands of our subject, who continued in his employ for two years, or until he was married to his daughter, Anna W., who was then a young lady of sixteen years.

The marriage of the young couple was celebrated January 24, 1878, at which time arrangements were made whereby Mr.

Weddle was to operate the Studebaker farm and receive one-third of the crops, the owner to furnish all the supplies. Later Mr. Weddle rented the farm upon which he now resides for two years, and on the expiration of that period Mr. Studebaker offered to sell him the property, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of land, for ninety-six hundred dollars. He said he would make a donation of six thousand dollars and take notes to be paid annually. Altogether Mr. and Mrs. Weddle have received from her father's estate ten thousand dollars, an equal amount being given to his other children, there having been three daughters in the family. In 1893 Mr. Weddle erected a handsome brick residence at a cost of five thousand dollars. It stands on a natural building site, commanding an excellent view of the surrounding country. The old barn was burned on one occasion, but Mr. Studebaker rebuilt it.

Mr. Weddle has devoted his attention to the raising of grain and in his work follows the most progressive methods. He rotates the crops every three years, raising clover, wheat and corn, and his corn crops are equal to any raised in this section of the state. When Mr. Weddle assumed the management of the farm it was very much run down, having been rented to tenants who took poor care of it; in fact, it was considered the poorest farm in the locality. Much of the land was swampy, so that the place was called the frog pond, but he has placed about twenty-two hundred rods of tiling on it, and has thus reclaimed about sixty acres of corn land, which has become the most valuable in the vicinity. It is on this portion of the farm that he raises his best crops, the fifth corn crop in succession averaging seventy bushels of corn to the acre, while wheat is produced at thirty-three bushels to the acre. Mr. Weddle is most progressive in all his methods, and not only understands the practical work of the farm but also the scientific principles which underlie agricultural pursuits, and one of the best evidences of that fact is that while land in his neighborhood will not sell as high per acre as it would twenty years ago, his farm has doubled in cash value since that date. The State Experimental Station in the past supplied him with seeds to grow and his place was called a sub-station. He has grown nine varieties of wheat in one season. He attends farmers' institutes which are organized for the purposes of promoting agricultural interests, and is a reader of many of the agricultural papers. He keeps thoroughly abreast with the times, and his example has been followed by many of his neighbors, who have found that his methods are practical and yield excellent results. Mr. Weddle considers that he owes a great deal of his success to his wife, who is regarded as one of the best financiers among the ladies of Miami county. She was born on the home farm in Elizabeth township, June 30, 1861, a daughter of Isaac S. and Anna (Warner) Studebaker, and a granddaughter of Abraham Studebaker. Educated in the country schools, she has always been a great reader, is a most industrious wife and congenial companion.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Weddle have been born the following children: William Harvey, who died in infancy; Albert S., who is now a student in the senior year in the Troy High School; James Arthur, who died in infancy; Carrie Estella and Dora Lee, students in the home school; Louanna, who died in infancy; and Isaac Studebaker, who completes the family. In his political views



Isaac H Stinman

Mr. Weddle is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office, prefering that his attention shall be given to his business affairs. He was reared in the German Baptist church, but was not a member until after he came to Miami county. He and his wife now hold membership in the Casstown German Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon, trustee, treasurer and correspondent. His church honored him by wishing to appoint him to the ministry but he refused. He has often been sent as a delegate to the national meetings, and was in attendance at the meeting in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1899. While there he visited his old home in Virginia. He again looked upon the scenes of his boyhood and renewed the friendships of his youth in the winter of 1899-1900. Perhaps the most salient feature in the career of Mr. Weddle has been his untiring energy, but this has been guided by sound judgment and resolute purpose and to-day he is one of the prosperous farmers of his adopted county.

ISAAC H. STINSMAN.

For long years connected with the business, public, social and moral interests of Miami county, Isaac H. Stinsman ever commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow men, and at his death the community lost one of its valued residents that had long contributed to the substantial development and welfare of this section of the state. He was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1817, and in early manhood became a surveyor, having fitted himself for the profession by study in an academy. He gained practical experience through his association with William Pemberton in the survey of what is now the Big Four Railroad, about 1843. They located the line, made the survey through the country surrounding Sidney and assisted in making the grade. Mr. Stinsman gave two years to the work, after which he returned to Pennsylvania on a visit, but in the meantime he had become favorably impressed with the Buckeye state, and soon after again sought a home in Ohio, making a settlement in Miami county.

Here, on the 25th of October, 1850, in Lost Creek township, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Catherine A. Addis, whose maiden name was Lyons. Her husband had died of cholera at Xenia, Ohio, leaving her with two children. She was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and had known Mr. Stinsman while living with the Swayne family. After his arrival in this state Mr. Stinsman purchased eighty acres of land near Quincy, in Champaign county, and began farming and teaching school, having in the meantime followed the latter profession in Pennsylvania. He spent five years in Champaign county and then came to Lost Creek township, Miami county, locating upon a part of his present farm in 1854. He also engaged in teaching here and continued land surveying. He was likewise connected with the construction of the pike. He cleared his farm of the timber which covered it, transforming it into richly cultivated fields, erecting thereon the residence about twenty-one years ago. His first home was a log cabin, furnished in primitive style, but as time passed he was enabled to secure many of the comforts of life and the cabin home was replaced with a more modern and commodious dwelling. Mr. Stinsman devoted his life to general farming and added to his original purchase until he had one hundred and six acres of rich land, which yielded to

him a good return for the care and labor bestowed upon it.

An exceptionally well-informed man, his knowledge on public and religious questions was broad and comprehensive. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, and studied so closely the issues of the day that he was always ready to defend his position by sound arguments. He frequently served as delegate to his party's conventions and for nine years held the office of justice of the peace, discharging his duties in the most fair and impartial manner. He took an active interest in literary societies, in which were discussed the vital issues of the time, and could hold his own in debate with such men as Judge Clyde. He was also well read in both ancient and modern history and in political economy, and in early life was well versed in Latin and Greek. A man of strong intellectual powers and scholarly attainments, he gave much time to study and original investigation and was one of the best informed men in this section of the state. A member of the Lost Creek Christian church, he served as its clerk for a number of years and was well versed in the bible, his belief being the result of close study and careful research. He presided at public meetings, particularly Sunday school gatherings, and frequently served as Sunday school superintendent in his own church. For forty years he was a subscriber for the Cincinnati Enquirer and always enjoyed reading that paper. He lived on good terms with his neighbors and was held in the highest regard by all who knew him. He died unexpectedly, but his end was a peaceful one, and he passed to the reward prepared for the righteous September 30, 1898, leaving to his family the heritage of an untarnished name.

Mr. and Mrs. Stinsman were the parents of five children: Horace, who is in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in their shops at Kansas City, Kansas; John, who is city treasurer at Spokane, Washington; Elwood, who is foreman in the Missouri Pacific shops at Kansas City; Ida, wife of Charles S. Kessler, a printer at Roswell, New Mexico; and Frank. Mr. Stinsman also reared his wife's two children,—Albert Addis, who is now a contractor in Kansas City, Kansas, and Lyda, wife of James Gearhart, of Smith county, Kansas.

Frank Stinsman, who was engaged in the operation of the old home farm until 1900 and is now working in the car shops at Dayton, Ohio, was born September 27, 1871, on the old homestead. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools and supplemented by study at Antioch College, in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and he afterward completed a course in civil and mechanical engineering in the State University at Columbus, Ohio. He devoted four years to the study of mathematics in its application to the practical affairs of life, and then, upon his return home, he assumed the management of his father's farm, which he successfully conducted until 1900, his mother acting as his housekeeper. He is an exceptionally well-informed man, and although he has left the school-room, his studies being ended, yet daily his store of knowledge is increased by reading, experience and observation. He is a great reader of the best literature and much resembles his father in this regard. He has always kept up his study and investigation on the subject of chemistry and is well informed in history, science and ancient and modern classics. His mother, too, is well informed on all subjects of general interest,

and they occupy an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society. In connection with general farming the son carried on surveying to some extent, and is a practical and enterprising business man, whose efforts have been attended with creditable success. Mrs. Stinsman is a member of the Christian church, and while her son Frank is not connected with any religious organization he is an exemplary member of Social Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M., at Lena, Ohio, and follows closely the ethical teachings of the order. He also belongs to Diamond Chapter, No. 83, R. A. M., at St. Paris, Ohio, and to Fidelity Chapter, No. 88, O. E. S., in which he has served as worthy patron. He has been very active in the blue lodge and has served in many offices, including that of senior deacon. Mr. Stinsman is a man of genuine worth and enjoys the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN H. WILGUS.

John H. Wilgus is one of Ohio's native sons and for many years has been a resident of Miami county, where he is successfully engaged in the operation of a farm. He was born in Warren county October 5, 1831, his parents being Thomas and Anna (Hunt) Wilgus. The former, a native of New Jersey, came to this state during his boyhood, the family locating in Warren county. As they traveled over the state they passed through Cincinnati, then a mere hamlet containing only three houses, and the father, William Wilgus, was offered all of the land upon which the city now stands in exchange for his team and wagon. He was one of four brothers who came from England to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and during the struggle for independence he served as quartermaster-general. The original family name was Wildgoose. Mr. Wilgus made a permanent home in Warren county, where he died at the age of eighty-eight years. His three sons, William, James and Thomas, came to Miami county about 1834 and all reared families here. William resided in Lost Creek township, where he died when more than eighty years of age. He had one son, Evan Wilgus, who is living in Brown township. James was a doctor, who engaged in the practice of medicine in Boone. He left four children: H. L., who is living in Ann Arbor; Elizabeth, who occupies the old homestead; Clara, wife of William McFarland, of Columbus, Ohio; and James Alva, who resides at Platteville, Wisconsin, and is a professor in the normal school there.

Thomas Wilgus settled in Lost Creek township where his son William now resides. He resided on that farm for many years and carefully prosecuted his labors. About twenty acres had been cleared when he took up his residence upon the farm and the other improvements were all the work of his hands. He owned over five hundred acres of land, all in one body, and bought and sold other lands. As his sons reached maturity he divided his land among them, giving to each one hundred acres, while to his daughters he gave money. At his death his estate was settled in accordance with the law. Throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits and his success resulted from his well directed efforts. He became one of the stockholders and builders of the pike, taking a contract for the construction of some four miles of the pike in this county and then

subletting it to others. He also became a stockholder in the railroad, but that proved an unprofitable investment. He was one of the leading stock-raisers in this section of the state, and exhibited many fine animals at the county fair. In the work of improvement and progress he took a deep interest and contributed in no small degree to the substantial welfare of the community. In politics he was a Whig and Republican and kept well informed on the issues of the day. He held various local offices, including that of township trustee. A member of the Wesley Chapel Methodist church, he contributed largely to the new house of worship, donating the land for the purpose and deeding it to the trustees. He was one of the pillars in the church, and in his life exemplified his Christian faith. His home was for many years the headquarters of ministers who visited the neighborhood. While firm in support of his belief and ever unflinching in the advocacy of what he believed to be right in all walks of life, he avoided litigation and concerned himself little with other people's affairs. He died in March, 1885, at the age of seventy-seven years, and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens. By his first marriage he had two children—John H., of this review; and Mary, who became the wife of John Babb. They resided in Lost Creek township, but both are now deceased, Mrs. Babb having died at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Wilgus died when only twenty-two years of age, and Mrs. Wilgus afterward married Hannah Robinson, who passed away two years before his death. They had four children—William, who resides on the old homestead; Thomas, who resides in Brown township on land formerly owned by his grandfather, William Wilgus; and Anna, who became the wife of Harrison Brecount and died at the age of twenty-five years. For five years past the Wilgus family have held a reunion, three having been held in Miami county and two in Logan county where the descendants of one of the four brothers who came to America from England are located. As many as one hundred of the family name are present on those occasions.

John Hunt Wilgus, whose name introduces this review, was only three years old at the time of his mother's death, and until about fifteen or sixteen years of age he lived either with his paternal or maternal grandparents in Warren county. He then returned to his father's home, remaining under the parental roof until his marriage, which occurred in August, 1857, when he was twenty-six years of age, the lady of his choice being Miss Delcina Frazee, a daughter of Lewis and Rebecca (Wolcott) Frazee. She was born on the farm where she now lives. The first of the name to locate here was Moses Frazee, whose father was a native of France and the original American immigrant. Moses Frazee was married in Virginia to Priscilla Morris, who came to Ohio, locating near Cincinnati. He located in Miami county about 1812 and purchased land from a man who had entered it from the government. He had four sons and eight daughters, the former being Moses, Lewis, David and Newton, who died in early life. Of the eight daughters only one is now living, Priscilla, widow of David Pence, of Westville, Ohio. She is now eighty-six years of age and is the only survivor of her immediate branch of the Frazee family. Moses lived and died on a Miami farm, passing away at the age of seventy-nine years, and his wife was more than seventy years of age at the time of her death. One of the earl-

est ministers in the Baptist church in this locality, he labored earnestly to advance the cause of Christianity among the pioneer settlers of the community. David Frazee resided on a farm in Miami county until about 1851 when he removed to Clark county, Ohio, where he died. His son, James Frazee, now resides in Clark county. Moses, Jr., became a Baptist minister and died in middle life, while devoting his energies to that faith. Lewis Frazee, the father of Mrs. Wilgus, married Rebecca Wolcott, a daughter of John Wolcott. Of their eight children three are living, namely: Morris, of Conover; Sarah, wife of David Sise, of Lost Creek; and Moses. Lewis Frazee remained upon his farm until his death. He inherited property from his father who gave to each of his sons an equal amount of money. Mr. Frazee served as colonel of a militia and was in command on the old training days in Lost Creek, thus winning his title. He died at the age of thirty-five years, and his wife remained upon the old homestead for twenty years thereafter. She then went to Champaign county, Ohio, where her death occurred in her eightieth year. Her eldest child was only twelve years of age at the time of her husband's death, but she managed to keep all of her children together, save one daughter, who went to live elsewhere and lived to see all her family settled in life. After leaving the old homestead her sons operated it until it was purchased by Mr. Wilgus on the first of January, 1863.

In the meantime Mr. Wilgus resided upon another farm. His wife, however, was born on the old Frazee homestead February 20, 1837, in the old brick house which her grandfather had erected and which forms a part of the present home built by Mr. Wilgus in 1872. The farm now comprises two hundred and twenty acres, and upon it the present owner has made all the principal improvements. He makes a specialty of the growing and feeding of stock and for some years, in connection with his brother, William, he was engaged in breeding short horn cattle, continuing that industry for thirty years. They were pioneers in that line and were very successful. Many fine short horns were exhibited by them at the annual fairs and won first premiums.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilgus have been born six sons—Lewis, who is now agent at Conover, Ohio; J. Franklin, who is engaged in farming near the old homestead; G. Rousseau, who after pursuing a normal course, in Lebanon, Ohio, and a business course, taught school for five years in Lost Creek township and is now operating the home farm, being recognized as one of the leading and enterprising agriculturists of the community; Thomas, a cabinet-maker of Piqua Ohio; Ralph H., of Lost Creek township; and William, at home. All of the sons were reared under the parental roof and received good educational privileges, thereby being fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. Thomas is a graduate in the scientific department of the Delaware College of the class of 1895 and was a successful teacher for two years. G. Rousseau received excellent educational privileges and to his life work has brought a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of business principles. Mr. and Mrs. Wilgus now have eight grandchildren. About eighteen years ago Mrs. Wilgus had the sight destroyed in one of her eyes, and for six years she has been blind, but she still presides over her home, her counsels and advice being important factors in its conduct. Mr. Wilgus is a Republican in his political views, being a stanch advocate of the party

principles and has served as trustee and in other township offices. His life has been quietly passed, yet his career is that of an honorable, enterprising and successful business man whose advancement is most creditable, for it has come as the diametrical result of his own efforts.

JAMES H. KINNA.

In the great competitive struggle of life, when each must enter the field and fight his way to the front, or else be overtaken by disaster of time and place, there is ever particular interest attaching to the life of one who has turned the tide of success, has surmounted obstacles, and has shown his ability to cope with others in their rush for the coveted goal. Such Mr. Kinna has done, and to-day he stands among the representative business men of Tippecanoe City, although at the present time his business efforts are not directly connected with the commercial life of the town.

He was born in Middletown, Maryland, April 28, 1849, and is a son of Samson and Charlotte (Routzahn) Kinna. For many generations the Kinna family resided in Maryland. The father operated a mill in Middletown until 1867, when he removed with his family to Harbaugh Valley, where he remained until his death, in June, 1898. His wife also died at that place, April 18, 1868, and, with the exception of our subject, his children yet reside there. James H. Kinna, of this review, spent the first eighteen years of his life in his native town and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Harbaugh Valley, where he remained for two years. In 1870 he came to Ohio. He had started for Illinois, where his paternal grandmother was living, but on arriving in Ohio he stopped to visit an aunt, Mrs. John Clark, of Tippecanoe City, and was there offered a position in the mill. He had previously learned the milling business under the direction of his father, and thus equipped for the practical duties of life, he entered the employ of John K. Herr, with whom he remained for more than a year. He then spent a few days in Nebraska, and afterwards returned to Maryland. In 1873, however, he again came to Tippecanoe City and accepted the position of head miller with his former employer, having entire charge of the business. He served in that capacity from June, 1873, until October, 1875, when he returned to Maryland. In May, 1876, he secured a situation in the Patapsco Mills at Baltimore, Maryland, and continued there until October, 1879. They were then running at a capacity of six hundred barrels and were considered the largest mills in the country.

In January, 1878, Mr. Kinna was united in marriage, in Tippecanoe City, to Miss Mary Herr, daughter of Benjamin Herr and a niece of John K. Herr. They began their domestic life at the mill, near Baltimore, but in October, 1879, returned to Ohio, and Mr. Kinna rented a mill a mile south of Troy. After operating it for two years with fair success, he returned to the employ of John Herr, in whose service he at first worked in Tippecanoe City. After a short time he purchased stock in the newspaper mill, became superintendent of construction and placed the mill in successful operation. It proved one of the leading industries of the place and was later sold to the American Straw-Board Company. For a time Mr. Kinna operated a mill at Sidney, and in August, 1888, he formed a partner-

ship with U. J. Favorite and H. H. Bryant. This firm purchased the old mill at Tippecanoe, thus succeeding Mr. Herr, and remodeled the plant, putting in the new roller process at great expense. A prejudice existed against roller flour and some of the old men of the locality called for the burr flour, but after using it for a time they found that that manufactured by the roller process was superior. The firm of Kinna, Favorite & Bryant operated the mill at its fullest capacity and built up a very large business, which was attended with satisfactory financial results. The partnership proved a most pleasant one and close friendships were formed between the men. Throughout the existence of the firm Mr. Kinna remained as the miller, so that all of the details of the manufacture of the flour were under his immediate supervision. In April, 1897, the firm sold out and the same year Mr. Kinna purchased his present farm, comprising forty-five acres, just west of the village. The place is a delightful one, improved with a fine residence and all the accesories of the model farm. Mr. Kinna is now quite extensively engaged in tobacco growing, and the same determination and close application which characterized his industrial career is manifest in his agricultural pursuits.

Mrs. Kinna, wife of our subject, was born in Tippecanoe City, July 24, 1854, a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (James) Herr. The father was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, and came to Ohio in company with his brother, John K. Herr. He learned the miller's trade at Dayton and afterwards rented a mill at Knightstown, Indiana. There he was united in marriage to Margaret James, who was born in the Hoosier state, and immediately afterward, in 1853, they came to Tippecanoe City, where Mr. Herr rented and operated a mill. He continued in business in connection with his brother until his death, which occurred in 1862, at the age of thirty-six years. Four children survived him, namely: Mrs. Kinna; Harvey, who engaged in milling with his uncle and died at the age of twenty-eight years; Fanny, widow of Harry Horton, proprietor of the Tippecanoe Herald, and Charles Benjamin, a grain dealer of Troy, residing in Tippecanoe City. The mother of this family is still living. After remaining a widow for seven years, she married John K. Herr, her first husband's brother, and they had one daughter, Nellie, now the wife of John Smith, with whom Mrs. Herr is still living. John K. Herr died in 1892. By his first marriage he had four children: Emma, wife of Everett Booher; John, of Dayton, Ohio; Jacob, who is living in Tippecanoe City; and Kate, wife of Richard Smith, of Miami county.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinna have two children, Guy Herr and Margaret M., the latter now a student in the high school. In his political affiliations Mr. Kinna is independent, but usually votes the Prohibition ticket. He and his family are members of the Baptist church, in which he is holding the office of trustee. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum and his wife was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. His path has ever been upward, both in a spiritual and temporal sense, and, as this review shows, he is distinctively a self-made man, one of nature's noblemen,—of excellent judgment, fair in his views, but strong in advancing ideas which he believes to be right. He is a generous friend and is highly honorable in all his relations with his fellow men.

WILLIAM B. BROWN.

A member of one of the old pioneer families of Miami county, William B. Brown was born September 19, 1833, in Lost Creek township, on the farm now owned by Andrew Ralston. His grandfather, William Brown, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and about 1796 left his home near Belfast and emigrated to America. He was then about eighteen years of age, his birth having occurred in 1778. The family was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and of Presbyterian faith. It is supposed that his marriage to Ellen Kelly occurred in Clark county, Ohio. The lady was a daughter of Solomon Kelly and was born in South Carolina, whence she emigrated to Clark county where her parents died. Some years after their marriage William Brown and his wife removed to Lost Creek township, Miami county, and in 1852 took up their abode in Fletcher. He had entered the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this review, William B. Brown, on section 26, Brown township, while still living in Lost Creek township. The old patent bearing date March 12, 1829, was signed by Andrew Jackson, then president of the United States. The land had not then been divided into townships, and when the division was made Brown township was named in his honor. The farm has always remained in possession of the family. It was inherited by his son, John Brown, and his maiden sister, Jane. At the death of John Brown his interest passed to his widow and children, one of whom is Mrs. W. B. Brown. Jane Brown married Joseph Van Horn, and, dying without children, willed her interest to W. B. Brown, her nephew, who by marriage to his cousin, Louisa J. Brown, the only daughter of John Brown, united the two interests, so that the original farm is now owned by our subject and his wife.

John Brown, the father of our subject, married Nancy Bigger, daughter of John and Margaret Bigger. The former came to Miami county in 1834, when his daughter Nancy was ten years old. With his family he settled on the farm in 1852, and there Louisa was born August 21, 1853. She was reared and has always lived upon this farm. Her father here died when about thirty-seven years of age, leaving a widow and four children. The widow remained on the old homestead until her death, which occurred in her sixty-eighth year. They had a family of four children: William W., who died in 1888, at the age of thirty-seven years; Louisa J.; James Hearst, a practicing physician of Centralia, Kansas; and John Campbell, who is an attorney-at-law in Holton, Kansas, and dean in the university at that place.

William Brown, the original representative of the family in this county, came to the present farm with his son, John, dying August 21, 1864, at the age of eighty-six years. He was a weaver by trade and operated a loom at his own home. Of the Fletcher Presbyterian church he was a charter member and very strict in his views on religion. He denied his children even the privilege of whistling or cracking nuts on Sunday, being very strict according to the old Puritan ideas of religion. He had five sons and several daughters, namely: Solomon Kelly; Joseph, who was an Iowa pioneer and died in that state when about eighty-one years of age; James, who went south and was accidentally killed at Fayette, Mississippi; John, who was mentioned above; Archibald Steele, who removed to Iowa and died when

about sixty-six years of age; Elizabeth and Jane, who were two of triplets, the third being Archibald Steele; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Heston and died at Fletcher, at the age of twenty-eight years; and Jane, who became the wife of Joseph Van Horn and died on the family homestead, October 8, 1893.

Solomon Kelly Brown, having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Mary Ralston, an aunt of Andrew Ralston. He was a farmer in Lost Creek township for seven years, but after his wife's death he removed to Paulding county, Ohio, about 1844. In 1847 he went to Oregon, becoming one of the pioneers of the Willamette valley. He established his home at Corvallis, where he remained until his death, which occurred when he was twenty-three years of age. He had four children, to of whom died in early life, while William B. and Andrew R. went to Oregon with him. At that time a large number of emigrants crossed the plains to the Pacific coast. Their train was composed of forty-seven wagons, each drawn by from two to five yoke of oxen. The journey consumed six months and sixteen days, and William B. Brown, the subject of this review, can recall many incidents of that journey. His brother Andrew remained in Oregon, but in the spring of 1849 William Brown went with his father to the gold diggings on Feather river in California. They spent one season there, taking out more than seven thousand dollars worth of gold. In the fall of 1851 William Brown went from his home to California, where he worked for two years in the mines, prospecting when he could and working for others when he had no stake. He made but little progress, and, in consequence, hired out on a ranch at one hundred dollars per month. He afterward returned to the mines, but was not very successful. Prices were very high, he having to pay a dollar and ten cents a pound for flour, while other products of consumption were proportionately high. After making several efforts at prospecting, his work being hindered by heavy snows and other difficulties, he finally left the diggings, where he had suffered many hardships. For two days at a time he had to live on beef alone, as no flour could be secured. On another occasion he lived for three days on dried apples and sugar. He traveled from one mining camp to another, finally reaching Scott's river, where he did an immense amount of work for very little return. However, after he had spent a few months upon a ranch, he again sought for gold, but with such poor success that he returned to Oregon, where he engaged in farm work with his father until the outbreak of the Cayuse Indian war at Walla Walla. He there volunteered in the United States service, spending one winter in bringing the Indians into subjection. About four hundred volunteers were engaged in battle at Walla Walla against five thousand Indians, during which the chief was killed. The engagement was rather a running fight, and continued almost constantly for four days.

During two summers Mr. Brown was connected with a government surveying party, and thus traveling saw much of the wild country of that state. The hope of finding gold, which is ever before one in the mining regions, again decided him to make his way to the camps, and he worked in the mines both of Oregon and California. In 1864 he prospected in Idaho and later became the owner of a large stock ranch there. However, he sold that and soon af-

terward went to Helena, Montana. In 1866 he determined to return to Ohio, and made his way home by way of the Missouri river. Since that time he has been identified with the agricultural interests of Miami county.

On the 1st of October, 1884, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to his cousin. Meanwhile he had spent some time in Iowa, and in 1872 he took charge of the farm for his Aunt Jane. He operated it, his aunt acting as his housekeeper, and after his marriage he still carried on the farm for his aunt, who bequeathed it to him at her death. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian church at Fletcher. In his political views he is a Democrat, but does not seek or desire public office, preferring to give his attention to his agricultural pursuits. He built the present home during his aunt's life time. He has two sets of buildings upon the farm, and has a very valuable and highly improved property. He has made two trips to Oregon since his return from the west, one in 1881 and the other in 1890, spending the summer on the Pacific slope. His nephew, Ralph Otis Brown, son of Andrew Brown, is operating the farm, and he and our subject and his wife are now the only living representatives of the old Brown family once so numerous in Miami county.

EDGAR E. BAILEY.

When a life record is ended and the last pages of one's history written, it is natural to review the work and note what is commendable and worthy of emulation in the annals of a career. In studying the history of Mr. Bailey we see that there was much in his life to awaken admiration, respect and confidence on the part of his fellow men. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, near the city of Dayton, January 8, 1838, his parents being Henry and Rachel (Baker) Bailey. The parents came to Ohio in 1833, taking up their abode on a farm near Dayton, where occurred the birth of our subject. The latter was there reared, his boyhood days being passed in the usual manner of farmer lads until sixteen years of age, when he abondoned the plow in order to enter upon mercantile life. Accordingly he went to Sparta, Illinois, where he was employed as a clerk in a drug store for two years. On the expiration of that period he came to Miami county and located in Concord township, following farming until 1871. He then removed to Champaign county, Ohio, and purchased a tract of land near Addison, on which he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1884. In that year he returned to Troy and, purchasing land in the vicinity, devoted his time and energies to its cultivation, although he retained his residence in the city.

On the 26th of October, 1870, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bailey and Miss Elizabeth M. Peck, a daughter of Joshua and Mary (McCullough) Peck. Mr. Peck was born February 14, 1802, was left an orphan at an early age and was reared near Troy. The mother was born November 27, 1803. He learned the mason's trade and followed that pursuit for some years, but afterward engaged in farming. By his marriage he became the father of six children, namely: John, Joseph, Mary, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, Isaac and Blair: all are now deceased except Mrs. Bailey and Isaac. The father died October 4, 1870, aged sixty-eight years, and his wife passed away December 13, 1882,

at the age of seventy-nine. They were members of the Christian church, and were people of the highest respectability, widely known for their sterling worth.

In his political views Mr. Bailey was a stanch Republican and kept well informed on the issues of the day, so that he gave an intelligent support to the principles which he advocated. He, however, never sought or desired political preferment, yet served as trustee in Champaign county. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity in Addison, Ohio, and was true to its beneficent principles. Starting out in life for himself a poor boy, he advanced steadily step by step, his determined purpose enabling him to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in his path, while his honorable dealing and capable management brought to him the success for which he labored. At his death he left an estate of two hundred acres of land in Staunton township, known as the Andrew Knoop farm, and located on the Troy and Casstown pike, two miles from the city of Troy. He passed away January 3, 1899, and many friends mourned his loss, for he was widely and favorably known throughout the community. Mrs. Bailey still survives her husband and is living in Troy, where she has a large circle of warm friends.

LEVI RUDY.

On his present farm on section 4, Newton township, Levi Rudy was born April 2, 1846. There the days of his boyhood and youth were passed, and to his father he gave the benefit of his services in the fields until 1865, when he began farming on his own account by renting the old homestead for a period of five years. When that time had gone by with the capital which he had acquired through his indefatigable efforts, he purchased a farm some distance south—the place now occupied by Ernest Brinkman. There he remained from 1878 until 1885, when he returned and purchased the old home farm. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Susan Deeter, their marriage having occurred in 1865. Five children were born of their union, namely: Charley, who is living in Covington; John C., a farmer in Newton township; Samuel A., who is with his father; Jesse, also at home; and Hannah, wife of Charley Gorman, who is living on her father's farm.

Mr. Rudy owns sixty acres of land on section 4, Newton township, and carries on general farming and tobacco raising. He has also been operating threshing machines for thirty-five years, and has three separators, three engines, a clover huller, fodder husker, hay boiler and corn sheller. In fact, his is one of the most modern, up-to-date farms in the community, supplied with all the latest improvements which facilitate the work of the agriculturist. His fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have called him to public office and for nine years he has served as supervisor of district number eight. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the German Baptist church, contributing liberally to its support.

GENERAL W. P. ORR.

There is pride for the old and successful, and inspiration for the young and ambitious, in the history of a man who has started a poor boy, and by his energy, perseverance and native ability conquered adverse circumstances and step by step won his way to

honor, wealth and fame. In this free land of America every county has some man whose success is the pride of generous souls. and the envy of narrow, malicious hearts. The multitude applaud the winner in life's battle, but it is only the student of biographical history that appreciates how the victory was won. One of the men of Miami county who has traveled the thorny path of poverty, climbed the hill of difficulty, and at last reached the high plane of success, is General William P. Orr.

He was born in Covington, Miami county, Ohio, in 1834. His father, Joshua Orr, was a native of Virginia; his mother, Ann (Worley) Orr, of Kentucky. They had six sons: Nathan W., John A., William P., Thomas T., Caleb W. and Joshua W., the last two being twins. Five of the six served in the Union army, and the sixth volunteered but was rejected on account of physical disability.

William P. Orr received his education in the common schools of Covington, then at that early age a small enterprising village on the banks of the Stillwater, in Newberry township, of this county. At the early age of fourteen years he commenced for himself the battle of life. When seventeen years of age he came to Piqua to learn the trade of carriage painting, but the paint shop was too close and narrow for the boy and he fell an easy victim to the gold fever that was then prevailing in Miami county. In March, 1852, in his eighteenth year, he started for California on the overland route, and drove a team of five yoke of oxen over the old emigrant trail, and was one hundred and thirteen days making the trip. The personal experiences and hardships of that trip would make interesting reading to the friends of General Orr. He seldom refers to those days, but that trip developed in the boy the industry and firm determination to succeed that afterward made him the successful business man. He remained in California two years, working in the mines, and made and saved a little money with wihch to return home. He then engaged in the mercantile and grocery business in Covington in 1854. He continued in that line until 1869, gradually enlarging his business until he had a general dry-goods, grocery and hardware store. He purchased all kinds of produce from the farmers and shipped the same. He also had a flouring mill and sawmill, and packed pork every winter. The business prospered under his management and he gradually accumulated wealth.

In February, 1869, he sold his store and mills and removed to Piqua, where he has been engaged in the linseed oil business for thirty-one years. The business was not always prosperous, for twice were his mills destroyed by fire, and adverse circumstances came; but nevertheless, his personal energy and business ability were such that he won prosperity and compelled success. In addition to the linseed oil business, he engaged in the grain trade and ran a line of canal boats on the Miami and Erie canal. He also engaged in other business enterprises. He built three strawboard mills in Piqua, a large linseed oil works, and in connection with Samuel Statler, in 1891, he built the Hotel Plaza, one of the finest hotels between Cincinnati and Toledo.

So well established was his character as a safe, sagacious and successful business man that his experience and ability were in demand, and his reputation become national, as one of the shrewd business men of the country. He was vice-president of the Piqua Rolling Mill Company, president of the

Piqua Strawboard Company and the Piqua Furniture Company, president of the Citizens' National Bank, of Piqua, and director of the Seventh National Bank, of New York city. He is also a director of the F. Gray Woolen Mills Company and of the Piqua Underwear Company. He is now treasurer of the American Linseed Company, also of the American School Furniture Company and a director in both companies and president of the Miami Valley Railroad Company.

General Orr, notwithstanding his many busy enterprises, has ever been loyal to the city of Piqua, and cheerfully gives a portion of his time to her welfare. For over thirty years he has served in the city council of Piqua, and most of that period was president of the council. He has done as much, and perhaps more, to build up the city of Piqua than any other resident of that enterprising and wide-awake city. For her prosperity and welfare he has given much time and thought. His hands are ever ready and his purse is ever open to advance Piqua's progress. He, with other public-spirited citizens, has made Piqua known as one of the prosperous manufacturing cities of Ohio.

For thirty years General Orr has been an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, of Piqua, and his influence is ever on the side of temperance, morality and Christianity. On May 8, 1864, General Orr enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service as captain of Company B. He was mustered out September 2, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. This regiment saw hard service in Virginia, and was in several severe skirmishes with the Confederate forces. Governor Asa S. Bushnell was a captain in this regiment, and a number of distinguished citizens of Ohio were in the ranks. The regiment was composed of the Twenty-eighth and two companies of the Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, and when the regiment was mustered out it retained its state organization, and Captain Orr was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He still retains his love for the old soldiers, and for many years has served as trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Ohio, situated near Sandusky.

General Orr became a Republican with the birth of his party, and in every campaign from 1856 to 1900 he has given his time and money in support of its principles, and for the success of its candidates. He voted for General John C. Fremont in 1856, and for every Republican candidate since, because he loved the principles of the grand old party. In 1890 he was unanimously nominated for congress in the fourth district of Ohio, and in the campaign that followed he cut down the Democratic majority of thirty-five hundred to fourteen hundred and ten. In the redistricting of the state Miami county was placed in the seventh congressional district. General Orr was Miami county's unanimous choice for congress in 1892, and received the vote of the county for six hundred and twenty-one ballots. Although unsuccessful in the convention, yet he lost no fame as a man, and gained prestige as a politician. In 1896 he was again a candidate for congress, and after a long and hard contest he was defeated by a political combination that is often made in recent years to thwart the will of the people.

On the 13th of January, 1896, he was appointed and commissioned quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Asa S.

Bushnell and served for four years. When the Spanish-American war began the office was not one of ornament, but hard work. General Orr went to Columbus April 25, 1898, and entered upon the then arduous duties of quartermaster-general, and under his direction Ohio equipped twelve thousand soldiers, supplied the troops with tents, clothing and rations and sent them to the field. General Orr was highly complmented for his efficient services as quartermaster-general of Ohio by the secretary of war, and the papers of his office were said to be in better shape, and the equipment of troops was furnished more promptly and in better condition, than those of any other state. This report from the war department at that time was a high compliment to Ohio, and to the practical business administration of Governor Bushnell. Many items of interest occurring in General Orr's administration of his office would be very interesting reading, but the history of Ohio in the Spanish-American war will be written by other historians. He was supported by his county for governor at the Republican state convention of 1899, and at the Republican state convention of 1900 he was chosen by acclamation as elector-at-large on the Republican national ticket for Ohio.

W. P. Orr was married in Covington, Ohio, in September, 1854, to Miss Martha Morrison, the daughter of Aaron and Nancy Morrison. Two sons were born to this union, Aaron Morrison and Lewis Hoover Orr. General Orr was then a youth of twenty years. His noble wife shared with him the struggles and trials of life for over twenty-seven years. She lived long enough to enjoy with him the comforts that wealth and success always bring, and then passed away in January, 1882, leaving behind her the record of a fond and faithful wife, a loving and tender mother. General Orr remained a widower for over two years, when he was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Meily, on March 25, 1884, in St. Mark's chapel, Westminster Abbey, London, by Archdeacon Farrar. Mrs. Orr is the daughter of John and Katherine Meily, and a sister of Mrs. C. S. Brice. Mrs. Orr takes an active interest in every enterprise for the higher culture of women, served as president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs for the year 1899, and is president for the year 1900.

The above is the record of an active, busy life, and General Orr is still in the harness. Firm and decided in his convictions, bold and aggressive in action, he has doubtless made enemies. Indeed envy and enmity always follow the successful man, whether the success comes in business, politics or religion, but time, which makes all things even, and adjusts the scale in which a man's worth is weighed, will record that the life of W. P. Orr has not been in vain, for it has shown that in our home and country a man may begin in the humble walks of life and rise by his own industry and ability to rank among those who are honored and respected by the citizens of the state and nation. E. S. W.

JOSEPH E. MUMFORD.

Joseph E. Mumford, deceased, was for many years actively connected with the mercantile interests of Miami city, and belonged to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting their individual prosperity, also advance the general welfare. He was born July 8, 1844, on the old home-

F. E. Brumford

stead in Elizabeth township, his parents being John and Mary M. (Crawmer) Mumford. No event of special importance occurred to vary the monotony of farm life through his early years, but at the age of nineteen he left the plow and began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of Peter Smith, a neighbor. He followed that pursuit until the spring of 1880, and for a number of years was actively identified with the building interests of the county. He was well known as a contractor for schoolhouses, and erected a few of these institutions of learning in the immediate neighborhood. In the spring of 1880 he entered upon a mercantile career, in partnership with Jesse M. Smith, now of Dayton, and was connected with commercial pursuits until the failure of his health caused his retirement from business in the winter of 1893. For thirteen years he had given his attention exclusively to the store and had succeeded in building up an excellent trade. In 1883 his partner, Mr. Smith, retired and was succeeded by Mr. Mumford's wife, who was associated with him in business for some time. She was also appointed postmistress during President Arthur's administration, as a successor to Mr. Smith, and continued to serve in that capacity until the store was sold, with the exception of a brief period during the Cleveland administration, when Mr. Smith again was postmaster, having in the meantime returned and opened a separate store. That mercantile establishment was purchased by Mr. Mumford and his wife, who carried on the business successfully until disposing of their entire stock. They carried a fine line of well selected goods, Mrs. Mumford making most of the purchases. She possessed excellent business and executive ability, and her careful management contributed not a little to the success of the enterprise. Mr. Mumford enjoyed an unassailable reputation in business circles. His weakest point as a merchant was his liability to sell goods on credit. He was a much better salesman than collector, for his accommodating spirit led him to give his customers all the time they wished in which to pay for their purchases. In this way he frequently lost money, but altogether his mercantile career was a prosperous one.

Mr. Mumford was twice married. In 1869, at the age of twenty-five years, he wedded Miss Mary Ellen Norton, who died about seven years later, leaving two children: William Firman, who was educated in Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio, and died of consumption June 24, 1896, at the age of twenty-six years, and Lulu Fair, who was born June 10, 1873, and is now the wife of Frank Fosdick, of Carthage, Missouri. The son was a successful teacher in Miami and Huron counties, and in the latter county he married Sarah Jeanette Culler, who died of consumption eight months later. William then returned to Miami county, where he engaged in teaching until failing health caused him to put aside all professional cares. He died in Huron county, and was laid to rest by the side of his wife. The children, who died previous to the death of his first wife, were: Emory B., who was a twin brother to William Firman, born July 17, 1870, and died May 26, 1871; and an infant boy, who was born and died January 21, 1875. Mr. Mumford was again married November 20, 1879, in Troy, his second union being with Miss Nancy E. Eddy, a daughter of William and Caroline (Head) Eddy, both of whom are now deceased. The old Eddy homestead is situated on the Springfield pike, two

miles west of Miami city, and there her only brother, William A., now resides. Mrs. Mumford was born in Perry county, Ohio, and when a maiden of fifteen summers came to Miami county with her parents, the family locating in Elizabeth township, where the father died on the 20th of June, 1879, the mother on the 15th of July, 1887. Mrs. Mumford pursued her education in the country schools, and remained at home until her marriage, which has been blessed with one daughter, Mary Grace, born June 12, 1890.

Mr. Mumford continued merchandising until 1893, when impaired health forced him to put aside business cares. About a year later he was stricken with paralysis and continued an invalid until his death, which occurred November 25, 1898. His last remaining hours was the sweetest to him, for in the assurance of his bright hope he looked upon death as the door to a life more glorious than he could know here, and arranged for his own funeral as calmly as one prepares for a pleasant journey. His standing in business circles was indeed enviable, and as a citizen he held a leading place in his community, owing to the active support and encouragement which he gave to all measures for the public good. He was a wide-awake and progressive man, who attempted to secure material improvement. He advocated the introduction of telephones and railroads and the establishment of township high schools, although many of the measures which he advocated were not successful, owing to the opposition of many heavy tax payers, but nevertheless he was instrumental in securing the adoption of many measures which have contributed to the general prosperity and marked advancement of his community. His ambition on behalf of his business interests and his county was too great for his strength. In politics he was a Democrat and labored earnestly for his party's success. He served as township assessor for nine years and frequently attended the county conventions as a delegate. The Masonic fraternity of New Carlisle numbered him among its valued members and he was also a representative of the Odd Fellows society. Of the Universalist church he was long a faithful follower and served as deacon for sixteen years. He possessed those sterling qualities, which in every land and in every clime command respect. He was a man of strong convictions, yet never unpleasantly aggressive; was true to principle and had an abiding charity that won him the esteem and good will of all classes of people. His wife is also a member of the Universalist church, and with her daughter she occupies the pleasant home in Alcony, which was erected by her husband. She is a lady of culture and refinement, possessed of natural ability, and the circle of her friends in the community is extensive.

HENRY NEAL.

Henry Neal, who is one of the prominent and influential representatives of agricultural interests in Miami county, was born May 7, 1848, in Monroe township, on the farm where he now makes his home. His father, William Neal, was born September 10, 1808, in the same township, and was a son of George and Margaret (Million) Neal, early settlers of that locality; in fact, Mrs. Neal was born on the old family homestead occupied by her son Henry. She was a daughter of Francis Million, who was born March 14, 1786, and married Jemimah Sweet, who was born April 22, 1787.

Their wedding was celebrated in Tennessee, whence they came to Miami county, where Mr. Million entered the farm upon which Mr. Neal now resides. He built a log cabin and secured from the government one hundred and five acres of land, which was covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of walnut, oak, hickory and sugar maple trees. Subsequently he removed to the farm upon which Philip Class now resides, and there his death occurred in 1848.

William Neal, the father of our subject, was a youth of fourteen years when he went to that farm to work for Mr. Million, and was employed in the fields there during the greater part of his time until his marriage to Mr. Million's daughter, Lucinda. The wedding occurred October 23, 1828, at which time his father-in-law gave him fifty-five acres of land of the old homestead. He afterward purchased the remaining fifty-five acres and upon that farm made his home until his death. In his business affairs he was successful, and as the years passed by he added to his property until his landed possessions aggregated four hundred acres, and he was accounted one of the substantial agriculturists of the community. He purchased and brought to the county the first McCormick harvesting machine in Monroe township, and always followed progressive methods in his farm work. His death occurred February 1, 1874, and his wife passed away September 27, 1892. In their family were seven children: Melinda, who was born July 19, 1829, and is the widow of John Perry, a resident of Newberry township; Phoebe, who was born February 22, 1832, and resides on the old homestead; Matilda, who was born November 8, 1833, and died August 13, 1893; Israel, who was born June 2, 1837, and is now living a retired life in Decatur; Anna, who was born February 16, 1839, and died June 24, 1892; William F., who was born April 15, 1841, and is now a farmer living north of Manchester, Indiana; and Henry, of this review. One son, Israel, served his country in the civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

Born and reared upon the old family homestead, this farm is endeared to Henry Neal through the associations of childhood, as well as those of mature years. He pursued his education in the public schools of the neighborhood and in the schools of Troy. He remained with his parents until his marriage, on the 29th of October, 1867, to Miss Alsada Karns, a daughter of Abraham Karns, both of whom were natives of Monroe township. After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life on another part of the old homestead, where they remained until the father's death, when they erected the residence in which he now makes his abode. He owns the original old homestead which was entered by his Grandfather Million. This was a tract of one hundred and five acres, but he has added to it until he now has one hundred and fifty-seven acres of rich and arable land. He purchased and brought into his neighborhood the first self-binding reaper, and all the latest improved machinery is found upon his farm, so that his work is carried on along progressive lines. He has a very valuable and desirable place, which in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates his careful supervision.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal have no children of their own, but adopted one son, Lee R. Wilson, who was graduated in the township school and in the Tippecanoe High School.

In October, 1899, he entered the Indianapolis Business University, but soon afterward was called home on account of the death of Mrs. Neal, on the 20th of November of that year. Not long afterward, however, he secured a scholarship from the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association entitling him to pursue a Young Men's Christian Association course in Chicago. This he accepted and is now a student in the latter city.

In his political views Mr. Neal is a Republican, and has served as school director altogether for twelve years, although the period of his incumbency has not been continuous. He is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the county, is one of the most progressive agriculturists, and is a citizen who gives his support in a large measure to those movements which contribute to the general welfare and prosperity.

O'KANE & HOFFMAN

The members of the firm of O'Kane & Hoffman are publishers, of the Buckeye and proprietors of The Buckeye Press and job printing plant.

The senior member of the firm, Walter Collins O'Kane, was born in Columbus, Ohio. His father is Henry O'Kane, secretary of the Franklin Insurance Company, of Columbus. Mr. O'Kane was educated in the public schools of Columbus, then spent one year in the high schol of that city, and then entered the preparatory school of the Ohio State University, where he remained a student until he was graduated in the class of 1897. He was then employed on the local staff of the Columbus Evening Dispatch, until he volunteered, in June, 1898, in the Tenth Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers and served until March, 1899, as sergeant-major. On being mustered out, he was again employed on the local staff of the Columbus Evening Dispatch, until, in connection with Arthur S. Hoffman, he purchased The Buckeye of E. S. Williams & Company, in September, 1899.

Arthur Sullivant Hoffman, the junior member of the firm, was born in Columbus, Ohio. His father was Judge Ripley C. Hoffman. He was educated in the Columbus schools and was graduated from the Columbus high school; also a graduate in the Ohio State University in the class of 1897. He then engaged in teaching, and for two years was teacher of English in the Coshocton high school. In September, 1899, with W. C. O'Kane, he purchased The Buckeye, published in Troy, Ohio.

The young men composing the firm of O'Kane & Hoffman are well equipped by education and native ability to make a success in life in whatever avocation they choose to follow. They have chosen journalism, and in their hands "The Buckeye" has grown in popularity and is without question the leading weekly newspaper published in Miami county. The subscription list is continually increasing, and the business is prosperous. They are young men of good habits, honest, industrious and enthusiastically in love with their work, and each has a bright future before him.

E. S. W.

LEVI FARWELL DILLAWAY.

The record of a busy and useful life is an inspiration to the young, a salutary lesson to those who are engaged in the stern duties of life, and is a source of pride to the chil-

dren and grandchildren of those who have made the world better by their living. Such a life we record in this brief sketch of Levi Farwell Dillaway. Other men have become more famous, but few have done more real hard work where business and duty have called them.

L. F. Dillaway was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, March 24, 1824. He is the son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth H. (Allen) Dillaway, both natives of Boston, Massachusetts, the father born June 5, 1795, the mother, January 25, 1797. They were married in their native city, February 27, 1821. They made their first home in Charlestown, Massachusetts; thence they removed to Randolph and afterwards to Granville, New York. Samuel C. Dillaway was a Baptist preacher and devoted his life to his ministerial work. He spent the best and most fruitful years of his life in the church at Granville. Under his ministration many were converted who in after years became successful workers in the church, among the number being A. D. Gillette, who became a pastor of a prominent church in Philadelphia; Rev. Vaughn; and Rev. Orville Maon, who went with his wife to Arkansas, which was then a territory, as a home missionary to the Indians.

Mr. Dillaway was an active promoter of home and foreign missions and of the Sunday-school Union, being a life member of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He died in Granville, November 24, 1850. After his death his wife lived with her son, L. F. Dillaway, and removed with him to Ohio, dying at his home in Higginsport, Brown county, Ohio, February 7, 1857.

Their family consisted of four children: Charlotte, who was born June 24, 1822, and died October 4, 1825; Charlotte Amelia, who was born January 22, 1826, and died July 27, 1827; Levi F.; and Pharcellus C., who was born February 24, 1828, and died when nineteen years old. The subject of this sketch was left the comfort and hope of his parents until they crossed the river of death.

L. F. Dillaway, our subject, was educated in the Granville Academy, and was first employed as a clerk in Poultney, Vermont, where his father had pastoral charge of a church for several years. He was the successor of Rev. Clark Kendrick, whose son, Professor A. Kendrick, was teacher of Greek in Rochester University. This the writer mentions as an evidence that Mr. Dillaway's father was a worker in the vineyard of the Lord, worthy of his calling. Mr. Dillaway was employed as clerk for about four years in Poultney, Vermont, and then returned to Granville Academy, where he completed his education. While in the academy he taught a class, in part payment of his tuition. He then went to Boston and spent a winter as clerk in a drug store.

In 1845 he moved to Higginsport, Brown county, Ohio, and was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store three years. In that time he saved from his salary three hundred dollars, and this amount, together with some borrowed capital, enabled him to engage in business for himself. He carried on merchandising in Higginsport until 1859. His business was prosperous and he did not confine himself alone to dry goods. The last year he was there he purchased over five hundred thousand pounds of tobacco and sent much of it to Philadelphia and Baltimore, over the mountains in the old Conestoga wagons. The merchants of to-day can scarcely realize the difficulties of such a venture.

In 1859 he came to Troy in order to educate his children. The Troy schools, then as now, bore an enviable reputation throughout the state. He purchased a farm close to the city and resided thereon for three years. He moved into Troy in 1862 and engaged in mercantile business as a salesman in a dry-goods store. He next went into the army as an employe in the quartermaster's department at Louisville, Kentucky, Thomas D. Fitch being quartermaster. There he remained about one year, after which he returned to Troy and engaged in merchandising in partnership with Elias and Freeman Skinner. He also engaged in the grain business during the last two years of the war. In 1865 he and Judge Davis purchased a stock of dry goods and remained in partnership for five years, when the Judge retired, and Mr. Dillaway continued in business alone for five years. Afterwards he associated with different partners until 1888, when he retired from active business and devoted himself to the care of his property interests—the harvest of a long, industrious and economical life.

Mr. Dillaway was married, November 26, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Holden, at Higginsport, Ohio. She was a native of Thetford, Vermont, born February 17, 1813, the daughter of Nehemiah Holden, who enlisted at the age of fourteen years in the Revolutionary war and served under General Washington, whose notice he attracted. The General asked him if he did not want to go home to his mother. His reply was, "She sent me to fight for independence and told me never to come home if I was shot in the back." The Holdens came of liberty-loving ancestry, and Mrs. Dillaway's genealogy can be traced to Oliver Cromwell. Her uncle, Oliver Holden, was probably the first music publisher in the United States. He is yet famous as a composer and was the author of that grand old hymn "Coronation," which is sung in every clime, and has warmed the enthusiasm and religious devotions of millions of the sons and daughters of Prince Emmanuel. Mr. Dillaway has in his home, as one of the precious heirlooms, the desk upon which "Coronation" was written. Oliver Holden imported the first organ into the United States. Mrs. Dillaway's cousin, Josiah Tyler, was a missionary in South Africa for forty years, and the author of several valuable publications of a historic nature. Mrs. Dillaway died at her home in Troy, June 15, 1899, aged eighty-six years and three months. Three daughters blessed the home of Mr. Dillaway: Mary A., who married Rev. C. C. Herriott and resides in Oakland, California; Harriett J., who died in Troy, May 14, 1846, at the age of twenty-three years; and Anna D., the wife of Colonel Thomas D. Fitch, who resides in Troy, and with whom her father makes his home.

Mr. Dillaway has been identified with the Presbyterian church all his mature years. He served as a member of the official board for more than twenty years. He was a member of the city council for two terms, also a member of the board of education for six years and part of that time was its president. He was also a member of the original board of trustees of the Riverside Cemetery, near Troy. In politics he was a Republican until 1884. He then cast his lot with the Prohibition party until the party divided at the Pittsburg national convention in 1896, since which time he has acted with the Union Reform party. A man of positive convictions and tremendous energy, he has been active in whatever en-

gaged his attention, whether it was business, politics or religion. He never was a cipher anywhere or at any time. Successful in business, earnest in political convictions and devoted in his religion, he is now nearing the sunset of life with a record of which his children and grandchildren may well be proud. Commencing a poor boy, ending with a competence, his life is an example of what every poor boy in this republic can accomplish by energy, perseverance and pluck that never surrenders to adverse circumstances.

COLONEL O. H. BINKLEY.

One of the bravest soldiers Miami county sent to the battlefields of the south was Colonel Otho H. Binkley, who was born September 1, 1826, in Somerset, Ohio. He was the son of Samuel O. and Julia A. (Ream) Binkley. When he arrived at the age of twenty-one he settled in Troy, Ohio, where he remained, except during his service in the Union army, until his death, which came to him October 9, 1898, swiftly, silently and without warning. The cause of his death was apoplexy. Before the war he was known as a modest, diffident young man, careful in business and pleasant in social circles. He had a love of miltary tactics, and when the war came he was a good drillmaster, and his services as such were in demand in the regiments of raw recruits Ohio was sending to the army of the Union.

He enlisted in the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry September 1, 1862, and soon after was commissioned major of the regiment. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel January 1, 1864, for gallantry and efficient service in the campaign of the Wilderness. He was engaged with his regiment in over thirty battles and skirmishes. He fought with his regiment in the year 1863 in the battles of Winchester, Brandy Station and Mine Run. In 1864 he was with his regiment in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, and was with Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In 1865 he was in the final assault on Petersburg, and in the battle of Sailor's Creek. From the second day of the battle of the Wilderness he was in command of the regiment by reason of the fact that the colonel J. Warren Keifer, was wounded, and subsequently promoted. A soldier, who was in his regiment, in a memoir of him, wrote that "In battle he was calm and collected as on parade ground. Never needlessly exposing himself, or his men, he was always found at his post of duty apparently insensible to danger. He never commanded his regiment to go where he was not willing to lead. He was not ambitious or anxious to gain military renown, but always went promptly and cheerfully when duty called. There were no privations suffered by his men which he did not share. The battle over, his next care was for the wounded—to see that they were provided for." He was mustered out with his regiment June 25, 1865. After the war he became a member of the Loyal Legion, Ohio Commandery.

After the war he returned to Troy, and for more than thirty-three years made his home in this city. He never married, but lived with his sister, and after her death with his niece, Mrs. Stella Clayton. He lived a quiet, retired life, so modest in his demeanor, so gentle in his manner, so pure in his life, that those unacquainted with his career would never know that he was

the gallant veteran of thirty battles, and had within his frail body a lion heart and a dauntless spirit. Those who knew him best loved him most. E. S. W.

URIAH VALENTINE.

Uriah Valentine, one of the old and highly respected citizens of Newberry township, springs from sturdy German ancestry, and in his life has displayed the possession of those sterling qualities which have ever made the German race a power for good in the localities where its representatives have lived and labored. His grandfather, John Valentine, was born in Germany, and on emigrating to America located in Frederick county, Maryland, upon a farm, where his death occurred about 1840. He was at that time eighty-four years of age. His children were: Frederick, David, Daniel, Solomon, John, George; Mary, wife of Jacob Krause; and Catherine, wife of Samuel Singer.

Frederick Valentine was born in Frederick county, Maryland, was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a time. Subsequently he gave his attention to farming and purchased a small tract of land upon which he spent his remaining days, his death occurring about 1840. He served in the war of 1812, being stationed about Baltimore. He married Catherine Bowersox, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, a daughter of Valentine Bowersox, also a native of that state. Mrs. Valentine died about 1821, and the father afterward married Elizabeth Kramer, a widow, whose death occurred about 1855. There were two children by the first marriage. Josiah was twice married, and in the fall of 1844 came to Ohio with his brother, Uriah, locating in Seneca county, whence he removed to Findlay, Hancock county, where his death occurred. Uriah was the younger son. The children of the second marriage were: John Jacob, of Maryland, who wedded Mary Ann Shyrock; Eli David and Daniel Lewis, who are residents of Maryland; James Augustus, who came to Ohio and located near Mansfield; Mary Magdalen, of Maryland; and Calvin Luther, who is also living in that state.

Uriah Valentine was born December 26, 1819, on the old homestead in Frederick county, Maryland, was there reared to manhood and obtained his education in the subscription schools. He was only two years old when his mother died and he then went to live with his grandfather, Valentine Bowersox. His early life was one of arduous toil, for as soon as old enough to handle a plow he began work in the fields and was thus engaged from early morning until late at night. At the age of sixteen he began learning the tailor's trade, and followed that pursuit after coming to Ohio. In 1844 he and his brother took up their abode in Seneca county, this state, having made the journey mostly on foot, although they traveled for a short distance by stage. Mr. Valentine of this review went to Tiffin, where he worked at his trade for a short time, and in the spring of 1845 he came to Covington, where he engaged in the tailoring business for one year in the employ of A. Routzon. On the expiration of that period he returned to Maryland and worked for his grandfather for seven years. He then again came to Miami county and was once more in the employ of Mr. Routzon for three years.

On the 19th of February, 1854, Mr. Valentine was united in marriage to Harrietta Finfrock, widow of Samuel Jay. They took up their abode in Versailles, Ohio, where Mr. Valentine worked at his trade until 1866, when they located on his present farm of ninety-four acres, which was the homestead property of Mrs. Valentine's father, George Henry Finfrock. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine was born one child, Lycurgus Bradford, whose birth occurred in Versailles, Darke county, December 27, 1857. He was educated in the country schools and married Hannah Swank, daughter of Henry Swank, by whom he has two children, Eddie Leander and Clara Naomi. Mrs. Valentine died March 10, 1885, in her sixty-second year, and her loss was deeply mourned by many friends throughout the community. Mr. Valentine still resides upon the farm, which he has owned and operated since 1866. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is a stanch Democrat in his political views. For more than eighty years he has traveled life's journey and his career has been an active, useful and honorable one, winning him the respect and confidence which should ever be accorded to one who reaches that venerable period of life.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the history of the Finfrock family to which Mrs. Valentine belonged. Her great-grandfather was a native of Germany, and her grandfather, George Henry Finfrock, was born in that country, whence he came to the United States in early manhood. On reaching this country he was sold to pay his passage. He settled near Lancaster city, Pennsylvania, where he followed the blacksmith's trade. He was an excellent mechanic, and his mechanical ability was often displayed for the benefit of the boys of the neighborhood, for whom he manufactured jewsharps. He was always a friend to the young people, and did what he could to make their lives happy. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. His children were as follows: John, who made his home near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, until his death; Peter, who married Barbara Palmer and was a wagon-maker by trade, following that pursuit until his removal to Miami county, where he developed a farm in the midst of the forest, in what is now Newberry township, making his home thereon until his death; and George Henry. The last named was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was married there to Ann Mary Bowersox, whose birth occurred in the Keystone state. They afterward removed to Carroll county, Maryland, and Mr. Finfrock operated his father's farm for several years. In 1832 he came with his family to Miami county and in the midst of a heavily timbered region in Newberry township developed the farm now owned by Uriah Valentine. The journey from Maryland was made in wagons and they were three weeks upon the way. During the first winter of their residence in Ohio they lived with an uncle, George Keifer, in Greene county, and the following spring came to Newberry township. There his home was a little cabin, 20x20 feet, built of round logs. It contained but one room, in the end of which was a big fireplace, the smoke making its escape through a mud and stick chimney. Mr. Finfrock owned one hundred and ninety-six acres of land which he entered from the government, at a dollar and a quarter per acre. He was a carpenter by trade and was thus en-

abled to keep everything about his place in good repair. In the operation of his land he was assisted by his sons and ultimately became the owner of a valuable property. When he came to Ohio he had just money enough to meet the expenses of the journey, but as the years passed he added continually to his capital and became the possessor of a comfortable home. He died in 1856, in his seventy-sixth year, and his wife has also passed away. They were members of the Lutheran church, and in his political belief Mr. Finfrock was a Democrat.

Mr. Finfrock, brother of Mrs. Valentine, as born in Carroll county, Maryland, February 25, 1826, and was six years of age when his parents brought him to Ohio with their other children, six in number. He walked most of the distance, although so young. He aided his father in clearing and developing the farm, and therefore his educational privileges were very limited. The schools of the neighborhood were conducted on the subscription plan, and his first teacher was John Perry. Mr. Finfrock remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he started out in business on his own account, learning the plasterer's trade, which he followed for thirty-five years. He was married April 17, 1853, to Mary Umholts. For a year they resided in Versailles, after which he purchased his present farm, locating thereon. There his wife died November 6, 1853, and on the 22d of April, 1857, he wedded Mary Elizabeth Routson, daughter of George and Nancy (Abel) Routson. Her death occurred February 24, 1868, and on the 21st of November, 1869, he wedded Elizabeth M. Black, daughter of William Black. By his first marriage he had one child, Mary Ann, who was born October 29, 1853, and died in infancy. The children of the second marriage are as follows: Milton Alexander, who was born February 19, 1858, and is a school teacher of Darke county; Josephine, born January 24, 1859; David Clinton, who was born in 1862, and is now deceased; and Israel Calvin, who was born January 28, 1865, and is a farmer of Darke county. The children of the third marriage are: Edith May, who was born August 2, 1872, and is the wife of Lloyd Scando, of Pleasant Hill; Harietta Elizabeth, who was born February 23, 1875, and is the wife of Grant Stone, of Bradford; Carmina Matilda, born December 4, 1877; Fanny, who was born October 4, 1879, and died in infancy; and George Henry, who was born May 28, 1883.

Mr. Finfrock has devoted his time to farming since abandoning the plasterer's trade, and is now the owner of eighty-seven acres of the home farm, and an additional tract of eighty-three acres. He is an enterprising agriculturist, widely and favorably known in his community. When eighteen years of age he united with the Lutheran church and has since been one of its consistent members. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and has held a number of minor offices.

WILLIAM H. McMANUS.

William Henry McManus, of Piqua, is a native of Elizabeth township, Miami county, his birth having occurred on the 25th of July, 1855. His father, Benjamin F. McManus, was born in Albany, New York, August 9, 1824, and was of Scotch lineage. John H. McManus, the grandfather of our

subject, was a native of Scotland, and in that land married Eve Brendel, daughter of Samuel and Barbara Brendel, of Glasgow. In the year 1796 Mr. and Mrs. McManus crossed the Atlantic to the New World and he lived to an advanced age. They had three sons in the civil war; Irvin, who died on Dover's Island; Henry, who was never heard from after the battle of Pittsburg Landing; and James, who lived to return, and died in Mercer county, Ohio, in December, 1898.

Benjamin F. McManus, the father of our subject pursued his education in Albany, New York, until he accompanied his parents on their removal from the Empire state to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. When a young man in his twenty-third year he took up his abode in Miami county, locating in Troy on the 8th of April, 1847. About 1851 he married Miss Sarah J. Wrigley, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Holmes) Wrigley. The parents came from England and first settled in Kentucky, whence he afterward removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, later coming to Elizabeth township, Miami county. He owned a carding mill, manufactured woolen goods and dealt in oils. He was recognized as a leading business man and a prominent citizen.

William Henry McManus, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the public schools of Miami county and for six years successfully engaged in teaching. He learned the carriage-maker's trade and for nineteen years followed that pursuit in Troy. In 1896 he came to Piqua and was foreman of the Piqua Wagon Works until their recent destruction by fire. He has a comprehensive and thorough understanding of the business in all of its departments and was fully competent to discharge the important duties devolving upon him. As a business man he is very reliable and at all times has enjoyed the confidence of those with whom he has been connected. For two years he served as a member of the city council, giving his earnest support to all measures which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit. He is a citizen of sterling worth, progressive and enterprising and in the active affairs of life has justly won and merited the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. McManus wedded Miss Priscilla Covault, daughter of L. C. Covault, of Lost Creek township, who was one of the pioneers of the community, very active in township affairs and a leader in religious work in that section of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Covault, the grandparents of Mrs. McManus, were wed in their eastern home and the following day started down the Ohio river in a flatboat to establish a home in the then far distant wilderness. They traveled with a party who built a fort called Fort Covault, in honor of the grandfather who was the leader of the party and who was shortly afterward killed by the Indians. The family were early identified with the Baptist church and the active part which they took in all public affairs has made their name inseparably connected with the pioneer history of the state.

Mr. McManus is a Democrat in his political affiliations, socially is connected with the Royal Arcanum and has served as grand representative to the state lodge on several different occasions. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist church and take a deep interest in its work. They are greatly devoted to their only child, a son, Melville Wright McManus, of whom they have every reason to be proud. He was born at Troy, October 28, 1882, began his

education in the schools of that city and at the present time is serving his country in the distant Philippines as corporal in Captain Gilmer's Company of the Thirty-first United States Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted at Fort Thomas June 1, 1899, and probably his parents were never called upon to make any greater sacrifice than when they gave their beloved and only son to the service of his country. He sailed on the ill-fated Manauense, which proved unseaworthy. The story of the heroism displayed by the Thirty-first on that terrible passage has been repeatedly told and will be recounted as long as history lasts, for seldom has such great heroism and sacrifice been displayed. For ten days and ten nights they bailed the water in which they were forced to stand up to their waists, and the water was intensely hot, coming from the boilers. The men had to endure great suffering, but with unflinching bravery they stood at their posts until the harbor was reached and they were released from their awful positions. Corporal McManus' letters to his Piqua friends and particularly to Colonel Batelle are extremely interesting and have been published in the local press. The young man is tall, straight and soldierly in bearing, and from a mere boy he has been imbued with a military instinct and ambition and studied tactics as ardently as other boys read stories. At the Piqua high school he organized and was captain of the cadets and was major of the battalion. Many citizens of Piqua and prominent men of the town and county are greatly interested in the promising career of Corporal McManus and desire to see him spared to return to his patriotic and devoted parents, as well as to see him promoted in the army. The promotion would be well deserved, for he is well versed in all military tactics, possesses a sturdy loyalty of the true soldier, is popular with his comrades and has displayed unflinching bravery in defense of the stars and stripes.

JOHN A. NUNLIST.

John A. Nunlist, proprietor of the City Hotel of Tippecanoe City, is a genial host whose pleasant manner and unfailing courtesy have won him the favor of the traveling public and secured to him a liberal patronage. He was born in Nieder Erlinsbach, Switzerland, on the 7th of December, 1844, his parents being Victor and Catherine (Buser) Nunlist. In their family were the following children, John A., John D., William L., Lena, Emil, Albert and Louisa. All of these now reside in Ohio.

When the subject of this review was a lad of twelve years he began earning his own living, working in a silk mill in his native city. In the spring of 1860 he came to America, crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel which, after a voyage of fifty-seven days, reached the harbor of New York. Making his way to Ohio he took up his residence in Shelby county, where the father purchased a farm. Soon afterward he was bound out to a man in St. Johns, Mercer county, Ohio, to learn the blacksmith's trade, and with him continued from July, 1861, until March, 1862, when, without consulting his parents, he responded to the call of his adopted country for aid and became a private in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment went to Camp Allen, thence to Kentucky and through that state into Tennessee, where Mr. Nunlist was taken ill with typhoid fever. Soon afterward he was sent

back to Lexington, Kentucky, and later was in the hospital at Covington, Kentucky, for some time. As he was then only eighteen years of age his father secured his release from the service, and returning to Ohio he began work for Fred Huber in a butcher shop, where he remained until 1871, when he went to Dayton, Ohio, remaining there from April until October of that year. He then came to Tippecanoe City, where he was engaged in the butchering business until 1873, at which time he removed to Springfield, Ohio, but after a year there passed returned to Tippecanoe City. Here he conducted the Henn Hotel until 1877, when he purchased the hotel, which he has since conducted. It was then known as the Carl Hotel but is now carried on under the name of the City Hotel. He has made many excellent improvements in the building and in its furnishing and has a well equipped hostelry, in which he has met with gratifying success.

On the 19th of June, 1871, Mr. Nunlist was united in marriage to Miss Julia Messner, a native of Buffalo, New York, and they now have four children: Minnie, wife of Jacob Hand, who conducts a hotel at West Milton; Lulu, Frank D. and Edward S., at home. They also lost one child, Victor, who died at the age of seven months. He was the third in order of birth. Mr. Nunlist is a member of the D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R., of Tippecanoe City and is past commander. He belongs to the Catholic church and in politics is a Democrat, on which ticket he has been elected city councilman, serving in that office from 1884 until 1890. He started out in life for himself when only twelve yeas of age and may truly be called a self-made man, for his steady advancement has been the outcome of untiring diligence, guided by sound judgment. His worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged, and he has gained many warm friends among his fellow townsmen and among those who are entertained at the City Hotel.

DORSEY HONEYMAN.

Dorsey Honeyman is numbered among the native sons of Miami county, his birth having occurred June 24, 1866, on the old homestead farm now occupied by William Michaels. His father, Andrey Honeyman, was born in Union township, Miami county, September 16, 1830, and, having arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Mary Pearson, a daughter of Moses Pearson. In their family were four children: Mary E., who died in infancy; Esther, wife of Albert McManus; Dorsey; and Minerva, who also died in infancy. The father of our subject remained on the farm with his family until his marriage, which occurred in 1857. Soon afterward he removed to Monroe township, on section 29, his father giving him forty acres of land there. The place was improved with a house of one room, and a log stable. There Mr. Honeyman remained until about 1870, when he removed to the farm now occupied by his son Dorsey, having there one hundred and fifty-six acres of land on sections 19 and 20, Monroe township. To the development and improvement of that farm he devoted his energies until his death, which occurred in January, 1892. The buildings upon the place were erected by him and he made excellent improvements, becoming the owner of one of the attractive

and valuable farms of the neighborhood. As his financial resources increased he also extended the boundaries of his farm by additional purchases and became the owner of three hundred and thirteen acres. In politics he was a Democrat, but gave no active attention to campaign work, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business. He died January 2, 1892, and was laid to rest in the old family burying ground. His wife passed away some years previous, being called to her final rest in September, 1870, when only thirty years of age.

Dorsey Honeyman was born and reared on the old family homestead and assisted in the cultivation of the farm until his father's death, when he assumed its management and has since made it his home. He now owns one hundred and fifty-six acres of rich land in this tract and also has other property, including eighty-eight acres in one tract and twenty acres in another tract, making in all about two hundred and sixty-four acres. His methods of farming are practical and progressive and he thoroughly understands the business in every detail, his well-tilled fields indicating his careful supervision while the improvements upon the farm stand as monuments of his thrift and enterprise.

In March, 1887, occurred the marriage of Mr. Honeyman and Miss Annie Stockslager, and to them have been born four children, three of whom are living: Guy, Ethel and Dessie. Bertha, the eldest daughter, is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Honeyman are widely and favorably known in this locality, having a large circle of friends who esteem them highly for their sterling worth. He is a representative of one of the old families of Miami county and is a public-spirited citizen who well deserves mention in this volume.

SAMUEL D. FRANK.

When the tocsin of war sounded and the news flashed over the country that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, a spirit of patriotism was aroused at the north that burned brighter and brighter until the supremacy of the national government at Washington was established and the Confederacy overthrown. Among those who loyally responded to the country's call for troops was Samuel D. Frank, and in private life he has been as true and faithful in the discharge of his duties of citizenship as when he followed the starry banner upon southern battlefields. He has been called to serve in many public offices and is now the efficient postmaster of Troy.

Mr. Frank is a native of Darke county, Ohio, his birth having occurred where the city of Greenville now stands, on the 11th of August, 1841, his parents being George and Mary (Lutz) Frank, natives of Pennsylvania. They located in Darke county, Ohio, about 1838, and in 1842 they came to Miami county, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood. He died in Mercer county, Ohio, February 9, 1898, in the ninety-second year of his age, and his wife passed away March 9, 1888, when about seventy-seven years of age, her death also occurring in Mercer county.

Mr. Frank, whose name introduces this review, was the fourth in their family of six children, and with one exception all are yet living. He was reared on a farm, acquiring a common school education, and August 18, 1862, when twenty-one years of age, he joined the boys in blue of Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front as a

corporal, and when discharged held the rank of first sergeant. He participated in the battles of Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Monocacy, and others of minor importance. On the 9th of July, 1864, at Monocacy, he sustained a gunshot wound. This unfitted him for further service and he received an honorable discharge on the 24th of December, following.

Mr. Frank immediately returned to his home and in 1865, on the Republican ticket, was elected sheriff of Miami county, and the able manner in which he discharged his duties led to his re-election in 1867. In 1869 he was elected treasurer of Miami county, serving for a term of two years. Thus he was in the public service of the county for six consecutive years, and is the only man who, while holding the office of sheriff, has been elected treasurer. Subsequently he served as county commissioner for twenty months and has held a number of minor positions. In 1896 he was chosen presidential elector for the seventh congressional district of Ohio and had the honor of casting his vote for William McKinley. On the 16th of March, 1898, he was appointed by the president to the position of postmaster of Troy and is now capably filling that office, his administration being characterized by promptness and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. He has long been recognized as a leader in the ranks of the Republican party of his community.

On the 20th of December, 1866, Mr. Frank was united in marriage to Miss Sallie C. Looney, of Miami county, and they now have four children: Lee C.; Mabel, wife of J H. Scott; Maude and Florine. Mr. Frank is a member of Coleman Post, G. A. R., of Troy, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. For more than a third of a century he has been a resident of this city and his straightforward and honorable career commends him to the respect and regard of all who know him.

JEREMIAH HOLLOWAY.

Jeremiah Holloway is the oldest sheet-iron roller of Piqua. He has led a busy, useful and honorable life and well deserves representation in this volume. He was born June 9, 1837, at Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, England, and there spent his boyhood days and learned his trade. He was also married in the land of his birth, and with his wife and two children came to America in September, 1868, on the steamer Nebraska. He took up his abode at Pittsburg, where he remained for a short time, after which he lived at various times at Ironvale and Wheeling, West Virginia; Ironton, Pennsylvania; Pittsburg; Portsmouth, Cleveland and Niles, Ohio; and Covington, Kentucky, spending ten years in the latter place. In 1889 he took up his abode in Piqua, where he has since made his home, employed as a sheet roller. Through his long and active business career he has worked in rolling mills and thoroughly understands the business, both in principle and detail.

In December, 1862, Mr. Holloway was married to Miss Myra Adderley, who was born April 20, 1840, at Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, England. Eight children were born unto this worthy couple, namely: William I.; Jeremiah, who died in infancy; Ann Elizabeth, wife of Almond H. Porshall; Percival, who is employed in the rolling mills; Oscar and Jerry Adderley, who are also employed in the rolling mills; Edna

M., who is a teacher in the Spring street school; and Irwin A., who is also employed in the rolling mills. Mr. Holloway belongs to the Episcopal church and his wife is a member of the Methodist church. She is a highly educated, intelligent woman and has many warm friends in this community. Mr. Holloway exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never sought nor desired the honors and emoluments of office for himself. He has depended entirely upon his own efforts for his advancement in life, and his indefatigable labor has been the ladder upon which he has mounted to a place among the substantial citizens of Piqua.

CHARLES C. JONES.

Charles C. Jones, now deceased, was for many years a prominent agriculturist of Brown township and was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. He was born in the township where he so long resided, and on the farm adjoining his homestead. His birth occurred October 13, 1837, his parents being Solomon and Mary (Tuly) Jones. His father was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, December 25, 1816, and was brought to Ohio by his parents. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Mary Tuly, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Borden) Tuly. She was born in New Jersey, January 24, 1814, and when six years of age was brought to Ohio, the family settling in Warren county, whence they came to Miami county when she was twelve years of age. Her parents died in this county, the former at the age of forty-six years and the mother at the age of seventy-five years. Solomon Jones began his domestic life in Lost Creek township, but, during the infancy of our subject, removed with his family to the present homestead farm in Brown township. He died at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving four children, namely: Charles Clinton; Elizabeth, who died at the age of sixteen years; Miranda, wife of Henry Chambers, of Princeton, Indiana; and Caroline, wife of Henry Eyer, of Troy. The mother of this family remained on the farm and is still living there with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles C. Jones.

Mr. Jones, whose name introduces this review, was about eighteen years of age when his father died, and after two years passed in Fletcher he assumed the management of the old home place. During the Civil war he volunteered at Camp Piqua, August 12, 1862, and served for two years and eleven months with the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Winchester, Locust Grove and Kelly's Ford. At Winchester he was captured by "Stonewall" Jackson's army and held as a prisoner of war for forty days, being among the last prisoners of war exchanged. He rose from the ranks to the position of sergeant, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge, having made an excellent military record as a brave and loyal soldier.

After his return home Mr. Jones resumed the operation of the home farm, and later purchased his sister's interest in the property. His mother had remained on the old homestead and superintended the cultivation of a portion of it. The home place comprised one hundred and sixty acres, to which Charles C. Jones added from time to time until the farm is now four hundred and seven acres in extent. It is improved with four sets of

C. C. Jones

excellent farm buildings and all of the place is rented, except the original homestead, which is occupied by Mrs. Jones and her family. In connection with the raising of grain Mr. Jones became an extensive and successful stock raiser, and kept on hand a fine grade of horses and cattle. During his life time he operated the entire farm and was very successful in both branches of his business. In 1874 he erected the present residence. He was married in that year, on the 28th of May, to Miss Jeanette R. Reynolds, who was born in Urbana, Ohio, September 27, 1855, her parents being Benjamin and Mary Ann (Townsend) Reynolds. She lived at Urbana until her marriage, and to her husband she was ever a faithful companion and helpmate. Their union was blessed with seven children: Fred R., born March 6, 1876, who is cultivating a part of the farm; Edith C., born September 30, 1877; Thomas E., born December 2, 1879, who is living on the old farm; Mary B., born May 9, 1882; Blaine, who was born May 13, 1884, and died at the age of two years and three months; Reah A., born March 27, 1886; and Charles Leonard, born November 30, 1896. All of the children are living at home. Fred R. was married December 24, 1895, to Clara A. Anderson, of Shelby county, and after four years of married life she departed this world, dying May 3, 1900.

Mr. Jones died October 13, 1899, on the sixty-second anniversary of his birth. His death occurred quite suddenly as the result of heart trouble, which had been contracted by exposure in the army. For two or three years previously he had suffered considerably from his heart, but it was not thought that he was in a precarious condition, and even upon the day of his death he attended to his business affairs. His demise came as a great blow to his many friends as well as to his immediate family. In politics he was a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party, yet was never an aspirant for office. For twenty-three years he held membership in the Masonic fraternity, of Lena, and was buried with Masonic honors, many lodges throughout the county sending delegations to the funeral to pay the last tribute of respect to a brother whose life was a splendid exemplification of the benevolent principles of the fraternity, its mutual helpfulness, kindness and forbearance. He was an earnest, upright man, always just, and not without that greater attribute of mercy. In his farm work he took just pride, made first-class improvements upon the place, laid hundreds of rods of tiling and did all in his power to make a good home for his family and supply them with all the comforts of life. He was laid to rest in the family burying ground beside his father and sister. His friends were legion; he had no enemies. In all life's relations he commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and to his family he left the priceless heritage of a good name. Mrs. Jones and her children still reside upon the old homestead, their residence being one of the best in the northeastern part of Miami county. The family is one of prominence in the community. Its members occupy leading positions in society, and are respected for their good qualities of both heart and mind.

MADISON ROBINS.

It is the plain, unassuming citizen who silently but surely makes the history of a country, and the subject of this sketch has

been not that alone, but a plain, unassuming soldier and local official, and has proven dependable in his relations to every trust in him. The brief record of his career may not prove exciting, but it will be found to contain a lesson in industry, in integrity and in patriotism that should not be lost to the rising generation.

Madison Robins was born in Lost Creek township, Miami county, Ohio, October 3, 1834, a son of Benjamin and Permilla (Covault) Robins.

Benjamin Robins, the father of or subject, was born in Ohio. His father, Richard Robins, emigrated to Miami county, Ohio, at an early day and located on one hundred and sixty acres in Staunton township, of this county, where he was one of the pioneers. The land he entered was afterward owned by his grandsons, Madison and Erastus Robins. His son, Benjamin Robins, had a family of ten children, of whom Madison Robins was the third born. Benjamin Robins died on February 24, 1854, his wife on April 16, 1843, aged thirty-eight years, and their remains rest in the Lost Creek Baptist church cemetery.

During the infancy of our subject his parents removed to Staunton township, locating on section 4, where he was reared to manhood. Through the summer months he followed the plow, in the fall he aided in harvesting the crops and in the winter season he pursued his education in the common schools. He started out in life for himself when twenty years of age, renting the old farm which he afterward purchased. He lived there until 1870, when he removed to Springfield, Ohio, making his home in that city for eighteen months, during which time he engaged in buying and shipping hogs. At the expiration of that period he returned to the farm, where he made his home for about nine years, after which he spent eighteen months in Troy. He then came to his present home in Staunton township and has since given his time and attention to buying and shipping timber.

On the 14th of October, 1855, Mr. Robins was married to Miss Elizabeth Earnheart. They now have two children, named Lucinda J. and Sarah F. Mrs. Robins was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Earnheart, and was born in September, 1833. Her father died June 14, 1863, aged sixty-five years and eight months, and her mother December 10, 1862, at the age of fifty-nine years and five months. Mrs. Robins joined the Lost Creek Christian church when fifteen years of age and her husband in 1868. They are members of the Troy Christian church and Mr. Robins is a deacon in that body. Their daughter, Lucinda J., married Hiram Beard and they have two children, Charles M. and William O. Their daughter, Sarah F., married Joseph J. Hart, and they have one daughter named Ferry Pearl.

In 1864 Mr. Robins left his home and family to aid in the defense of the Union, enlisting on the 14th of May of that year as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Dennison. The regiment was sent to guard Washington, and Mr. Robins served in the vicinity of that city until the expiration of his term of one hundred days, when he was mustered out as sergeant of his company, in September, 1864. In politics Mr. Robins is a stalwart Republican. In 1891 he was appointed township trustee to fill a vacancy, as the successor to S. D. Frank, and by re-election has been continued in that office for eight

years, and has proved a most competent and faithful official. The promptness and fidelity with which he discharges his duties is indicated by the fact that he has been the popular choice of his fellow citizens through almost a decade. In all life's duties he has been alike honorable, and is regarded as one of the leading, influential and valued citizens of his community.

JAMES C. MOORE.

For the second time James C. Moore is occupying the position of county recorder of Miami county, his record being characterized by marked fidelity to duty and superior ability in the discharge of the tasks that devolve upon him. A native of Adams county, Ohio, he was born on the 12th of March, 1859, his parents being Elihu and Elizabeth (Wright) Moore. The former, a native of the Buckeye state, was born in 1812, and died near Troy, Ohio, in 1889. The mother died in Darke county, Ohio, at the age of fifty-six years. James C. Moore, the youngest of their nine children, five of whom are yet living, attended the common schools, and after acquiring a good preliminary education matriculated in the National Normal University, in Lebanon, Ohio, in 1883. He spent two years in that institution, and then began teaching, a profession which he had followed for four years before he entered upon his normal course. He spent thirteen years in the school room as an educator, and in the years 1894-95 was superintendent of schools for the townships of Concord and Staunton, in Miami county. He had the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge he had acquired, and his efficient work won him prestige among the educators of this locality.

In politics Mr. Moore is an active Republican. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and takes great interest in supporting the principles of his party and securing their adoption through the power of his ballot. In the fall of 1895 he was elected recorder of Miami county and so capably filled the office that he was re-elected for a second term in the fall of 1898, receiving the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket who had an opponent, his majority being fourteen hundred and seventy-two.

In August, 1885, occurred the marriage of Mr. Moore and Miss Alice C. Foster, of Miami county. They now have four children,—Emma B., Eugene, Harry and Ethel May. Mrs. Moore is a daughter of John and Ruth (Thomas) Foster, natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Miami county, Ohio. The father lived to be sixty-four years of age, and the mother is still living, her home being in Troy. Mr. Moore is a Universalist in religious belief, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Socially he is connected with Troy Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., and with Concord Encampment. He is true to the best interests of citizenship, is most loyal to the trusts reposed in him and commands the respect of his fellow men by his fidelity and worth. His standing, both in political and social circles, is high, and he is very popular as a county official.

JOHN G. PETERSON.

One of the enterprising farmers of Staunton township is Mr. Peterson, who owns and operates a tract of ninety acres on section 20. He was born in Staunton township May 28, 1831, a son of Ralph and

Sarah (Hardinbrook) Peterson. The father was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, near Cincinnati, and came to Miami county in 1827, locating on the farm where the birth of our subject occurred. He there entered one hundred and sixty acres of raw land from the government, the tract being still in its primitive condition. He then erected a double log house of two rooms, after which he began the arduous task of clearing the land, which was covered with a heavy growth of oak, walnut and maple trees. His large forest of maples led him to establish a sugar camp, which he conducted for a great many years. He was also successfully engaged in the raising of grain, and extended the scope of his labors by conducting a cooper shop. His industry was very marked, and he was actively connected with business interests for many years. He continued his residence upon the farm until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-three years of age. He was a leading and influential citizen, who served for three years as county commissioner, holding that position at the time the jail was built in Troy. The main part of the county infirmary was also built during his incumbency, and his official support was given to these and to all other measures which he believed would prove of public benefit. In politics he was a Republican, earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the party.

The parents of our subject had a family of eleven children: Mary and Alexander, both deceased; Emily, wife of Jeremiah Counts, of Sedalia, Missouri; Madison, who lives in Piqua; John G.; Jacob, who is living on a part of the old homestead farm; Julia A., who died in infancy; Martha, wife of William Cushion, a resident farmer of Staunton township; Adeline, deceased wife of Dr. Walton, of Piqua; William, who is living in Piqua; and Charles, now deceased.

Mr. Peterson, of this review, was born and reared on the old home farm, and obtained his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. The first school which he attended was held in a building constructed of logs, and furnished after the primitive manner of the times. He assisted in the work of the farm until sixteen years of age, and then began learning the stonecutter's trade, at which he worked until 1860, when he returned to the old farmstead, which he operated in connection with his brother, Jacob, until 1866. In that year he came to the farm upon which he now resides. In the meantime, however, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting on the 2d of May, 1864, as a private of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Camp Dennison and participated in the defense of Washington, being stationed at Fort Marcy, on the Potomac river, until honorably discharged, in September of that year.

Mr. Peterson was married, December 29, 1856, to Miss Catherine Brooks, and to them have been born four children: Ada, wife of Theodore Shearer; Willis, a farmer of Staunton township; Frederick now deceased; and Stella, at home. The family reside on section 20, Staunton township, where Mr. Peterson owns and operates ninety acres of rich and arable land. The place is conveniently situated on the Troy and Piqua pike, thus having easy communication with the town. Mr. Peterson carries on general farming, has placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and has made many of the improvements on his place. His

agricultural methods are progressive, and he is accounted one of the wide-awake and practical farmers of the neighborhood. His ballot supports the men and measures of the Republican party. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Club, organized for the purpose of promoting agricultural interests by the interchange of progressive ideas, and for twelve years he has been a consistent member of the Christian church at Troy.

MICHAEL HONEYMAN.

Among the pioneers of Miami county who have passed to "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns" is Michael Honeyman, who became a resident of this locality in 1823. He was born in Pennsylvania, September 1, 1820, and three years later was brought to the Buckeye state by his parents, Benjamin and Mary (Knife) Honeyman, who made the trip westward by water and team. On reaching Miami county the father settled on the farm which Benjamin Honeyman now owns. Under the parental roof the subject of this review was reared and also became familiar with the arduous duties of developing and improving new land. He attended the common schools through the winter months, but in the summer seasons aided in the work of field and meadow. On the 18th of December, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Hoover, whose birth occurred near Milton, Miami county, on the 1st of May, 1828. She was a daughter of John Hoover, whose birth occurred on the same farm in 1804. Her grandfather was John Hoover, Sr., a native of South Carolina, who was married in his native state and thence came to Ohio, locating on the farm which was the birthplace of his son, John, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Honeyman. He erected a log cabin of two rooms and began clearing the heavy timber from his land. As John Hoover, Jr., attained sufficient strength to cope with the hard labor, he assisted his father in the work of the farm and remained at home until his marriage. He wedded Mary Carroll, and to them were born twelve children, nine of whom reached man and womanhood. For his second wife he chose Mrs. Brombaugh, and they had a family of four children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Honeyman were born thirteen children, namely: Sarah Jane, now deceased; Webster, who has also passed away; Benjamin F., who is living in Union township; Almeda and John, both deceased; George, who is living in Tippecanoe City; Davis, a farmer residing in Concord township; Handford, who makes his home near Gettysburg, in Darke county, Ohio; Harvey, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Staunton township, Miami county; Emeline, wife of Ira Grisso, who operates the home farm; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Cora B., wife of B. F. Fritz, who is living near Kessler; and Enos, who is associated with Mr. Grisso in the operation of the home farm.

It was in 1846 that Mr. Honeyman, of this review, removed to Monroe township, securing a tract of land which he cultivated and improved until 1860, when he came to the farm upon which his death occurred, July 26, 1893. He devoted his energies to the cereals best adapted to this climate and to the raising of such stock as was needed for home use. He first became owner of a tract of eighty acres, but to this he added until he had about two hundred acres in Monroe township. He was also

the owner of eighty acres in Concord township, Miami county, besides fifty-three acres near Rochester, Indiana. In 1869 he built a fine brick residence upon his farm, and all the improvements seen there stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He was a successful agriculturist, whose progressive, yet practical, methods enabled him to annually add to his capital until he became the possessor of a comfortable competence. At the time of his death both Mr. and Mrs. Honeyman had been members of the German Baptist church for forty-two years, and were ever faithful to their professions. His life was ever honorable and upright, his business reputation unassailable, and all who knew him entertained for him the highest regard. His life was unmarked by events of startling importance, but at all times it was characterized by fidelity to every manly principle, and he thereby won a host of warm friends who greatly mourned his loss. In his death the family lost a faithful and loving husband and father, the community a valued citizen, and Miami county an honored pioneer well worthy of representation in her history.

JAMES H. CALDWELL.

James H. Caldwell has spent his entire life upon the farm which he now occupies, his birth having there occurred on the 2d of February, 1841. He is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of the state. His paternal grandparents were Stephen and Catherine Caldwell, natives of Maryland, in which state the former died. The latter spent her last years in the home of her son, James, and was called to her final rest at the advanced age of ninety years. This worthy couple had a family of four children: Martha, who became the wife of John Myers and died at Gettysburg, Ohio; Margaret, who died in 1863; James, the father of our subject; and one who died in childhood. James Caldwell was born near Emmitsburg, Maryland, August 6, 1797, and died in February, 1861. In the state of his nativity he wedded Hannah Bouey, who died in September, 1853, at the age of thirty-nine years. Leaving his home in Maryland, James Caldwell walked to Ohio and located a farm in Darke county, about 1832. He then returned on foot to his home, and later removed his family to the Buckeye state, making the trip with wagons. He, however, again walked the entire distance. About 1835 he purchased a quarter-section of land in the extreme northwest corner of Newton township, and there made his home until his death, which occurred in 1861. By trade he was a blacksmith. His children were: Nancy, wife of Ephraim Pierson; and James Harvey.

The latter has made farming his life work. He was reared to that pursuit, beginning work in the fields as soon as old enough to handle the plow. Through the winter seasons he attended the country schools until about nineteen years of age, and in the summer months he assisted in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. In 1861 his father died and the entire management of the old homestead devolved upon him. When the country became involved in hostilities between the north and south he greatly desired to enlist but was compelled to remain at home until 1864, when he responded to the call for one hundred-day men, and was made second lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and

Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry. When that regiment was consolidated with another he became a private. Throughout his business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits, and is today the owner of a valuable and attractive farm of eighty acres, upon which he has made excellent improvements. These well tilled fields yield to him a golden tribute, and the substantial buildings, kept in good repair, indicate his careful supervision and progressive spirit.

On the 4th of July, 1861, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Pearson, who was born in Newton township, December 18, 1837, and is a daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Macy) Pearson. Her paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Esther Pearson. Her maternal grandfather, Paul Macy, was born in North Carolina, was of Quaker faith, and was a direct descendant of Thomas Macy, the first white man that lived on Nantucket Island. He had a son, John, and the latter became the father of four sons, Thomas, John, Richard and Jabez. Of these Thomas, the eldest, had a son Joseph, whose son Paul was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Caldwell. John Macy was married and had a son John, whose daughter Bethiah had a son Paul. The last named became the father of Lydia and she had a daughter Eunice. Richard Macy had a son Zacheus and he a daughter Phebe, and she a daughter Sarah, and she a son William, and he a daughter Delilah, and the last named married David S. Macy, an uncle of Mrs. Caldwell. Jabez Macy had a son Matthew, and he had a son Matthew, and the latter had a daughter Eunice, and she had a daughter Lydia, who became the wife of Joseph Pearson and the mother of Mrs. Caldwell. Paul Macy, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Caldwell, was born March 5, 1740, and died on the 2d of August, 1832, at the very advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife, Mrs. Bethiah Macy, was born March 8, 1744, and died on the 29th of September, 1810. Her ancestry can be traced back to John Folger, who came from England in 1636, and settled at Martha's Vineyard. Among his descendants was Peter Folger, the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin. The line of descent is traced down through Johanna Folger, John Coleman, Elihu Coleman and Eunice Coleman to Bethiah Macy, the great-grandmother of Mrs. Caldwell. By her marriage the last named become the mother of the following: Eunice, who was born November 30, 1762, and died August 13, 1840; Thomas, born February 28, 1765, and died February 1, 1833; Judith, born March 22, 1767; Matilda, who was born March 2, 1770, and died May 3, 1832; Jemimah, who was born April 6, 1772, and died October 16, 1823; Phoebe, born April 26, 1775, and died in December of the same year; Lydia, born March 27, 1777; Paul, born January 10, 1780; Obed, who was born May 26, 1782, and died February 21, 1821; Hannah, born August 11, 1784, and died November 30, 1825; Phoebe, who was born March 10, 1789, and died January 19, 1842.

Paul Macy, the grandfather of Mrs. Caldwell, was born January 10, 1780, and married Eunice Macy, who was born May 25, 1782, and was a descendant of another branch of the Macy family. With their family and a colony of Quakers they left North Carolina for Ohio, making the journey in wagons. They settled in Montgomery county, and for many years the grandfather followed farming there, but died at the home of his son Obed in Troy, Ohio, having survived his wife. They were mar-

ried March 5, 1801, and their children were: Phoebe, born January 17, 1802; Thomas, born September 30, 1804; Lydia, who was born December 19, 1806, and died April 7, 1846; Annie, born February 10, 1809, and died September 11, 1863; Beulah, born February 1, 1811, and died April 11, 1845; John G., born September 27, 1813; Paul, born February 8, 1816, and died October 31, 1819; David S., born May 28, 1818, and died September 27, 1862; Eunice, born February 21, 1821; and Obed, born May 26, 1826.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are: Lyvirgia, who was born April 10, 1862, and is the wife of D. O. McCool, of Newton township, by whom she has four children, LeRoy, Harvey, Harry and Marie; Charles C., who was born August 12, 1863, and married Emma Cox, by whom he has four children, Viola, Carl, Thern and Ina; Lizzie, who was born November 30, 1867, and is the wife of Samuel Hart, of Newton township, by whom she has a daughter, Ethel; and Jennie, who was born March 10, 1874, and is the wife of Clinton Snyder. She has two children, Park and Herman.

Since early manhood Mr. Caldwell has taken a deep and active interest in political affairs, and gives his support to the Republicn party, of whose principles he is a stanch advocate. He does all his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party, and is able to defend his position by intelligent argument. He and his wife belong to the Christian church at Pleasant Hill, and he is a member of Arnold Post, G. A. R., of Bradford. He served for one term as township trustee and for seven years was a director of the county infirmary, and is a member of the Grange. His life has been well spent in earnest devotion to daily duties. His career has been a quiet but useful one, and through consecutive labor and earnest purpose he has won a competence that classes him among the substantial residents of Miami county.

JOSEPH H. GREEN, M. D.

On the list of leading medical practitioners of Miami county appears the name of Dr. Green, who is now successfully practicing in Troy. He was born in Miami county, near the city which is now his home, on the 23rd of August, 1833, his parents being William and Cassa (Sayers) Green. The father was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1809, and died in Miami county in 1883. By occupation he was a farmer. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Connecticut where representatives of the name lived in colonial days. Several members of the family loyally served their country in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Green, the mother of our subject, was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and died in Miami county in 1839.

The Doctor spent his boyhood days upon the home farm and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools. When about twenty-one years of age he entered the University of Michigan, where he completed the work of the sophomore year, and with a broad general knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he took up the study of medicine in Troy under the direction of Drs. Abbott and Harter. He was graduated in the Medical College of Ohio, in the spring of 1860 and afterward attended lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and in the Bellevue

Hospital Medical College, of New York city. After his graduation in 1860 he practiced in Troy for one year.

In the fall of 1861 he entered the United States army as assistant surgeon, serving for three years, six months and fifteen days, and when mustered out held the rank of surgeon. He was attached to the army of the Cumberland under command of Generals Rosecrans, Buell, Sherman and Thomas, and upon his return to Troy, he again took up the practice of medicine, in which he has met with splendid success, gaining distinctive preferment in connection with his chosen calling. For twenty years he has been in charge of the greater part of the surgical work in this city and vicinity and now makes a specialty of gynecology. For forty years he has been recognized as a leading physician in Troy and to-day occupies a front rank as a representative of a calling in which advancement must depend entirely upon individual merit. Since 1868 he has been a member of the American Medical Association, also of the Ohio State Medical Society and the Miami County Medical Society.

In November, 1865, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Green and Miss Almira Childs, of Miami county, and they have two children, Mary, now the wife of Hon. M. K. Gantz an ex-member of congress, and Joseph C., who is yet in school. In politics, the Doctor has always been a Republican and believes most firmly in the principles of the party whose honored leader at present came from Ohio. Socially, he is connected with A. H. Coleman Post, G. A. R., of Troy. Since the age of twenty-two years he has been a Mason and is now a member of Coleman Commandery, No 17, K. T. All who know him entertain for him the highest regard and his life has been characterized by devotion to every duty. The success which has attended his efforts is but in natural sequence, for his position became assured as an able physician, a man of sterling integrity and one devoted to his profession and to the interests and welfare of those to whom he ministered. He possesses marked judgment and discernment in the diagnosing of disease and has been peculiarly successful in anticipating the issue of complications, seldom making mistakes and never exaggerating or minifying the disease in rendering his decisions in regard to them. He is a physician of great fraternal delicacy, and no man ever observed more closely the ethics of the professional code or showed more careful courtesy to his fellow practitioners than does Dr. Green.

JOSEPH W. WEST.

The record of a just and upright life is always interesting and edifying. Such a life has been that of Joseph W. West, a a well-known farmer on section 1, Staunton township, who is more than worthy of mention in such a work as this.

Mr. West was born in Baltimore, Maryland December 11, 1849, and while yet in his youth accompanied his parents on their removal to a farm near his native city. There he remained until 1870, when, having attained his majority, he decided to seek a home and fortune in the Buckeye state. For a year he was employed on a farm near Dayton, Montgomery county. He then took up his residence in Staunton township, Miami county, and was employed on one of the farms belonging to the Knoop brothers, George, Jacob and John, who were well and

widely known for their noble and generous qualities and who, noting his industry and honest, straightforward course, esteemed him highly as a worthy and deserving young man and reposed such confidence in him that they placed means in his hand with which to carry on farming operations and put him on one of their best farms, setting aside for his use one hundred and seventy acres of as good land as lies in the Miami valley.

About this time—the exact date was October 30, 1876,—Mr. West married Martha J. Leavelle, a native of Covington, Miami county, Ohio, born June 16, 1849. Mrs. West's father died in the year of her birth and her mother was given employment as housekeeper by the Knoop brothers. As she grew to womanhood Miss Leavelle acquired such a place in the affections of the Messrs. Knoop, that at his death, in 1877, John Knoop bequeathed to her the farm on which she and her husband were living. Other heirs contested the will but finally compromised and Mr. and Mrs. West bought the farm where they now live. Their union has been blessed by one daughter, Jessie Pearl, who was born August 4 1877, graduated from the Troy high school in the class of 1897 and was married to W. M. Baker, June 20, 1900. Mrs. Baker has decided musical talent. Mr. Baker is the junior member of the dry-goods firm of Baker & Son, of Troy, Ohio.

Mr. West is now serving his fellow citizens as one of the trustees of Staunton township. He is exceptionally well informed concerning the national and international issues of the times, votes with the Republican party and is always most earnest in support of its principles. He takes a deep interest in fraternal societies and since 1893 has been a valued member of the Masonic lodge of Tippecanoe City and has held office in that organization almost continuously. In 1895 he was elected junior warden, in 1898 he was elected senior warden and the following year was chosen master, which position he has since held. He is an exemplary member of the society which through many centuries has inculcated among men the spirit of mutual helpfulness, forbearance and brotherly kindness. In 1885, he became a member of Troy Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., and has filled all of its chairs and is past grand of that lodge. He is also a member of the Christian church and in his life shows forth his faith. During the many years of his residence in this section of the state, his conduct has ever commended him to the confidence and good will of his fellow men.

ED N. LOY, M. D.

A member of the medical fraternity of Troy, Dr. Loy is numbered among the native sons of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Piqua, on the 21st of May, 1872. His parents were John W. and Cynthia (Buckles) Loy. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1820, and came to Miami county in 1839. Mrs. Loy was a daughter of James and Margaret (Northcott) Buckles, and was born in Lost Creek township, Miami county, March 17, 1831. The father is a carpenter and contractor and now resides in Piqua. The Doctor is the youngest of his nine children, and under the parental roof he spent his boyhood days, enjoying the usual sports of childhood. He pursued his preliminary education in the public schools, and in 1890 was graduated in the Piqua high school. He did not put aside his text-books then, for he entered the school

room as a teacher, and for four years followed that profession in Washington township. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work he then began reading under the direction of Dr. J. C. Fahnestock, of Piqua, and later attended the Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he pursued his studies for two years. On the expiration of that period he matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, in which he was graduated on the 22d of March, 1898, winning second honors in a class of forty. Thus with a comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine he entered upon his professional career in Troy, on the 1st of June, 1898. In the spring of 1899 he was appointed health officer of the city, and already he has won a liberal patronage, for his ability and skill have been recognized and have awakened public confidence.

On the 1st of December, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Loy and Miss Alberta Carson, of Piqua, a daughter of James and Willa (Munger) Carson. They have a pleasant home in Troy, and have made many warm friends, who esteem them highly for their personal worth. They have one son, Robert Bellville, born November 9, 1899. The Doctor is a man of pleasing personality, of uniform courtesy and genial manner, and these qualities, when added to accurate professional knowledge always insure success to those who represent the medical fraternity.

CHARLES A. WOOD.

The deserved reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from business, in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. Today, after a useful and beneficial career, Mr. Wood is quietly living at his pleasant home in Piqua, Ohio, surrounded by the comforts that earnest labor has brought him. Mr. Wood was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, February 24, 1820, the seventh son of Deacon Phillip and Dorothy Davis Wood. Deacon Phillip Wood was born in 1780, at the family homestead which is now standing in Dracut, Massachusetts, and was the son of Abijah and Ester (Lewis) Wood. Abijah Wood was the son of Benjamin Wood, who was the great-grandfather of General Leonard Wood, of Cuban fame. They were of English Puritan stock and came to the colony of Massachusetts in 1635 from Amesbury, Wiltshire, England, leaving there on account of religious persecution. Both the paternal and the maternal grandfathers of the subject of this sketch were soldiers of the Revolution; his grandfather Wood, according to Massachusetts records, was at the battle of Concord, Massachusetts, at Bennington, Vermont, and at the capture of Burgoyne. His grandfather Davis was at the siege of Boston, under Washington, and at Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain.

Charles A. Wood, the subject of this review, was reared in his native town where he attended school a few weeks each winter until sixteen years of age, when, having to make his own living, he worked on a farm in the summer seasons and in the woods in the winter months cutting wood until his twenty-third year, when he came to Piqua, Ohio, and engaged in farming and various other occupations until 1870. He and his eldest son, C. L. Wood, engaged in the store and lumber trade at Dunkirk, Indiana, for eight years, then came back to Piqua and, in company with C. L. Wood, started the Piqua planing mill and lumber yard. In

1870, after fifty years of incessant toil, Mr. Wood gave up all active business.

In 1840 Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Washer, of Bedford, New Hampshire, and their union has been blessed with the following children: Charles Leonard, who resides in Piqua, Ohio; George Philip, who resides in Kokomo, Indiana; and Marcus Davis, who resides in Dunkirk, Indiana. In 1873, some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Wood married Mrs. Sarah Brown, who still lives and makes a happy Christian home for their declining years.

LEONIDAS CONOVER.

Leonidas Conover, the efficient and popular postmaster of Covington, was born in Miamisburg, Montgomery county, April 4, 1847. His grandfather, William Conover, was a native of New Jersey, and on coming to Ohio, in 1800, established a home in Montgomery county. He then returned to his native state and in 1805 brought his family to the west. Here he spent his remaining days, devoting his energies to farming. He had reached the venerable age of ninety-three years when called to his final rest. In her maidenhood his wife was Miss Sutphen, of New Jersey. C. S. Conover, the father of our subect, was also born in New Jersey, and died on his farm near Miamisburg in 1890. His wife was Ellen Denice, and her death occurred in Miamisburg in 1854.

The subject of this review pursued his education in the public schools of his native town, and in February, 1864, when only seventeen years of age, he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Infantry, under Captain Joseph Wise. They joined the regiment at Columbus, where they were in camp for a time, but afterward proceeded south to Nashville, thence to Chattanooga and later to Bridgeport, Alabama. Mr. Conover was mustered out at Nashville, in September, 1865, and received an honorable discharge at Columbus a month later. He then returned home and attended school the following winter. In 1869 he went to Kansas and spent one year as a traveling salesman for a firm engaged in the nursery business. On the expiration of that period he returned home, but afterward again went to the Sunflower state where he spent four years in a similar manner, once more taking up his abode in Ohio, in 1876. A subsequent trip to Kansas resulted only in a short stay, after which he accepted a position as salesman with J. W. Lingo, of Lebanon, Ohio, a dealer in hardware and farm implements. He next became connected with D. M. Osborne & Company, of Auburn, New York, with which firm he remained for seven years. He then traveled for fourteen years for Morris Woodhull, manufacturer of carriages and buggies, of Dayton, Ohio, and in 1887 he came to Covington, where he has since made his home. During Mr. Conover's traveling career, a period of nearly twenty-five years, he covered many states in the east, west, northwest and south, and won for himself an enviable reputation as a salesman. His services have always been in demand, and by his genial, warm-hearted manner he has made innumerable, life-long friends. Recognized as an active factor in political affairs, he was called to serve as a member of the Covington council, and in April, 1898, he resigned his position to accept the office

of postmaster, which place he has since creditably filled, his administration being characterized by promptness and fidelity in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Conover was married, January 7, 1874, to Miss Laura Ralston, of Lebanon, Ohio. She died at Franklin, Ohio, January 19, 1880, leaving a daughter, Maud, now the wife of William Todd, of Red Lion, Ohio. In Covington, on the 3d of November, 1887, Mr. Conover was again married, his second union being with Miss Emma F. Hartzell, of this city. Their children are Leon Schenck, Lucile and Athenea.

In his political views Mr. Conover is a Republican, and gives an unwavering support to the men and measures of the party. He belongs to Langston Post, G. A. R., and is a valued and representative citizen of Covington, well deserving of the public trust which is accorded him.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS.

William H. Francis is accounted one of the leading representatives of commercial interests in Troy, and his business methods have not only won to him success but have gained him the confidence and regard of his fellow townsmen. He is a senior member of the firm of Francis, Clemm & Company, lumber dealers, and from the public he receives a liberal patronage, which is accorded him by reason of his straightforward business methods and his earnest desire to please his customers.

A native of Ohio, his birth occurred in Butler county on the 31st of January, 1848, his parents being Jacob and Maria (Young) Francis, natives of Pennsylvania. The father came to Ohio in 1797, before the admission of the state into the Union, and settled in what is now Butler county, and the year 1825 witnessed the arrival of Mrs. Francis in the Buckeye state. By occupation he was a farmer, but during the war of 1812 he put aside all business considerations, joined the army, and aided in defending the republic against the oppression of England. His father, George Francis, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in Butler county, Ohio, at the age of sixty-nine years. Jacob Francis was called to his final rest July 21, 1890, when almost ninety-seven years of age, while his wife passed away in Butler county, Ohio, in February, 1892. Jacob Francis was twice married. His first wife was Lydia Ford, by whom he had eight children, three of whom are still living. Our subject is a child of the second marriage.

In a family of eight children William H. Francis was the sixth in order of birth. Five of the number are now living. He was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, his time being occupied by the work of the schoolroom and the fields, and naturally some attention was given to the sports which usually find favor with boys. Having acquired his preliminary education in the schools near his home he afterward entered the Lebanon, Ohio, Normal School, where he remained for two years. Subsequently he engaged in teaching, and for five years successfully followed that profession. On the 1st of March, 1876, he embarked in the lumber business at Arcanum, Ohio, where he continued for thirteen years, after which he came to Troy, in 1889. Here he has carried on business and now has the largest stock of any lumberman in Troy, reciving a liberal patronage, which he well merits. He also conducts a branch yard at Arcanum and one at Ingomar, and his extensive oper-

ations bring to him gratifying success. He is likewise interested in the Troy Wagon Works, and is a man of resourceful ability, who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His keen discernment and unflagging energy have been important factors in his career and are accounted dominant elements in his success.

In November, 1876, occurred the marriage of Mr. Francis and Miss Ella Gifford, a native of Preble county, Ohio, and a daughter of Anuel and Sarah Gifford, who were early settlers of Preble county. They have two children, Jesse and Opal. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he contributed most liberally to the construction of the new house of worship erected by that denomination in Troy. In politics he is a stanch Republican, but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to give his time and energies to his commercial pursuits. His reputation in business circles is unassailable and has stood the test of many years' connection with the lumber interests. His worth commends him to public confidence and regard, and his circle of friends in the community is very extensive.

DR. GODWIN V. DORSEY.

Godwin Volney Dorsey, the only son of James Maxwell and Martha (McComos) Dorsey, was born in Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, November 17, 1812. He was a graduate of Oxford College, now known as the Miami University, and in 1836 was graduated in the Ohio Medical College. He was a prominent physician of Miami county and was an able politician. For many years he was president of the Miami County Medical Society, also a member of the State Medical Society. He was the author of a number of professional papers, which appeared in the medical journals, and established for him the reputation of being a learned and able physician.

In the political field he was a leader in the Democratic party until the formation of the Republican party, when he united with that organization and was one of its trusty leaders up to the date of his death. As a Democrat he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850-51 and was very active in its deliberations. He was twice nominated for congress by his party, and twice defeated. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1856, and supported James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate for president. In 1857 he was the Democratic candidate for state auditor. In 1860 he supported Stephen A. Douglas for president. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he stood by the old flag, and was a bold uncompromising Union man and united with the Republican party. In 1861 he was elected state treasurer and was re-elected in 1863. In 1864 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention which re-nominated Abraham Lincoln, and in the same year was chairman of the Republican state executive committee. He was an elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket of 1868. For twenty years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Miami University, was president of the Citizens' National Bank, of Piqua, and was a successful business man.

In July, 1836, he was married to Miss ——— McCorkle, daughter of Hon. John McCorkle, who bore him eight children and died in 1855. In 1856 he married Mrs. L. P. Morrow, of Indianapolis, Indiana. After a busy life and an honorable career Dr. Dor-

sey died in Piqua on the 15th day of May, 1885.

He was a man of scholarly attainments, well versed in the classics, and was also a man of thought and was a leader of men. He was a good speaker on the political platform, not so eloquent as logical, but was a man of firm convictions and had the courage to advocate whatever he believed to be right, whether it was popular or unpopular. He will long be remembered in Miami county.

E. S. W.

GEORGE F. IRWIN.

The welfare and prosperity of a community depend more largely than is generally recognized upon an efficient police force, and it is of greatest importance that men who stand as conservators of the public safety, of right and liberty, should be those whose records are irreproachable, who are fearless in conduct, faultless in honor and stainless in reputation. Such men become the safeguards of the public, awakening the confidence of the law-abiding elements and the fear of those who have little regard for the law. Certainly no higher testimonial to his efficient service could be given than the statement of the fact that George F. Irwin for sixteen years filled the office of city marshal in Troy. On the 2d of April, 1900, he was appointed chief of police by the mayor and confirmed by the unanimous vote of the city council, and is now acceptably serving in that capacity.

He was born in Troy, September 19, 1851, and few of its residents are more widely, and certainly none are more favorably, known. His father, John Irwin, was for many years the miller at the canal lock. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Amy Horner, was a native of the Buckeye state, and died in 1858, but the father, long surviving, passed away at the age of seventy-seven years, in Oxford, Ohio.

During his early boyhood George F. Irwin followed the tow-path along the Miami and Erie canal. He first became identified with the political interests of Troy in an official capacity when elected to the office of marshal, on the 6th of April, 1884. For seven successive terms he was re-elected to that position; his last term will complete an occupancy of that office of sixteen years. His service was at all times most commendable and efficient. Soon after his election to the office he broke up a noted gang of counterfeiters that had been operating in the old icehouse in the town, and for his service he was handsomely rewarded by the United States government with a nice sum of money. He was largely instrumental in procuring and working up the evidence in the Shank murder case, which resulted in sending Shank to the penitentiary for life. This gave him a wide and favorable reputation as a successful detective, and made him very popular in the southern part of the state. He has also been very successful in procuring and restoring stolen property to the owners. In the prosecution of his duties he has formed a wide acquaintance throughout the state among detectives and police officers, who are willing and ready at all times to render him a helping hand, as by his integrity and fair dealing he has endeared himself to all of them. He is a most conscientious, prompt and reliable man in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him, and his fellow townsmen repose the utmost confidence in him. For over six years he did all of the police work of Troy, but the city council then created a police

force, to which they have added as the city grew until at present they have an efficient corps of officers.

In 1886 Mr. Irwin was united in marriage to Mrs. Sally E. Bates, *nee* Leavell, of Troy, who was born in the western part of Miami county. Socially Mr. Irwin is connected with Franklin Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., of Troy; Troy Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Piqua. He is also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since attaining his majority he has given his support to the Republican party, and has labored earnestly and efficiently in its behalf, his efforts largely promoting its interests. In Troy, where he has so long resided, Mr. Irwin is familiarly known as "Pappy," a term that is indicative of his good fellowship, his genial manner and his uniform kindness. All these are qualities of the man, and it is only when justice requires sternness that the other side of his nature is shown. His circle of friends is very extensive, and he is considered one of the leading men of Troy.

WILLIAM W. SANDO.

William W. Sando is engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Bloomer and is conducting a successful and constantly growing business. He well deserves mention, not only as a leading representative of industrial interests, but also as a member of one of the pioneer families of the Buckeye state. His grandfather, Joseph Sando, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was married there to Mrs. Catherine Hoovler, a widow. They came to Ohio prior to 1834, locating in Darke county, near the Miami county line. Mr. Sando finally sold his place there and removed to a place a half-mile from Georgetown, making his home thereon until his death, in 1867. His wife passed away in 1865. Their children were as follows: William, who was accidentally killed when a young man; Samuel; Joseph, of Georgetown, Miami county; Jacob, a resident of Laura, Miami county; Sarah, wife of Samuel Harshbarger, of Newberry township; Amy, who became the wife of Daniel Isenbarger, and died in Darke county, Ohio; Maria, deceased wife of Aden Davenport; Susan, who also married Aden Davenport.

Samuel Sando, the father of our subject, was born on the old family homestead in Darke county, west of Georgetown, in November, 1834, was reared to manhood under the parental roof and obtained his education in the district schools. He began to earn his own living at an early age and had few advantages. He worked at the carpenter's trade, drove a team or performed other such labor as he could secure that would yield him an honest living. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Celia D. Hill, a daughter of Jonas and Mary (Marcum) Hill. After his marriage the father took up his abode near Georgetown, where he remained until 1866, performing various kinds of labor. He at one time carried the mail from Georgetown to Brookville. About 1865 he removed to Darke county, locating four miles east of Arcanum. He resided in that county for a few years and then went to Georgetown, where he was employed in a sawmill for a few months. He later purchased an interest in a sawmill, and subsequently entered into partnership with J. C. Henderson, carrying on business in Darke county until the summer of

W. W. SANDO.

MRS. W. W. SANDO.

1880. The business relationship with Henderson, however, had been dissolved in 1875. Five years afterward Mr. Sando came to Bloomer, established his mill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber until 1895, his son, William W., owning a half interest in the enterprise. In that year the father sold his share to the son. He is still engaged at work in the mill. In his political affiliations Mr. Sando is a Republican, and is a member of the United Brethren in Christ church. His wife was born November 23, 1833, in Union township, Miami county. Her father, Jonas Hill, was born in Tennessee February 25, 1787, and was there married to Mary Marcum, who was born in that state February 8, 1795. From the state of their nativity they removed to Ohio at an early day and located upon a farm in Union township, Miami county, where Mr. Hill died February 18, 1859, his wife departing this life August 3, 1875. Their children were as follows: Nancy, who was born November 19, 1815, was married to Amos Penny, June 12, 1837, and died June 6, 1861, in one of the western states. Charlotte, who was born July 14, 1817, was married, August 12, 1832, to Thomas Thompson, and later she became the wife of Van Vleet. Her death occurred November 1, 1888. Elizabeth, who was born May 4, 1819, married David Fetter, April 8, 1836, and died May 9, 1859. Martha, born June 22, 1821, was married August 8, 1839, to Peter Vore, and died near Converse, Indiana, in December, 1899. Temperance, born February 4, 1823, became the wife of Dow Williamsson February 7, 1858, and died in Bloomer April 7, 1895. Priscilla, born October 9, 1825, was married, in 1843, to John Porter and died in 1869. Daniel, born September 7, 1827, was married, in July, 1850, to Elizabeth Pipinger, and died April 8, 1851. Nathan, who was born October 19, 1829, died July 15, 1833. Asa, born October 29, 1831, died July 17, 1833. Celia D., born November 23, 1833, was married, March 4, 1854, to Samuel Sando, father of our subject. William W., born November 6, 1835, was married, June 11, 1851, to Sarah Tucker, who died in 1866, and on the 2d of May, 1867, he wedded M. J. Wintro, their home being now in Laura. John M., who was born December 11, 1839, married Elizabeth J. Tucker January 1, 1863, and died August 22, 1887.

The children born to Samuel and Celia Sando were eleven in number. Harvey, the eldest, was born January 1, 1855, and died in 1856. William is the second. Sylvanus, born February 2, 1860, married Jennie Wineland and resides in Bloomer. John H., born October 7, 1861, wedded Ella Stevens and also lives in Bloomer. Ulysses, born July 20, 1863, died October 27, 1864. Judson K., born June 21, 1865, married Ellen Peterseim and died in Piqua October 22, 1895. Mary, born September 24, 1868, became the wife of William W. Woods and died in Bloomer March 2, 1887. Warren H., born May 17, 1872, married Edith Finfrock and is living in Pleasant Hill. Rosella, born February 24, 1874, died August 24, 1894. Russell, born June 23, 1878, married Artie Stewart and lives in Bloomer.

William W. Sando, the subject of this sketch, was born in Monroe township, Darke county, April 6, 1857, acquired the greater part of his education in the schools of Georgetown, and at the age of seventeen began work in his father's sawmill. He was married, December 30, 1877, to Miss Lucinda Hebb, a native of German township, Darke county, and a daughter of Jacob and

Rebecca (Hollinger) Hebb. Their union has been blessed with three children: Orville, who was born March 10, 1879, and died June 28, 1880; Iva, who was born April 10, 1881, and is the wife of F. R. Greer, of Wayne township, Darke county, whom she wedded May 7, 1899; and Maud, who was born August 19, 1884, and was married, June 18, 1899, to Walter Heffner.

After his marriage Mr. Sando resided in Butler township, Darke county, until 1880, and in July of that year he became a resident of Bloomer. In 1877 he had been admitted as a partner to his father's business, and in December, 1894, he became sole proprietor of the sawmill. It was in 1877 that he resolved to learn blacksmithing, but his father promised him a third interest in the profits of the mill if he would remain with him and later gave him a third interest in the business, and thus for twenty-three years he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Miami county. He has also been identified with the educational interests of the county to some extent. After he had been married nine years he entered Ada College, where he continued as a student for twenty weeks. He began teaching school in 1887 and for five years followed that profession, spending three years in schools of Miami county and one year each in Shelby and Darke counties. In addition to his sawmill he owns sixty-five acres of land, divided into two tracts of thirty-five and thirty acres, and has other real estate in Bloomer.

Mr. Sando is a member of the Christian church, which he aided in organizing, and has been a liberal contributor to the Union church, which erected its house of worship in 1889. In politics he is a stanch Republican and for one term served as assessor. He has also filled the position of school director and road supervisor and has discharged every official duty with marked promptness and fidelity. He is an enterprising business man, reliable in all his dealings, and is a public-spirited citizen who manifests a deep and commendable interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare.

JOHN W. DEFREES.

Miami county has not been prolific in journalists, and those who have made their mark were not trained printers who graduated from the position of ink-boy to the presiding genius of the editorial sanctum. One of the most prominent editors of Miami county who has joined the "silent majority" was John W. Defrees, who died while editor and proprietor of the Miami Union. He was born November 4, 1809, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and was the son of John and Mary Defrees. When a lad of five years he came with his parents to Piqua, Ohio, in December, 1814. His father settled two and one-half miles south of Piqua on a farm, which was at that time covered with a heavy forest. John W. remained with his father until twenty-five years of age, engaging in all the hard work incident to clearing and cultivating a farm at that early day. In October, 1836, he moved to Goshen, Indiana, where he was a clerk in a store managed by John L. Meredith, and owned by William Barbee, of Troy. He returned to Piqua in 1837, and soon afterward was employed as a clerk in the store of William Scott, a prominent merchant of that day. He left the store in April, 1841, and in the fall of the same year commenced the publication of the Piqua Register, which

he published until January, 1857, when he sold his paper. He was nominated and elected county auditor, and at the expiration of his first term, so well had he served the people, that he was re-elected and served a second term. He then again engaged in journalism, and on the 1st of January, 1865, commenced the publication of the Miami Union, remaining its editor and proprietor until his death. After he had established the Miami Union with a good subscription list and a well-furnished office and a good library, he lost all by a disastrous fire. He was an old man then. Many a man of his age would have folded his arms in despair, and yielded to adverse circumstances, but John W. Defrees, ruined and almost penniless, with the weight of more than three score years upon him, bravely began anew the battle of life, cheered and assisted by his devoted wife and children. Out of the ashes of that fire, which had consumed the savings of a life time, he built up the Union, and before God called him home the bright sunlight of prosperity enabled him to lift the last incumbrance off his paper.

The Miami Union in his hands was the leading newspaper of Miami county, and wielded a wide influence. Its editor was an uncompromising Republican, and, the writer may add, a bitter partisan, but his character for honesty was so well established that his editorials were read with confidence by his party and sometimes with bitter condemnation by the Democrats, and had a marked influence upon the politics of Miami county. He was not a brilliant writer, but he was honest in his statements. He was careful in selecting the matter for his paper, and no dirty scandal or sensational occurrence found a place in the columns of the Miami Union under his management. He gave the news in a clear, concise manner, but woe to the political or personal enemy that attacked either the Republican party or the editor of the Union in personal abuse. His editorials would then bristle and burn with the adjectives of denunciation and the language of vituperation until his adversary would be glad to let the old man alone. Another characteristic of John W. Defrees was his intense hatred of a dishonest office-holder. No consideration of party success or personal interest could restrain his indignant denunciation of the rascal without regard to family, standing or party relations.

E. S. W.

GEORGE W. RIDDLE.

Among those who for many years were actively identified with the business affairs of Miami county and have now been called from life's labors to the rest beyond the grave is George W. Riddle. Many of his friends are still living in Miami county, and will therefore gladly receive the record of his life. He was born on section 10, Staunton township, on the 14th of November, 1848. His father, Jacob Riddle, removed to Miami county from Hamilton county, Ohio, in company with his father, John Riddle, and entered a tract of land from the government in 1812, thus becoming owner of six hundred and forty acres in Staunton township. It was a few years after this that Jacob Riddle took up his abode upon the claim and transformed the wild tract into richly cultivated fields, constituting one of the best farms of the neighborhood. He was three times married. Before coming to Miami county he wedded

Miss Tucker, and after her death he was joined in wedlock with Hope Stillwell. His third wife bore the maiden name of Patience Job. There were five children by the first union: Manning, Nancy, John, Mary; and Asenath, wife of L. Bull. The children of the second marriage were five in number, namely: William, Joseph, George, Albert and Mattie, all now deceased. There were no children by the third union. The father, who was born October 11, 1801, passed away August 16, 1871, in his seventieth year. He was a very prominent and influential member of the Baptist church, in which he served as deacon. He took an active part in the work of the church and in his life exemplified its teachings of charity and kindness. In his business affairs he won prosperity, so conducting his efforts that success in a high degree crowned his labors.

George W. Riddle, whose name introduces this reiew, was indebted to the common school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. In the early spring months he put aside his text-books to assist his father in the work of the home farm and aided in the labors of field and meadow until after harvests were garnered in the autumn. Upon the home farm he remained until his marriage, which occurred September 22, 1870, the lady of his choice being Mary Duncan, a native of Staunton township and a daughter of Robert and Jane (McClintock) Duncan, both of whom were natives of Ireland, in which country they were married. On leaving the Emerald Isle they came to America, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which, after a voyage of six weeks, reached a Canadian port, in 1831. They first located in New Brunswick and there remained until 1838, when they came by lake and canal to Ohio, making the journey from Columbus across the country to Miami county by team. For a year they resided in Lost Creek township, and then purchased the farm upon which Jacob Bowne now resides. There the father died February 12, 1866, at the age of fifty-eight years. They had a family of nine children: Margaret, who was born in Ireland, in November, 1830, became the wife of M. V. Houser, November 6, 1856, and died March 2, 1886; Isabella J., born January 16, 1833, resides with Mrs. Riddle; James R. died in New Brunswick; James, the second of the name, was born November 10, 1836, and is living in Spring Creek township; George, who was born January 10, 1839, is a ranchman, living in Reno county, Kansas; Ellen, born October 20, 1841, died at Bethel Church, August 16, 1857; John W., born November 17, 1843, died July 12, 1845; Catherine, born August 26, 1845, is the wife of Jacob Bowne; and Mary R., born April 6, 1849, is the widow of G. W. Riddle.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Riddle removed to the farm upon which she still makes her home, and in 1874 the present residence was erected. Their union was blessed with three children, but they lost their first child, Willie, who was born in 1872 and died in infancy; William A., born October 3, 1875, is still on the home farm with his mother; and Lulu, born February 5, 1878, is now a student in the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Riddle became the owner of an extensive and valuable tract of land of three hundred and twenty acres and carried on general farming and stock raising. He divided his place into fields of convenient size by well-kept fences, and placed much of his land under a high state of cultivation. He

also dealt in a high grade of stock, and that branch of his business proved a profitable one. Indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature, and his earnest and consecutive endeavors, directed along well defined lines of labor, brought to him a merited success, so that he was able to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances. In politics he was a Republican-Prohibitionist, and his study of the issues of the day led him to give an intelligent support to the principles in which he believed, without blindly following party leadership. He was a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as trustee and steward. He took an active part in its work and was interested in everything that pertained to the welfare and advancement of his fellow men. He died February 14, 1879, leaving to his family the priceless heritage of a good name. His wife still survives him, and, like her husband, is a Methodist in religious faith, her belief being exemplified in her life, her many excellent qualities being an indication of her Christian character.

EDGAR M. HEATON.

Edgar M. Heaton holds the responsible position of general yardmaster of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, at Bradford, and is well qualified to discharge the important duties which devolve upon him. He was born July 7, 1864, in Louisville, Kentucky, and is a son of Edgar Rush and Ester Ann (Melvin) Heaton. The mother was a resident of London, Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. John Melvin, a Methodist minister, who removed to the Buckeye state from New Jersey. The parents of our subject had a family of four children, all of whom reached years of maturity. One of the number, H. Allen, died in Baltimore, Maryland, at the age of twenty-five years. The living are: J. M., who is now a railroad man in California; Edgar Melvin, of this review; and Lydia R., wife of Edward Schurmann, of Indianapolis. The widowed mother also resides in that city.

The subject of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Indiana and Illinois, living in Urbana and Champaign, of the latter state, until thirteen years of age, when he started out in life for himself, going to Greeley, Colorado. There he began work on a ranch owned by a Mr. McLellan, riding on horseback in charge of large herds of cattle. Later he spent several years in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona as a cowboy, being thus employed until 1882, when he returned to Indianapolis. He then entered the employ of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company as a yardman, but on the second night he lost his left hand. When he had sufficiently recovered he returned to a ranch in Texas, and was again employed in the Lone Star state for two years, but fences having been built, thus keeping cattle within certain inclosures, there was not so much demand for cowboys and he returned once more to Indianapolis. In his youth he had been of a restless and romantic nature, and this led him to seek the free and untrammeled life of the plains; but on again coming to the north he settled down to business as a caller for the Pittsburg Railroad Company, but ultimately was promoted to the position of first assistant yardmaster in the night yard at Indianapolis. On the 20th of May, 1894, he was appointed to his

present position as general yardmaster at Bradford, and now has fifty-six men under his charge. The position is an important and responsible one, and he performs his duties in a most able manner, thus winning the unqualified confidence and respect of his superior officers.

Mr. Heaton was married, in Indianapolis, May 30, 1886, to Miss Otto Emma McCall, a native of Lexington, Kentucky. Theirs was a happy married life of ten years, at the end of which time the wife was called to the home beyond in 1896. Mr. Heaton was again married, August 31, 1899, his second union being with Miss Nellie K. Hoake, a native of Westville, Ohio. Her father died during her early girlhood, but her mother yet survives. Mrs. Heaton is a graduate of the Westville schools, and a lady of culture and refinement who presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home. Mr. Heaton is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and has filled many offices in those different organizations. Although he had limited school privileges in youth he is a man of scholarly attainments, having for a number of years given much time and attention to study. He is the possessor of a fine, large library, to which he is constantly adding, and many of his most pleasant hours are spent amid his books. The position to which he has attained both along intellectual and business lines is due entirely to his own efforts, and for this he certainly deserves great credit. He is a trusted and competent employe of the road, and is a frank, genial and courteous gentleman whose estimable qualities have endeared him to a large circle of friends.

HORACE J. ROLLIN.

Four generations of the Rollin family have occupied the picturesque homestead, midway between Piqua and Troy, where Horace J. Rollin resides. Josiah Rollin, with his aged mother, settled there in 1815, after some service in the war of 1812. His canteen still adorns the ancestral hall. With him came his son, Isaac, then a lad old enough to reap wheat and pull flax, and who, in time, became a representative farmer. He was among the first to use the reaping machine and to manufacture molasses from cane, but the great civil war stopped southern production. One of those supporters of Fremont who was called an "Abolitionist," he long perceived the rising tide which was to overwhelm the institution of slavery. Mr. Rollin was public-spirted and he wrought for the welfare of the people. He belonged to that class of citizens which made Miami county what it is. He was connected with the Presbyterian society of Troy, and died in 1890, aged eighty-six years.

Five of the six sons, including Horace, then scarcely grown, served in the Union army. The eldest, Charles, who was among the first to enlist, in April, 1861, with the Eleventh Regiment, and among the last mustered out, in January, 1866, with the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded a company in the latter part of the war. At his burial recently, the Hon. E. S. Williams, a fellow officer, in his eulogy, said: "What is rare, he respected the private soldier as much as the officer, and his men loved to serve under him. I knew this man in the camp, on the march, and on the battlefield; Charlie Rollin was every inch a soldier."

The mother, Eleanor H. Rollin, who died in 1895, aged eighty-seven, came to Troy,

in 1812, with her father, a member of the patriotic Hart family of New Jersey to which belonged the signer of the Declaration of Independence. This stock has given good soldiers, including notable officers, to the Federal army and to civil service.

The name Rollin was early identified with the Northwest Territory. Jonathan, elder brother of Josiah, after campaigning with Wayne and St. Clair, was one of the first to settle here, in 1797. He located just north of the present infirmary farm. And so of the name, it is among the oldest appearing in the annals of America. James Rawlins came from England with the Ipswich settlers, in 1632. It has been a fixed surname there for six hundred years; some representatives were knighted, and these are the arms of the Cornwall family, granted by Edward IV., to which belonged old James of Dover: "Shield sable, three swords paleways, points in chief, argent; hilts and pommels gold. Crest, an armored arm, elbow on wreath, holding in gauntlet a falchion." Similar arms were granted the ancient Hertfordshire and other branches, denoting consanguinity. In America the spelling of the name was changed before the Revolution to Rollins, and some now drop the "s." In England it has been Rawlin and Rawlyn, and still more anciently probably Rawle.

In 1656 James Rollin was persecuted for neglect of coming into "ye publicke meeting and sentenced to pay courte fees, two shillings and six pence." He apparently found the church narrow, for he was before the general court at Boston, among the "persons it entertayned ye Quakers;" but he, being more ingenious than the rest in his replies, "was ordered to be only admonished by ye honnored gouverner, wch was donne."

Joseph, the great-grandfather of Horace, was a soldier of the Revolution, and was at Saratoga. A cousin, Lieutenant Rollins, was at Warren's side when he fell at Bunker Hill; and it is said that twenty of the name served in that war. Recently, in the Union army, there were enough of the descendants of old James to have made a large battalion, comprising some distinguished officers, probably including Grant's chief-of-staff, and later secretary of war, General Rawlins, as the name had not been changed in his district. The present governor of New Hampshire, Frank Rollins, belongs to this family, as did the late United States senator and other notable persons.

Mrs. Horace J. Rollins was Nancy E. Bridge, formerly a teacher in the Cincinnati schools. She is a descendant of the John Bridge who came from England in 1631 and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on land that includes the site of Washington's headquarters and the home of Longfellow. He induced Thomas Shepherd, the founder of Harvard College, to join the colonists. Cambridge has a fine bronze statue of John Bridge, which faces the college grounds. He was the ancestor of many noted in war and peace, President Garfield being one of his descendants. The long line includes many distinguished soldiers, educators and ministers—Unitarians chiefly. The annals of the Revolution show noble patriots.

"John Danforth was hit just in Lexington street,
John Bridge at that lane where yon cross Beaver Falls.
I took Bridge on my knee, but he said, 'Don't mind me;
Fill your horn from mine—let me lie where I be—
Our fathers,' says he, 'that their sons might be free,
Left their king on his throne and came over the sea;
And that man is a knave or a fool who to save
His life for a minute would live like a slave.'"

This man was a major and was at Bunker Hill. Colonel Eb. Bridge commanded a regiment and served through the war. Rev. Mathew Bridge was among the first chaplains and died in the Revolution.

Mrs. Rollin is eligible also on the mother's side to membership in certain colonial and Revolutionary societies; her great-grandfather Gates was a soldier. Her grandmother Bridge was a Morse, to which family belonged Professor Morse, inventor of the telegraph.

Mr. Rollin is a painter, and his works are found in some of the best mansions of America, including that of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune. His pictures have been honored in great exhibitions, and his "Old Lane" was favorably noticed by the metropolitan press. He is the author of "Studio, Field and Gallery," published by the Appletons, a book that received such fine reviews from the great journals that Mr. Appleton sent to Mr. Rollin a letter of congratulation.

Recently from his pen has appeared "Yetta Segal," a story with a deep, peculiar motive, as the publisher's announcement indicates: "This work embodies a new and comprehensive theory concerning race-blending. Mr. Rollin is doubtless the first to formulate a philosophy showing the movement to be evolutionary, universal and destined to culminate in the cosmopolite of the future. But while he shows it to be based on purely biological laws, he warns pioneer movers of the dangers of them."

It is remarkable that the great cyclopædias and the text-books of biology omit the subject, although there are doubtless several hundred million racial composites, including the beautiful and intellectual; moreover, the movement is increasing the world over, and in an age of increased intelligence. Therefore, science and reason must decide whether the movement is abnormal, morbid and temporary, or normal and inevitable. Mr. Rollin declares the latter, and the key-note of his philosophy is the compensative; in racial interchange needed values are given and received, even the more undeveloped type has some element of strength peculiar to itself to impart, either mental, physical or psychical; the more advanced type has deterioated, or may be naturally lacking, in certain qualities necessary to the future symmetrical man. It is simply a phase of evolution.

In reviewing this work the Popular Science Monthly quoted certain paragraphs, and Dr. Youmans has written to the author, calling his utterances "thoughtful and on an interesting subject." Remarkably encouraging reviews have appeared in the great journals of America, some of them agreeing with Mr. Rollin; for instance, the New York Mail and Express, in a long review, in which the author is said to show "rare originality," concludes with the declaration: "Despite the prejudice, amalgamation is inevitable."

JOHN G. BATTELLE.

To say of him whose name heads this sketch that he has risen unaided from comparative business obscurity to rank among the most successful and prominent representatives of the industrial interests of western Ohio, is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record has been one that many men would be proud

J. G. Battelle

to possess. From the commencement of his business career he has advanced steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust that many might envy. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and he stands to-day as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. A list of the important enterprises with which he is connected indicates that his has been a potent influence in the successful management of many of the leading industries, which have contributed largely to the material prosperity and development of Miami county.

Colonel Battelle was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, in 1845, and is a son of Gordon Battelle, long prominent in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He exerted a strong influence, not only in religious circles, but in political affairs as well and was a recognized leader of thought and action in the community in which he resided. His grandfather had been one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and as colonel of a Massachusetts regiment had loyally aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. The same patriotic spirit dominated the Rev. Gordon Battelle and during the Civil war he went to the front as chaplain of the first loyal Virginia Infantry. He was a member of the Virginia convention, held in Wheeling, which resulted in the establishment of West Virginia in 1863, but before the war ended his death occurred in Washington, so that he did not live to see the firm establishment of Union supremacy.

John Gordon Battelle, whose name forms the caption of this article, spent his boyhood days in various towns in West Virginia, for his father belonged to the West Virginia conference and by his conference was assigned to various pastorates in that state. He enjoyed the refining influences of a good home and his common-school training was supplemented by the lessons of industry, integrity and honor which he learned under the direction of his parents. In 1866 he became interested in the manufacture of iron in Wheeling, West Virginia, being at that time about twenty-one years of age. Later he continued in the same business in Memphis, Tennessee, and throughout this period acquired a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of iron manufacture in all its various departments and he was thus well equipped for the management of extensive iron enterprises, and in that capacity he came to Piqua to assume control of the works now conducted under the name of the Piqua Rolling Mill Company and the Cincinnati Corrugating Company. Of the former he is president and of the latter vice-president and manager. The plants and main offices of these companies are at Piqua and for the past ten years Mr. Battelle has lived in this city, having the management of these two extensive industries, which employ more than three hundred men. Although the business is conducted under two names it is in possession of the same stockholders and a half-million of dollars is invested in the enterprise, which is one of the most extensive in this line in the state. Their plant was among the first to manufacture tin plate in the United States, and William McKinley, now the honored president of the nation, operated the mechanism wherewith was manufactured the first plates. The product

of the factory includes steel and iron plates for roofing, siding and ceilings, and their output is sent to all portions of the country, for the excellence of the product and the reliability of the companies are widely known. The Corrugating Company was incorporated in 1884 and the Piqua Rolling Mill Company in 1889. Its leading stockholders are J. G. Battelle, James Hicks, W. P. Orr, Louis Leonard and Joseph H. Frantz, all of Piqua.

While Mr. Battelle is very active in the management of these extensive enterprises, his efforts have by no means been confined to one line. He is a man of resourceful business ability and his counsel and labors have proved important factors in the successful control of many other industrial concerns. He is president of the Piqua Wagon Company and is treasurer of the Midland Steel Company, at Muncie, Indiana, and both are carrying on extensive business, his sound judgment having done much to secure desirable results.

In 1881 Mr. Battelle was married to Miss Annie Norton, and they have one son, Gordon. Their home is in Piqua and their residence has become the center of a cultured society circle. His inherent interest in military affairs, his patriotic spirit and his love of historical research is indicated by his connection with the Loyal Legion, the Sons of Veterans and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Sacred Covenant of Massachusetts and is now serving on the staff of Governor Nash with the rank of colonel. His well known interest in educational matters is shown by his position on the school board of Piqua. It is a widely known fact that he is one of the leading supporters of the Republican party of the county, his connection therewith beginning in 1868, when he cast his first presidential vote for General Grant. While in West Virginia he was a member of the state convention, which met in Parkersburg and nominated General Nathan Goff for governor, and was once a candidate for commissioner of Ohio county, West Virginia; but political offices have had little attraction for him, as he has always preferred to give his time and attention to his business affairs. With a just appreciation of his duties as a citizen, however, he has given close and earnest thought to political questions and is always able to support his position by intelligent explanation. He has aided in the work of the state organization. his executive ability being brought into good play in the management of campaign forces. He made an address to the ways and means committee of congress on the tariff question —a most masterful argument showing the effect that certain measures would have on the trade of the country as seen from the practical standpoint of a reliable business man. He has been a delegate to most of the state conventions since his arrival in Ohio. His life history forms an integral part of the annals of Miami county and finds an appropriate place in the record of those men of business and enterprise whose force of character, sterling integrity and good sense in the management of intricate affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great schemes of trade and profit have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the vast resources of this noble commonwealth. In the prosperity of the city of his home he has been an invaluable factor and his public spirit and his progressive ideas have been of inestimable worth to the community, while to public en-

terprises and everything looking toward the advancement of his fellow citizens he contributes with an open hand and is a prime mover in most of them. He is a man to whom the most envious can scarcely grudge success, so well has he earned it, so admirably does he use it and so entirely does he lack pride of purse. He is kind, unaffected and approachable and every comer has a claim upon his attention. Endowed by nature with a sound judgment and an acutely discriminating mind, he has not feared the laborious attention to business so necessary to achieve success, and this essential quality has ever been guided by a sense of moral right, which would tolerate only the employment of such means as would bear the closest examination.

MRS. SALLY KERR.

In the history of the pioneers of every county some name stands out more prominent than others, either for the influence the individual has exerted for the benefit of the community in which he lived, or because of some hardship more than ordinary in the settlement of a new country. In Miami county among the few who remain that were reared amid the privations of pioneer life no one is more frequently mentioned in tradition or story than "Aunt Sally Kerr." Her posterity is numerous and many of them are at the present date wealthy and influential in this county.

Mrs. Sally Kerr was born on the banks of the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, on the 3rd day of May, 1800. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Olive Thompson. Mr. Thompson had a good home but a large family of ten children and he desired to acquire more land. He and his eldest son, therefore, went to Canada and purchased one thousand acres of land, and in 1810 he removed his family to their new home, where for two years they were prosperous. They were becoming accustomed to the country and satisfied with their new home, when unfortunately the war of 1812 came on and Great Britain demanded of her Canadian subjects the oath of allegiance. Mr. Thompson refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British government, and was in consequence proscribed as a traitor and compelled to flee for liberty and life, leaving his wife and children behind. He reached Cleveland, Ohio, and from there sent a letter to his wife directing her to leave Canada and come to Cleveland, bringing with her as much of their goods as could be hauled with the teams she had. The Indians were by that time killing and capturing every one that they found unprotected. Yet the brave wife and mother decided to make the journey, although it was midwinter. She loaded as much of their goods as could be hauled on two sleds, one drawn by horses and the other by oxen. The road lay through an almost trackless wilderness, and Sally was then but eleven years of age, but she, being the eldest of the children at home, went before, driving the team of horses, and her mother followed driving the oxen. It was a fearful undertaking for the mother with her family of small children. Mrs. Kerr, in relating the incidents of that fearful journey, said: "Our road was a very rough one and being poorly cleared there were many stumps, brush and great snow drifts, but our teams were gentle and we were making good headway under the circumstances, when the night overtook us before we found

shelter and the oxen in some way caught their sled on a stump and broke the tongue out. Unwilling to leave the oxen and goods behind we decided to stay where we were until morning. We had no way to make a fire or light, and would not have dared to build a fire if we had for fear Indians. So securing our teams and covering the children with blankets, mother and I began walking around the little encampment to drive back the wolves, which had been howling since nightfall and now were getting close. Why they did not rush in and kill us I never could understand, unless God preserved us. Oh, but the night was long! but at length the blessed sun arose. We soon ascertained that he could not fix the sled; so we left it and the oxen and started on with our horse team. After going four or five miles we came to a cabin and hired a man to go back, repair the sled and bring the oxen to his house. That was the most miserable night I ever spent. My mother's feet were so badly frozen that she could scarcely walk for three weeks."

The next day they continued on their journey and arrived at the home of her father's brother. Here Mrs. Thompson was compelled to remain for several weeks on account of her frozen feet. Three gentlemen, who were acquainted with Mr. Thompson, stopped at the house and told Sally's mother that if she and her family would trust to their protection they would take them to Cleveland. Sally's uncle prevailed upon her mother to leave Sally with him as he intended leaving the country. Sally bade her mother and the children a loving farewell, expecting soon to rejoin them in Cleveland, but she never again saw her mother, father, brothers or sisters, and never received any word or tidings from them. Before Sally's uncle had time to arrange his affairs for leaving Canada he was drafted into the British army, and she was left with her aunt. Shortly afterwards she was placed in the care of some people who promised to take her to Cleveland, but unfortunately the parties to whom she was entrusted were dishonest, and after traveling around the country came to Fort Meigs, and left her among a lot of French and Indians, she being the only American in the place. This rough set of people were not kind to the little waif and when an old lady she often said that at times she often prayed that death might come as a relief to her hardships and sufferings. However a Colonel Cromer, with a band of Indians, friendly to the American cause, stopped at the fort. The Colonel observed Sally, and asked why she was there. After hearing her pitiful story he told her if she could ride a horse he would take her to Piqua. She gladly consented, hoping that in some way she could find her parents. The journey was two hundred miles, and the road was a bridle path through an unbroken forest. They rode in single file, her place being next to the Colonel. She was riding a man's saddle, but Colonel Cromer was kind to her and had a tent for her accommodation, and trusty guards to see that she was not molested. Upon arriving at Wapokoneta the Indians were given a ration of rum. Sally was placed in the care of a squaw who could talk some English. She, fearing trouble because the Indians were drunk and could not be controlled, took Sally as soon as it was dark upon her pony to Fort Loramie, twenty miles distant. Upon Colonel Cromer's arrival at Loramie he again took charge of Sally, and upon reaching Piqua delivered her to Colonel John Johnson, the Indian agent. She lived in Col-

onel Johnson's family for one year, and afterwards lived with a Mrs. Ewing and finally made her home with the family of Jesse Miller, with whom she lived until her marriage to James Kerr, in 1818. She came to Piqua in August, 1812, and was married in her eighteenth year. During their married life she was the mother of eleven children. Her husband was a prosperous farmer and owned a good farm in Monroe township, this county. He died in 1863 and his wife lived on the old homestead with her son Perry. While she had no opportunity for an education, she learned to read and was fond of good books. She was a thrifty housekeeper, was a devout member of the Baptist church and was loved and respected by the whole community, and as she was a good conversationalist, her neighbors and friends often gathered around her to hear her relate the thrilling events of her early life. She lived until eighty-three years of age, and died August 28, 1883.

E. S. W.

ISAAC N. PRICE.

Not all men order their lives to their liking; nor yet are all men true to themselves in living as nearly to their ideals as possible and attaining to such heights as their talents and opportunities render accessible. We now turn to one who has done much and has done it well, wherein all honor lies. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and its possibilities, and one to which the biographist may revert with a feeling of respect and satisfaction. He was born in Wayne township, Montgomery county, Ohio, August 5, 1829, and is a representative of one of the old Pennsylvania families. His grandfather, Solomon Price, came by team from the Keystone state to Ohio and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he lived until his death. He passed away at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife was in her maidenhood Miss Moyer, and they were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom reached years of maturity.

David Price, the father of our subject, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and accompanied his father on his removal from the Keystone state. Here he married Miss Sarah Long, a native of Preble county, and she was more than ninety years of age when called to her final rest. In early life, David Price had learned the weaver's trade, but during the greater part of his business career he carried on agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the United Brethren church and died in that faith, in Montgomery county, in 1855. In his family were three children, namely: Isaac N., of this review; Emanuel L., a retired merchant living in Marysville, Ohio; and Catherine A., widow of D. J. Randall, a resident of Piqua, Ohio.

Mr. Price, of this review, spent the days of his youth in Wayne township, Montgomery county, and is indebted to the common school system for the educational privileges which were accorded him. At the age of fifteen years, he started out to make his own way in the world, being employed as a farm hand by the month. His attention was given to such work for about four years. Later he served a two years' apprenticeship at the cooper's trade, receiving forty-five dollars in compensation for his services during that period. For three years he worked for the man to whom he was apprenticed, mastering

the business both in principal and detail. He then returned to the farm, and after two year spent in agricultural pursuits he entered a store at Smithville, as a clerk. Two years were passed in this clerical position, after which he went to Dayton and for one year acted as janitor of a clothing store. On the expiration of that period, he accepted a clerkship in the clothing store of Salvador Schaffer, with whom he remained for one year, when he secured a stock of goods to be sold on commission. Removing to Tippecanoe City, he opened a store with a stock valued at eight hundred dollars, and for nine years he there engaged in business, meeting with excellent success, his trade steadily and constantly increasing until it had assumed extensive proportions. On his retirement from mercantile life, he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, near Covington, and for one year devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, but at the end of that period came to Troy, where he accepted the general agency of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. He took up his abode in Troy, in 1868, and carried on the insurance business for ten years, when he was injured in a runaway. Having recovered, he joined J. B. Bennet, of Cincinnati, in the organization of the Andes Fire Insurance Company, becoming one of its stockholders and serving as adjuster for the company until 1873, when he embarked in the grocery business wih F. P. Brichbell. That connection was maintained for eight years, during which time they carried on a large and profitable business. Mr. Price then sold his interest in the partnership and invested his capital in land in Miami county. He owns seventy-five acres in Staunton township and one hundred and sixty acres in Union township, and from his farms he derives a good income. He also served as secretary of the Troy Water Works from 1886 until 1896.

On the 12th of November, 1861, Mr. Price was married to Miss Mary Young, of New York city, a daughter of Peter and Rhoda Young. Mrs. Price came to Tippecanoe City, Ohio, about 1859. Our subject and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, with which they have been connected for more than thirty years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, of Troy, and in his political views is a Republican, but has never sought nor desired the honors and emoluments of public office, preferring that his time and attention should be given entirely to his business affairs. Everywhere in our land are found men who have worked their own way from humble and lowly beginnings to positions of prominence in connection with the business interests of the locality in which they reside. Such a one is Mr. Price, and through the legitimate channels of trade he has acquired a handsome property, becoming one of the substantial citizens of his adopted county. He has a wide acquaintance and his genial manner and courteous disposition have gained him the respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM SHRADER.

William Shrader was born in Monroe township December 25, 1845, and is a son of Charles and Rosanna (Gates) Shrader, whose family numbered four children, two sons and two daughters. He was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, early becoming familiar with all the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. From the

time of spring planting until crops were harvested in the autumn he assisted in the work of the fields, and then entered the district school of the neighborhood. At the call for one hundred-day men he responded to his country's need and joined the service, although not yet twenty-one years of age. He became a private in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Cavalry, being mustered in at Camp Dennison. The regiment went to Washington to defend the capital city and was there stationed until the expiration of his term.

After his military service Mr. Shrader returned to the home farm, upon which his father had located in March, 1857, and, on attaining his majority, he assumed the management of the place, which was a wild and unimproved tract covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of oak, hickory, ash, elm and walnut trees. There was also a log house and log stable upon the place. With characteristic energy he began its development and made excellent and substantial improvements thereon. He there owns fifty acres of land on sections 18 and 19, the entire place being under cultivation. He carries on general farming, but also makes a specialty of raising tobacco and finds it a profitable source of income.

In 1881 Mr. Shrader was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Knife, daughter of David and Jane (Pearson) Knife. They were both born in Miami county, and were the parents of four children, living: Mrs. Shrader; Ella, wife of Allen Vore; Charles, on the home farm; Cora, wife of Warren Cress. All are living in Miami county. To Mr. and Mrs. Shrader have been born seven children, three now living: John W., born December 22, 1873; Susanna, July 21, 1882, and Bessie M., November 26, 1887. They have also lost four children, Minnie P., Frankie, Charles and an infant. In his political views Mr. Shrader is a Republican, but has never sought or desired political preferment. Socially he is connected with D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R., of Tippecanoe City, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of his comrades of the blue.

WILLIAM BRINKMANN.

In Westphalen, Prussia, Germany, on the 23d of March, 1841, William Brinkmann was born, and the days of his childhood and youth were passed upon the farm. In accordance with the laws of his native land he acquired his education and in Germany he remained until 1865, but the broader opportunities of the new world attracted him and he bade adieu to home and friends, preparatory to coming to America. Taking passage on a west-bound steamer he started for New York city, and thence made his way to Covington, Ohio, where he secured employment in a stone quarry, with which he was connected for five years. On the expiration of that period he rented the land upon which he now resides and turned his attention to farming. As the years passed he added to his capital, and when he had acquired a sufficient amount he purchased a farm comprising ninety acres on section 4. Of this eighty-five acres is under cultivation. Six acres is annually planted to tobacco, which is a profitable crop. Other fields are planted to corn, wheat and oats, and in his pastures are found good grades of cattle. He is also engaged in the dairy business and the products of his dairy find ready sale upon the market.

In 1867 Mr. Brinkmann was married to Miss Mary Boehringer, and unto them have been born ten children: Henry, Maggie, Jane, Charley, Casper, Lewis, Agnes, Ida, Edward and Frank. The family circle yet remains unbroken and the children have been trained to habits of industry, economy and honesty, so that they have been a credit to the family name. Mr. Brinkmann is a member of the German Lutheran church, He came to this country in limited circumstances, but possessed a sturdy and determined spirit, which has stood him in stead of fortune. Scorning no honest labor, he worked early and late to secure a start, and since becoming the owner of his farm he has yearly received a good income from its crops. He is methodical in his business methods, is never dilatory in performing his work, and by the careful prosecution of his business interests he has met with creditable success.

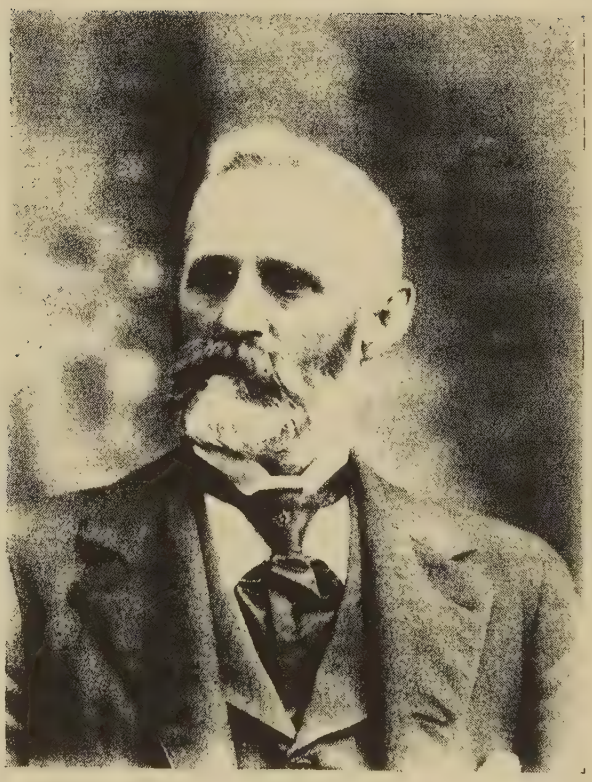
CORNELIUS BOWNE.

Among the native sons of Miami county, now actively identified with its farming interests, is Cornelius Bowne, who was born in Staunton township, September 17, 1839. His father, Thomas R. Bowne, is a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and came from that state to Ohio, in 1830, taking up his abode in Staunton township upon a farm, where his son, Cornelius, was born. It was a tract of wild and unimproved land, on section 16, and thereon he erected a log cabin in the midst of the forest. The trees stood in their primeval strength, but soon fell before the sturdy strokes of the ax and in due time the wild land was transformed into fields of waving grain. Throughout the remainder of his life Mr. Bowne carried on agricultural pursuits on that farm, his death occurring in 1872, in his seventy-second year. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eleanora Nevius, was also a native of New Jersey, and by her marriage became the mother of five children: Hannah, wife of Samuel Morton, of Lost Creek township; Rachel, wife of Dr. S. S. Gray, of Piqua; Cornelius; Martha, widow of Albert Atkinson, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Jacob, a farmer of Staunton township.

Cornelius Bowne spent the days of his youth on the old homestead, the duties and pleasures of boyhood occupying his attention. He assisted in the farm work through the summer months and in the winter season pursued his education in the common schools. On the 16th of May, 1864, he joined the boys in blue of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, was mustered into the service at Camp Dennison and participated in the defense of Washington, D. C., until mustered out on the expiration of his one-hundred-day term of service. He was discharged August 29, 1864, and at once came to Miami county.

On the 27th of July, 1865, Mr. Bowne was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Cromer, a native of Lost Creek township, and a daughter of Jacob and Rebekah (Estey) Cromer. The father was born in Miami county April 4, 1823, and was a son of Abraham and Hannah (Harlass) Cromer, both natives of Virginia. They came to Ohio about 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Cromer were married March 5, 1845. Rebekah Estey was the daughter of James and Abigail (Knoop) Estey, and was born in New Brunswick, March 27, 1826. Her parents were also natives of New Brunswick. Mrs. Hannah (Harlass) Cromer

Frances Bowne.



Cornelius Bowne.

baked the bread for the army during the Indian war. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cromer were: Mary Elizabeth, born May 10, 1846; Frances Abigail, born February 21, 1848; Amas Francise, born February 9, 1850; Thomas H., born October 31, 1853; David Scott, born July 21, 1861, and Anna Maria, born September 13, 1863. Jacob Cromer died February 17, 1894, and Thomas Cromer died January 13, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Bowne have one child, Etta, who was born September 21, 1868, and is now the wife of Erastus Robbins, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Troy. They were married March 1, 1888.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bowne removed to Shelby county, Ohio, but after nine months returned to Miami county and for five years resided in Brown township. Mr. Bowne devoted his energies to farming. He then came to Staunton township, where he rented a farm for five years. On the expiration of that period he purchased sixty-four acres on section 13, there making his home until April, 1892, when he came to the county infirmary, having been appointed its superintendent on the 1st of December, 1891. The appointment was made by the board of directors, composed of Thomas Bond, Samuel Bowman and David Arnold, and in April, 1892, Mr. Bowne entered upon the duties of the position, as successor to Price Duncan. There are sixty-seven inmates in the infirmary at the present time and the farm on which it is located comprises one hundred and fifty-four acres. Under the capable management of Mr. Bowne its business affairs have been successfully conducted, everything about the place has been kept in good condition and the inmates are well cared for. In politics, Mr. Bowne is a stalwart Republican; socially, is connected with Coleman Post, G. A. R., of Troy, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian, his membership being with the church of that denomination of Troy. Over the record of his life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and his career has been characterized by fidelity to all manly principles, by honesty in business life and by honor in all that concerns man's relations with his fellow men.

JAMES M. MOORE.

James M. Moore was born in Miami county, in 1840, and was a son of William B. and Sidney Moore, now deceased. They emigrated from the state of New Jersey and were among the early settlers of Miami county, where the father followed farming. J. M. Moore was reared on the farm, received a fair education and followed school teaching for a number of years. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Frances D. Sayres, and removed to Illinois, residing there ten years. At the expiration of that period they return to Miami county, Ohio, and for the last ten years have resided in the city of Piqua. To this union was born one son, who died in infancy.

DAVID C. MEEKS.

David C. Meeks, trustee of Lost Creek township and a prominent farmer, was born on the 13th of January, 1851, in the locality which is still his home, his parents being David and Eliza (Knight) Meeks. The

father was a native of Pennsylvania and during his boyhood came to Ohio, where he purchased the old homestead for a dollar and a quarter per acre. In Lost Creek township he married Eliza, daughter of David Knight, and for sixty-one years they traveled life's journey together, making their home in Lost Creek township through the entire period, with the exception of two years spent in Troy and ten years in Urbana, in order that their children might have better educational privileges. The father erected the residence upon the old homestead about 1840, making the brick on the farm. In his early life he cut cord-wood for twelve and a half cents per cord, thus making fifty cents a day, all of which had to go in rent for his land, but as the result of his industry he was enabled to secure a clear title to the farm and to add to his possessions from time to time until he became one of the substantial farmers of the community. He had two brothers, Jesse and Eli, who settled in the same locality, and his father, Bazil Meeks, also made a home on the same section, while Dr. J. S. Meeks located in Troy. When forty years of age the father became blind and never recovered his sight, although he lived to be eighty-three years of age. David Meeks also became blind seven years previous to his death, but his mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last. He died January 5, 1896, at the age of ninety years, his birth having occurred in 1806, and his wife passed away March 28, 1897, in her eighty-sixth year. They had a family of nine children, four of whom died in childhood, while five reached years of maturity, and three are now living, namely: Mrs. R. D. Evans, assistant matron of the Ohio penitentiary, at Columbus; W. R., a merchant of Urbana; and David C. One sister, Diana, became the wife of M. S. Ruthenberg, of Cincinnati, and died at the age of forty-eight years. One brother, Johnson K., was drowned in the Miami river at Troy, when about forty-five years of age. Eli Meeks removed to Indiana and David C. Meeks, the subject of this review, now owns a part of his old farm.

The father of our subject was a Whig in early life, but joined the Republican party on its organization. He prospered in his business affairs and became the owner of four hundred and twenty-seven acres of land in Miami county and one hundred and eighty-four acres in Champaign county. He also invested in a quarter-section of coal land and laid out an addition to the village of McCuneville, Perry county. In his business dealings he was extremely prosperous in early life, but afterward lost much of his money, losing fifteen hundred dollars in the pike and also all that he had invested in the hydraulic canal. In his religious faith he was a Baptist, although he did not become a member of the church until within three years of his death. He was always a close Bible student and was well informed on all scriptural matters.

David Corbly Meeks, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days on the old home farm, save for two years passed in Troy. At the age of five he entered the Troy schools, where he pursued his studies for two years. Later he was a student in the high school at that place and in Nelson's Commercial College, at Cincinnati, from 1871 until 1873. He then returned to the old farm, rented the property and has since carried on agricultural pursuits. About 1885 he purchased his present farm, comprising eighty-two and a half acres, of which he has cleared sixty acres,

transforming the tract into richly cultivated fields, from which he derives a good income.

On the 10th of October, 1875, Mr. Meeks was married to Miss Lida McGalliard, a daughter of Isaac McGalliard, of Lost Creek township. Their children are Cory F., who died at the age of three years; Earl, Venna, Riley, Forest and Ruby. The family is one of prominence in the community and the Meeks household is noted for its hospitality. In his political views Mr. Meeks is a Republican and frequently attends the conventions of his party. For seven years he served as one of the township trustees, discharging his duty with promptness and fidelity, and in the spring of 1900 was re-elected for a three-year term. In religious faith he is a Baptist and in the church in Casstown, in which he holds membership, he is serving as deacon. His entire life has been passed in Miami county and all who know him esteem him for his sterling worth.

CHARLES A. McCOOLE.

One of the native sons of Miami county, Charles A. McCoole was born at Fredericksburg, Miami county, on the 8th of November, 1858, his parents being William and Mary E. (Hoover) McCoole. The father was also a native of Fredericksburg and a son of Y. G. and Margaret (Cloyd) McCoole. The grandfather was a shoemaker by trade and operated a shop at Fredericksburg, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. His wife passed away many years previous. William McCoole and Mary Hoover were married in Fredericksburg, although the latter was reared near West Milton. The former learned the shoemaker's trade and remained in his native town until after the inauguration of the civil war, when he joined the army as a member of Company B, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving as a teamster with the regiment. He remained at the front until the close of the war, and is now connected with the Grand Army Post at Troy, taking a very active interest in its work. During his service his wife had removed to the property three miles west of Troy, in Concord township, Miami county, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring when he had reached the age of fifty-eight years. His widow still resides at the old homestead. In politics he was a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party. He believed it his duty to advocate that organization and would not even vote for a friend on an opposition ticket. He worked untiringly and effectively in behalf of Republican interests and was likewise prominent in local Grand Army circles. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCoole were born five children. Captain J. B., who is living in Troy; Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of James Robbins, of Concord township, and died at the age of thirty-five years; Charles, of this review; James, who died in childhood; and Sherman, who lives with his mother.

Charles A. McCoole spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads. The opening of spring caused him to make his way to the fields, where he assisted in the plowing and planting, and his time was largely occupied there until the crops were harvested in the autumn. After attaining his majority he rented a farm, remaining at home until his marriage. On the 21st of

October, 1880, he led to the marriage altar Miss Callie Myers, a daughter of Charles and Minnie Myers, both natives of Germany. Their marriage, however, was celebrated in Troy, Ohio, and the mother is still living at Grayson Station. The father died at his home in Concord township in February, 1879, when in the prime of life. They had a family of two sons and four daughters: Augusta became the wife of Fred Raymer, of Staunton township, and died at the age of forty-two years; Elizabeth became the wife of Frank Wilhelm, of Staunton township; Mrs. McCoole is the next; Minnie is the wife of Ferdinand Prakel, of Elizabeth township; Charles resides in Staunton township; and William died at the age of nineteen years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCoole have been born three children: James Walter, who died at the age of seven years; Emma, who is attending school; and Helen, the baby, who is with her parents.

After his marriage Mr. McCoole rented a farm in Staunton township, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1891, when he purchased his present farm of forty acres, situated in Elizabeth township on the Troy and Charleston pike, about four and a half miles from Troy, and this is known as the Jerry Dye farm and is one of the oldest developed places in the county. Mr. McCoole is progressive and practical in his farming methods, and his marked industry has resulted in securing to him a comfortable competenece. He is a member of the Bethel Christian church in Corcord, and his wife holds membership in the English Lutheran church of Troy. In politics he is a Republican, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party. In all his relations with his fellow men he has manifested those sterling traits of character which everywhere command respect, and the county may be proud to number him among her native sons.

JOSHUA FURNAS.

Back to England Mr. Furnas traces his ancestry. The first of the name of whom he has authentic record are John and Mary Furnas, who were born in Cumberlandshire, in the town of Standing Stone, which town derived its name from a large rock, fifty feet in height, which is just outside the corporation limits. According to the English custom the eldest son of the family falls heir to the estate. The father of John Furnas was the owner of extensive real estate holdings and because of his wealth he was known as a lord or peer. Among his children was John Furnas, but as he was not the eldest son he did not come into possession of his father's property. In the same village lived Mary Wilkinson, who was born September 19, 1742. She attracted the attention of John Furnas, who gave her his love, and on the 24th of March, 1762, they were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, in the Friends meeting-house in Standing Stone. In the following October they embarked for Charleston, South Carolina, and on the 18th of February, 1763, they reached their destination. John Furnas died at Bush River, South Carolina, on the 5th of August, 1777, and his wife, surviving him about five years, passed away at the same place on the 6th of October, 1782. He was a man of fine physique, strong and well built, and was famed for his athletic powers when a young man. The story is told of how he managed to escape piratical slavery by a marvelous feat of swimming. When the

waters that washed the English shores were sailed by many a private ship, John Furnas and a companion were captured by a pirate crew. The former made a vow that he would not be a slave to such men nor remain on board their vessel very long. Accordingly one dark night he and his companion tied their clothing on their backs, jumped overboard and were soon swimming toward what they supposed to be an island. They were shot at, but miraculously escaped being hit. They swam for a long time and at last John's mate said he could go no farther and sank to a watery grave, while John swam on for a short distance and landed in safety on an island. Later he was picked up by a friendly ship and returned to his home.

In England the family name was spelled Furness, but has been changed to its present orthography in this country.

William Furnas, the grandfather of our subject, was born May 29, 1775, in South Carolina, was married in 1797 to Rachel Wesley, and died December 21, 1833. Soon after his marriage he came with his young wife to Miami county and entered land in Newton township, securing one hundred and sixty acres, all of which was still in its primitive condition. He was a blacksmith by trade, and as there were no rolling mills at the time, iron was in the rough and was hammered out into shoes, nails and other such articles as were used in a blacksmith shop. A gristmill was erected not far from William Furnas' shop and he made all of the iron used in its construction. He was a poor man and had a hard task in providing for his family through the pioneer days, when many hardships were borne by all who lived upon the frontier. The family lived in a log cabin covered with a roof made from boards split from black walnut, and lasting many years. The house had but two rooms and was heated by a large old-fashioned fireplace. William Furnas died upon the farm which he there developed. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in his political affiliations was a Whig.

He had ten children, of whom the following brief record is given: John, who was born January 11, 1798, in South Carolina, was married August 30, 1827, to Hepsebeth Mills. Removing to Iowa, he made his home on the north bank of the Iowa river, in Iowa county, and there died March 16, 1855. Wilkinson, born in South Carolina, February 6, 1799, died August 16, 1808. Martin, born in South Carolina, February 11, 1801, was married, September 3, 1823, to Morsena Patty, and took up his abode southeast of Pleasant Hill, Ohio, dying of cholera on his farm in 1849. Cary, born in South Carolina, June 19, 1803, was married, November 14, 1825, to Matilda Lovell, and located on Painter creek, Miami county, where he died October 6, 1872. Sarah was born in Ohio May 24, 1806, and died in Miami county May 24, 1826. Jacob, the next of the family, became the father of our subject. Joseph, born in Miami county, August 8, 1809, was married, September 15, 1834, to Margaret Spencer, and located on the old home farm, where he died May 24, 1884. Mary, born in this county October 6, 1811, became the wife of Robert Greenlee on the 19th of May, 1831, and located three miles west of Covington, where she died March 31, 1849. Robert, born May 22, 1813, was married, January 8, 1837, to Mary Jane Fowler, and removed to Iowa county, Iowa, his home being now in Belle Plains. Rebecca, born September 29, 1815, became the wife of Isaac Tisor February 14, 1843, and died in Miami county on the 20th of

June, 1849. Esther, born September 21, 1817, married William Greenlee, and removed to Iowa county, Iowa, her death occurring in Belle Plains, that state, in 1899.

Jacob Furnas, the father of our subject, was born in Miami county March 28, 1807, and on the 22d of June, 1834, married Abigail Large. After her death he was again married, his second marriage being celebrated March 16, 1868, when Margaret McDonald became his wife. He died June 14, 1881. His children were seven in number. Henry, the eldest, was born March 6, 1835, and died September 18, 1854. Joshua is the second in order of birth. Rachel, born February 24, 1842, is the wife of Samuel Brumbaugh, and lives near Madison, Greenwood county, Kansas. Mary, born October 21, 1844, died May 8, 1854. Martin, born March 3, 1847, died June 17, 1854. Sarah Ann, born July 23, 1849, died May 17, 1854. Joseph, born April 16, 1851, died on the 21st of the same month.

Joshua Furnas, whose name introduces this review, was born August 18, 1839, on the farm which is still his home. When he had arrived at the usual school age he began his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, which he attended for about three months in the year until fifteen years of age. In the winter of 1859 he was a student in a Quaker school in Newton township, and after his return from the army he further continued his education. At the age of twenty he began teaching and followed that profession for several terms. On the 11th of December, 1863, at Pleasant Hill, he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain J. C. Ullery and Colonel J. Warren Keifer. At the time of the inauguration of the civil war he had gone to Iowa and enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, with which he went to camp, but was discharged on account of disability. He then returned home and remained in this county until his second enlistment. He was then ordered to Columbus and placed on detached duty in the provost marshal's office. In May, 1864, he joined his regiment at Culpeper, Virginia, and on the 5th of May he participated in the battle of the Wilderness, where he received a musket ball wound through the left wrist. He went to the field hospital and was finally sent to Chestnut Hill hospital, in Pennsylvania. When he had sufficiently recovered he was sent home on a twenty-day furlough, and on the expiration of that time reported in the office of the provost marshal. He was again on detached service until September, when he rejoined his regiment in the vicinity of Winchester, Virginia, on the night of the 18th of September. The following day he participated in the second battle of Winchester, and on the 22d was in the battle of Fisher's Hill. He then lay in camp at Cedar Creek until October 19th, when an engagement occurred there, after which the Union forces fell back to Middletown, Virginia, and built winter quarters. After two weeks there passed Mr. Furnas went with his regiment to the city of Washington and thence to Petersburg, where he remained in camp through the winter of 1864-65. It is claimed by many that the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment was the first to pass over the breast works at that point. For some time Mr. Furnas did clerical work for his company and on different occasions for his colonel. During the winter of 1864-65 he re-wrote the history of the regiment for the adjutant, William H. Harry. After the evacuation of

Richmond and Petersburg the Union forces followed the retreating Confederates, fought the battle of Sailors Run, April 7, 1865, and followed Lee to Appomattox, the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio being present at the surrender. They then spent two weeks in camp across the river from Richmond and afterward marched all the way to Washington, where Mr. Furnas received an honorable discharge on the 12th of June, 1865. At the battle of the Wilderness Major McIlvaine, of the One Hundred and Tenth, was on the firing line and his horse was shot from under him. He was thrown to the ground, but arose and walked toward Mr. Furnas, asking him if he was wounded. The latter replied that he was, and just at that moment Major McIlvaine was shot in the breast and killed almost instantly. Our subject's term did not expire with that of his regiment, but he applied for his discharge at that time and it was granted him on account of physical disabilities.

When the war was over and Mr. Furnas was at liberty to return, he made his way to the old home farm, and the following winter he attended school at Pleasant Hill. Later he engaged in teaching. For a time after the war he made his home with his uncle, Joe Furnas, at Pleasant Hill. His mother was dead and he roamed about to a considerable extent, spending some time in southern Illinois. He was married, in Newberry township, at the home of the bride, October 6, 1869, the lady of his choice being Miss Eliza Dowler, who was born on the Joseph Dowler farm, in Newberry township, March 5, 1845, a daughter of William and Hannah Maria (Smith) Dowler. She attended school in Clayton until twenty-one years of age and subsequently engaged in teaching for about two terms.

William Dowler, the father of Mrs. Furnas, was born February 9, 1792, and was married, on the 26th of August, 1818, to Eleanor Reynolds, who died in Newberry township July 19, 1840. On the 28th of April, 1842, he was joined in wedlock to Hannah Maria Smith. His death occurred April 6, 1849. The children by his first wife were as follows: Joseph was born October 1, 1819, and died in 1892; Huldah Jane, who was born October 7, 1822, died in Newberry township; Margaret, who was born January 15, 1823, was four times married, her husbands being Samuel Mitchell, Mark McDonald, Jacob Furnas and George Snow, and she is now a widow living in Webster, Darke county; Rebecca, who was born March 1, 1825, became the wife of Henry Rike, of Newberry township, and died July 2, 1895; Sarah Ann, born September 2, 1827, is deceased; James Harvey, born July 8, 1830, has also passed away; and Mary Ellen, who was born August 28, 1832, has departed this life.

After his marriage Mr. Furnas rented the old home farm of his father, and after the latter's death he purchased the property, now comprising fifty-two acres. It was formerly one hundred and forty-four acres in extent, but he has sold a portion of this, reducing it to its present size. He carries on general farming and has engaged in bee culture for twenty-five years, having a very extensive apiary, from which he has taken as high as two thousand pounds of honey in a single season. He also cultivates small fruit, including various varieties of berries, and in 1899 he sold one hundred bushels of strawberries. He is an enterprising, industrious and practical agriculturist and horticulturist, and excellent success is attending his efforts.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Furnas was born a daughter, Emma Belle, whose birth occurred June 17, 1871. She was married, October 11, 1888, to Warren A. Hill, who was born at Laura, Miami county, on the 14th of April, 1867. He was reared to manhood in his native town and in Mooresville, Indiana. When he was about sixteen years of age, his parents removed to Versailles, Darke county, Ohio, and thence to Bloomer, Miami county. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, but since his marriage has engaged in farming. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and religiously has been connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Covington since his marriage, previous to which time he was a member of the Christian church. He is a grandson of James Hill and a son of John M. Hill, who was born near Laura December 11, 1839, and was reared in this county. He enlisted October 7, 1861, being mustered into the United States service at Paducah, Kentucky, as a private of Company B, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant November 21, 1861, and first saw service in southern Kentucky and Tennessee. In the summer of 1862 part of his regiment was surrendered by Colonel Mason to Kentucky militia. He was discharged July 14, 1862, owing to ill health, and was brought home sick with consumption. After somewhat recovering his health he began work at his trade and later he married Elizabeth J. Tucker, the wedding taking place at Milton. She was born in Mercer county, Ohio, June 13, 1840. Mr. Hill died at Bloomer in August, 1887. He was a member of the Christian church and a Republican in his political affiliations. His wife still survives him and resides at Laura.

About 1870 Mr. Furnas united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Covington, and socially he is connected with Langston Post, G. A. R., of Covington. In his political views he is an ardent Republican and also believes in prohibition principles. His memory covers the pioneer epoch in the history of this section of Ohio. His father settled here with the family when everything was in a primitive condition, when there were no roads through the woods, the forest standing in its primeval strength. All kinds of wild game were to be had in abundance, and when Joshua Furnas wished to replenish the larder he would go about one hundred yards away from his home and shoot turkeys. Cooking was done over the old fashioned fireplace, Mr. Furnas being quite a boy when he first saw a cook stove. He has also seen great changes in methods of farming, the old sickle having long since been replaced by the most complete modern machinery. He has cut wheat many a day with a reap hook, and has heard old men scoff at the idea of reapers and binders. There was no postoffice near his pioneer home, and envelopes and postage stamps were not in use, the letter being simply folded and sealed with wax. It was then taken to the postmaster, to whom the sender would pay five cents to have it forwarded. The school house of the neighborhood was built of logs and was about two miles distant from the Furnas home, the path thereto leading through an almost impassable woods. School was held about three months each year. All the clothing worn by the family was made by the mother and daughters. The father kept sheep and the mother would spin the wool into yarn, which was woven into the cloth for their garments. The members of the family would also pull

the flax, tie it up in bunches, set it up in small shocks, and when dry it was taken in, the seed threshed out and the straw was then spread on the clean, green lawn until the straw rotted and the fibre was left. This fibre was then cleaned on a frame and "scutched," which was the third process in cleansing it. It was then spun into yarn and woven in a hand loom, after which it was manufactured into clothing, table cloths and other useful articles. Such were some of the labors performed by the early settlers in pioneer days. Mr. Furnas remembers many interesting incidents of those times, but takes just pride in the progress the county has made and has accorded a willing support to many measures which he believed to be of public benefit. He has led a busy, useful and honorable life, thus gaining the respect and confidence of all who know him, and in the history of Miami county he well deserves representation.

SPAFFORD W. MAXWELL.

Spafford W. Maxwell is a representative of a well known family of Ohio pioneers. He was born in Miamisburg, Montgomery county, on the 20th of October, 1836. His father, Thomas Maxwell, was a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, born May 29, 1800, and a son of Thomas Maxwell, Sr., whose people removed from Connecticut to New Jersey. Leaving the latter state in 1806, the grandfather made his way by team to Ohio, reaching Cincinnati at a time when it contained only one brick house. He settled at Franklin, Ohio, where he entered government land and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring when he had attained the age of sixty-seven years. His son, Thomas, was reared to manhood in Warren county, where he remained until eighteen years of age, when he went to Cincinnati and there followed the painter's trade for several years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Miamisburg, Montgomery county, where he engaged in painting until his marriage to Miss Susan Jones, a native of Dayton, Ohio. Their union was blessed with four children: Stephen J., who became a farmer and died in Staunton township, Miami county; Martha A., deceased wife of William Duncan; Rachel A., who became the wife of Jonathan Rollins, and after his death wedded J. C. Winans; and Spafford W., the youngest and only survivor of the family. Soon after his marriage the father located on a farm in Montgomery county, where he remained until 1839, when he came to the farm upon which our subject now resides. He purchased one hundred and two acres of land on section 20 from Caleb Hathaway, who had entered it from the government. There was a double log house upon the farm, which was erected in 1815, and is still in use, one of the few landmarks of pioneer days yet remaining. Upon the farm which he there developed and improved Thomas Maxwell spent the remainder of his life, being called to the home beyond on the 11th of October, 1884. He was an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church of Troy and a man of the highest respectability. His wife died April 16, 1848, and the father afterward again married, his second union being with Annie Martin.

Spafford W. Maxwell was only two years old when his parents came to the homestead farm in Miami county, upon which he was reared to manhood. He remained with his father and to him gave the benefit

of his services until thirty years of age, when he was married, January 8, 1868, to Rachel A. Devol. She was born in Staunton township April 23, 1842, a daughter of Harrison and Jane L. (Orr) Devol, the former a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. On coming to Miami county he located where Clarke Hikes now lives, and there Mrs. Maxwell was born. She is the third of a family of four children, the others being: Hiram W., a resident of Indiana; John, who makes his home in Troy; and Sarah, wife of Willoughby Murphy, of Knoxville, Tennessee. The father died May 29, 1875, in the faith of the Methodist church, of which he was a member.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell located upon a rented farm in Staunton township and lived upon land owned by others until 1876, when they returned to the old Maxwell homestead, which our subject purchased of his father. He has made most of the improvements upon the place and now has a farm whose neat and attractive appearance indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods. The home has been blessed by the presence of seven children, namely: Minnie J., wife of Edwin Foster, of Staunton township; Walter F., of Troy; Sarah E.; Annie M.; Bertha and Myrtie, twins; and Wilbur D. All are living with the exception of Myrtie, who died at the age of eighteen years.

During the civil war Mr. Maxwell responded to the call for men to serve one hundred days and joined the army on the 29th of May, 1864, as a private of Compank K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and was made corporal. He went to the defense of Washington, being on guard duty near the capital city throughout the term of his service. He is a Republican in his political views, and was one of the organizers and charter members of Coleman Post, G. A. R. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Troy, in which he has been an elder for twenty-one years. They take a deep interest in its work, doing much to promote its growth and welfare. Mr. Maxwell has never sought political preferment, yet in response to the wishes of his fellow townsmen he has served as justice of the peace, his incumbency in that office covering a period of twelve years. He has also been a member of the school board for twenty-five years, and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend, whose labors have been effective in promoting the work of the schools in this locality. As an official he is ever true and faithful to his duty, manifesting the same patriotic spirit which prompted his enlistment under the old flag. For sixty years he has been a resident of Miami county and has therefore witnessed the major part of its growth and development. He has seen the forests fall before the sturdy strokes of the woodsman and has watched the wild land transformed into rich farms, which have become the homes of a contented and prosperous people. Measures and movements calculated to promote the general good in securing his aid have received from him hearty encouragement and substantial assistance, and he is known as one of the reliable citizens of the community. He and his wife both enjoy the warm regard of many friends in his section of Miami county.

CHRISTOPH LANDMANN.

Christoph Landmann is the well known proprietor of the Alcony Flour Mills, at Alcony, Miami county. The German ele-

ment in our national American civilization is one of the most important, for the representatives of the Teutonic race possess sterling qualities, being enterprising, resolute and reliable. Mr. Landmann is a native of the fatherland, his birth having occurred in Hesse, Germany, on the 15th of December, 1854. His boyhood days were there passed and he learned the miller's trade, after which he worked with his brother, and for three years had charge of a mill. In 1888 he determined to try his fortune in America, for the opportunities and advantages afforded young men had by that time become a familiar story to the sons of the fatherland. Crossing the Atlantic he secured a position as miller at Piqua, Ohio, the property being under the supervision of his brother. In 1893 he purchased the Alcony mill, which he has since completely overhauled, supplying it with new machinery, including a complete roller system. The mill now has a capacity of fifty barrels daily, and its output is sold to the local trade, including the residents as well as the merchants of the community. Altogether improvements were made to the value of five thousand dollars, and a twenty-five horse-power natural-gas engine has been placed in the plant. The chief brand of flour manufactured is called the Victor, and its excellent quality insures to it a large sale on the market. Throughout his business career Mr. Landmann has followed milling, and is thoroughly informed concerning the business in every department. The mill at Alcony is the most important industry in Elizabeth township. It has been in existence for more than half a century and at an early day was operated as an old style water mill, a race about a half-mile in length supplying the power.

Mr. Landmann was married, in Germany, to Lena Shurholtz, and they now have a daughter, Lena, at home. She has been a student in the Piqua high school and is a cultured young lady. Mr. Landmann is a member of the Lutheran church at Troy, but with his family attends the Reformed church at Alcony. As a business man he is energetic, practical and progressive, and his well directed efforts have secured to him a comfortable competence. His hope of bettering his financial condition in America has been realized, and he has not only won a good business but has also gained many warm friends in the community in which he makes his home.

THOMAS B. STEWART.

Thomas B. Stewart was born near Harrisburg, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1840. His boyhood and youth were spent on the home farm, where his days were quietly passed, unmarked by any event of special importance until after the inauguration of the civil war, when, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting on the 23d of September, 1861, as a member of Company I, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, for three years. He was mustered in at Harrisburg and with his command joined the Army of the Cumberland, after which he participated in the battle of Stone River and the various engagements of that campaign leading up to Chickamauga. Later he was under fire at the battle of Buzzard's Roost, the battle of Atlanta with Stanley's cavalry, and then joined Kilpatrick's cavalry corps, with which command he participated in many lesser engage-

ments. When his term had expired he received an honorable discharge at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 29th of September, 1864, at which time he held the rank of sergeant. He was the first volunteer to enlist from West Hanover township,—his home neighborhood,—joining the army as a private. Meritorious service, however, won him the rank of sergeant at Murfreesboro, on the 1st of January, 1863. He was always found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the old flag and the cause it represented.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Stewart returned to Pennsylvania and there remained until 1872, when he came to Ohio, establishing a home in Staunton township, Miami county. The same year he purchased his present farm and has since made it his place of residence. He here has one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 15, of which one hundred and ten acres are under cultivation. The place is located on the Peterson pike, four miles from Troy, and there he successfully carries on general farming, his well tilled fields bringing to him a golden return for the care and labor he bestows upon them.

On the 3d of December, 1872, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Matilda McAlhaney, by whom he has eight children: Robert E.; Sarah E., wife of Samuel McCurdy; John J., a farmer; Thomas R.; Lenora; Arthur, deceased; Charles C.; and Pearl E. The Stewart household is noted for its hospitality, and the members of the family enjoy the warm regard of many friends. In his political views Mr. Stewart is a Republican, having always given his support to the party. Through his membership with the Grand Army of the Republic he maintains pleasant relationships with his old army comrades, thus calling to mind interesting stories of life around the camp fires and on the tented fields. His work has been diligently carried forward, and it is his unremitting toil that has brought to him his well deserved success.

CYRUS T. BROWN.

Cyrus T. Brown was born June 1, 1844, on the farm where he now lives in Staunton township, Miami county, Ohio. His father, Daniel Brown, a well known and respected citizen of Miami county, was born May 9, 1809, at Chepachet, Rhode Island. He was the son of Arnold Brown, who was a native of Rhode Island, and in 1832 came with his family to Ohio and settled near Reading, in Hamilton county, and from there, in 1836, he removed to Miami county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Staunton township, it being the farm on which Cyrus T. Brown, the subject of this review, now lives. He married Elizabeth Owens, and to them were born seven children, namely: Daniel; John; Elizabeth, who married Louis Morse; Mary, who married C. W. Singer; Joseph; Sarah and Almira. He was a blacksmith by trade, but after he removed to Ohio his principal occupation was farming, and he was a successful, money-making agriculturist, adding to his farm acre after acre. He died in 1869, at the ripe old age of eighty-four. Daniel Brown, his eldest son and the father of Cyrus T. Brown, married Eliza Telford, June 13, 1843. She was born in Concord township, on the old Telford farm, near the present site of the county fair grounds. She was the daughter of Andrew and Jane (McKaig) Telford. This marriage was blessed with six children: Cyrus T.; Cornelia, who

resides on the old homestead; Mary B., a woman of more than ordinary intellect, who is now and has been a practicing physician since 1880 in New York city; Arnold O., who resides in Troy; Harry W.; and Rebecca, who died when two years of age. Daniel Brown remained on the old farm from the time it was purchased by his father, in 1836, until he died, in 1877. He was not a member of any church, but attended and gave his money and influence to the support of the Troy Presbyterian church. His wife died November 27, 1899. Daniel Brown was a man of indomitable energy and of fine business sense. He accumulated a good estate and was a public spirited man.

Cyrus T. Brown, of this review, was educated in the common schools of Staunton township and in the public schools of Troy. When twenty-four years of age his father placed him in charge of the farm, which then and now has within its boundary five hundred acres, four hundred and fifty of which is under cultivation, and since his father's death he has the management of the estate. He has always been a busy man. He controls valuable blocks and real estate in Troy. He was one of the organizers of the Troy Wagon Works Company, one of the most important manufacturing companies in that city, and is its secretary and treasurer. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Troy, and has been clerk of Staunton township for eighteen consecutive years. He was also one of the organizers of the Miami Farmers' Fire Insurance Company and has been its treasurer for twenty years. His past record has been that of a very busy man, with the prospect of many years of usefulness yet to come, for he is in the vigor and strength of mature manhood, with a character of integrity without a stain, possessing the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has been urged to accept political honors, but he has always been too busy to engage in politics, except to vote the straight Republican ticket. He believes every man ought to attend strictly to his own business, and that the surest road to prosperity, private or public, is for every citizen to attend strictly to his own affairs, giving enough time to public enterprises to push along the car of progress. Such is the life and character of Cyrus T. Brown.

JAMES H. LOWE, M. D.

It has assuredly been not uninteresting to observe in the series of biographical sketches appearing in this volume the varying nationality, origin and early environment of men who have made their way to positions of prominence and success. In no better way can we gain a conception of the diverse elements which have entered into our social, professional and commercial life, and which will impart to the future American types features which can not be conjectured at the present time. We have had an American type in the past, we shall have a distinctly national character in the future, but for the present, amalgamation of the varied elements is proceeding, and the final result is yet remote.

The Lowe family is of English origin and was founded in Maryland at a very early date in the history of the country, its representatives having been noted for their longevity. The Doctor's father, John Thomas Lowe, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Parkton, and was there reared upon a farm, but after attaining his

majority he left the old homestead and conducted a bus line for several seasons. Later he went to Baltimore, where he was married, and in 1856 he removed with his family to Butler county, Ohio, making the journey by rail and on a flatboat down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, thence overland to his destination. In Butler county he purchased a farm, upon which he lived for several years, after which he sold that property and removed to Bethany, Ohio, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-five years of age. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat. His wife, Mary Elizabeth Lowe, is a native of southern Maryland and now lives near Hamilton, Ohio, at the age of sixty-eight years. By her marriage she became the mother of one son and four daughters, namely: James Harris; Alice Eugenia, wife of John F. Gillespie, who is living near Riley, Ohio; Genevieve, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Bion Ayers, who lives near Hamilton, Ohio; and one who died in infancy.

Dr. Lowe was only about a year old when he was brought by his parents to Ohio. He remained on the old home farm until seventeen years of age, when he became a student in the schools of Bethany. Later he continued his studies in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1879, after which he taught for several terms. He was for four terms district principal at Springdale and at Hanging Rock, Ohio. He occupied a similar position in Hartwell, Ohio, and has been superintendent of the schools in Dayton, Kentucky, and principal of one of the ward schools of Covington, that state. His experience as an educator covers a period of about fourteen years, during which time he won marked prestige as a very able representative of his profession.

In the meantime the Doctor had been reading medicine, pursuing his studies under the direction of Dr. C. A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati. In 1886 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, where he was graduated in March, 1888. He then took a post-graduate course of three months in the New York Polyclinic School, after which he located in Cincinnati, but in the spring of 1889 he came to Piqua, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He belongs to the Miami Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society and was secretary of the Piqua Medical Society for about eight years. He is a close and earnest student of his profession, doing all in his power to attain perfection in the line of his chosen calling. His knowledge is being continually augmented by extensive reading and investigation, and his efforts have made him one of the best informed practitioners in Miami county. He enjoys a very large and lucrative practice and his patronage is steadily increasing.

The Doctor was united in marriage, in Piqua, to Miss Gussie Jacobs, of this city, and they have one son, Stewart H., who is now four years of age. The Doctor is a Democrat in his political affiliations and has served as a member of the board of health of Piqua for one term of three years. He has also been a member of the board of education for three years, and his labors have been effective in promoting the welfare of the schools. He is recognized as a most active member of the Schmidlapp Free School library committee and drew the plans for the large, new building which is now the home of the library. He has done more than any other man for that institution,

which is certainly a credit to the city and is proving of great benefit also. The Doctor is a man of broad humanitarian principles and has been particularly earnest in advocating mental culture, thus fitting one for the important responsibilities which life brings.

ELIZABETH SHEETS.

The Sheets family is one of the oldest and best known in Miami county and the student of history cannot carry his investigations far into the annals of this locality without learning that representatives of the name have figured prominently in promoting the substantial growth and improvement of this section of the state. Andrew Sheets, the first of the name to locate in Miami county, was born December 25, 1768. He married Katherine Sills, who was born in 1770 and died May 29, 1840. The family is of German lineage, the original American ancestors having located in Maryland. Andrew Sheets, however, made his home in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, until 1807, when he removed to Tennessee. In the fall of 1812 he came to Ohio, having in the meantime resided near Nashville, Tennessee, and later near Fayetteville. On reaching Miami county he settled on the farm now owned by Joseph M. Studebaker, and the house which he erected in 1815 is still standing. About 1834 he left that farm and removed to the place now owned by George Mumford, there living until 1840, when he took up his abode in Champaign county, Ohio, his death occurring March 29, 1844. He was buried in the McKendree cemetery, near Miami City, in Clark county. In his family were six daughters and five sons, namely: Eve, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah, Katherine, Michael and Andrew, twins, Isaac S., Henry S. and John R.

Isaac S. Sheets was born January 10, 1799, and married Ann Knoop, whose birth occurred March 27, 1801. For some years they lived with his father, who was blind. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was born February 7, 1826, and she is the only member of the family that was born on the original homestead. In that year her father located on the farm where the Sheets mill is now located, and in the midst of the forest he began clearing away the trees and developing the wild tract into rich and fertile fields. In 1833 he built the mill which is still standing. Prior to this time he had erected a saw-mill on the same site, and this he continued to operate, cutting lumber both for the mill and for the home now occupied by his son George and daughter Mary. There Mr. Sheets continued to reside until his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, September 24, 1876. He had gone to that city with his daughter Mary to visit the Centennial Exposition. His remains were brought back to Ohio and laid to rest in the Knoop cemetery, near his home. His wife had passed away May 3, 1862. From the beginning he had been president of the Troy and Springfield pike, which passed his property and part of which was constructed by him.

In his family were the following children: Elizabeth; Andrew, who died July 13, 1845, at the age of eighteen years; John Knoop; Mary; Barbara Jane, wife of John Little, of Xenia, Ohio; and George Messenger.

Elizabeth Sheets remained at home until a year after her father's death, and came to her present farm in 1877. It had been in

his possesion exactly fifty-five years on the date of his death. She has erected here a pleasant residence and gives her attention to the supervision of the farm, which is operated by a tenant. She is a member of the Universalist church, and is a lady whom all esteem for her many excellencies of character.

FRANCIS GRAY.

This name at once suggests a power in the world of trade and an influence that has long been a dominant element in the business life of Piqua and Miami county. To say of him that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank among the leading manufacturers of western Ohio, is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say, in a history that will descend to future generations, that his business record has been one that many a man would be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder, he has advanced steadily step by step until he now occupies a position of prominence in trade reached by very few men. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled and standing to-day as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates.

Mr. Gray was born in Pennsylvania, in 1821, and received the usual common-school privileges of the day. He is a son of William and Ellen Gray. The Gray family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and William Gray was a native of the Keystone state and a soldier of the war of 1812. On attaining his majority, the subject of this review embarked in the lumber business, rafting lumber down the river to Pittsburg and Cincinnati and at the same time he conducted a store in Pittsfield, in which he was quite successful, but in the spring of 1850 a sudden and violent flood carried off his logs and lumber, thus causing him a heavy loss, and it became necessary for him to make an assignment and, regarding this as the most honorable thing to do under the circumstances, he made one of his creditors his assignee. The man, however, instead of honorably dividing the proceeds of Mr. Gray's property, took everything he could get and left, leaving the other debts unpaid.

It was then that Mr. Gray left his old home and started out to seek employment elsewhere. Placing his family upon a raft, he made his way to Covington, Kentucky, where he arrived in September, 1851, having with him about one hundred and fifty dollars. Through his acquaintance with the lumber trade and lumber dealers, however, he soon succeeded in obtaining temporary employment at measuring lumber on the wharves, and gradually he built up a business of selling shingles, for which he received a commission of fifty cents per thousand. One morning he conducted a large transaction and returned home with two hundred dollars in his possession. This seemed to him a large sum, for in the meantime he had passed through very troubled financial waters. Judiciously investing his money, he was concerned in various trading transactions until he had accumulated about one thousand dollars. He then once more embarked in business for himself. In the

FRANCIS GRAY.

meantime he had more thoroughly prepared for such a work by taking a regular commercial course in a mercantile college in Cincinnati. Again he became connected with the lumber trade, having a yard in Covington in partnership with a man who had equal capital with Mr. Gray. An extensive lumber dealer, who was acquainted with Mr. Gray and knew his circumstances, assured the firm that they could get all the lumber they wanted from him on credit,—a fact which shows his business standing and the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity. He had not in the interval paid off his Pennsylvania debts, but never for a moment had the determination or desire to do so left him; and when it became possible for him to once more engage in business, it seemed that the day might come when he could met his obligatins, and accordingly he returned to the East, where he arranged with his creditors to make payment, giving notes with approved security.

In 1859 Mr. Gray extended his field of operations by accepting an offer from J. D. Patch, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, to become a half owner in a flouring mill. Believing this would prove an advantageous move, Mr. Gray sold his lumber interests and went to Cynthiana. Having paid off some of his indebtedness, he had a capital of only two thousand dollars to take to the new enterprise and he still owed about two thousand dollars on old debts. He paid to Mr. Patch one thousand dollars, giving his individual notes for the balance of five thousand, which was the price of a half interest in the business. For six years a resident of Cynthiana, Mr. Gray won prosperity during that period, his financial returns enabling him to pay off his old debts and pay for a half interest in the mill and to establish a woolen mill. He severed his business connection in Cynthiana, however, in the spring of 1865, and in February of that year, returned to Covington, free from debt and with a bank account of twenty-eight thousand dollars. He immediately leased a large building and fitted it up with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of woolen goods. This he operated until 1869, when, on account of the difficulty of obtaining water in sufficient quantities, he sought another location, which he found in the beautiful Miami valley at Piqua. Becoming identified with the industrial interests of this city, he has since been an active factor in the promotion of the manufacturing interests which have contributed in such large measure to the welfare and prosperity of the city. He entered into partnership with Dr. O'Farrell and Thomas L. Daniels and conducted a prosperous business until the financial panic of 1873, when it became impossible to manufacture woolens without loss. But Mr. Gray, with marked foresight and sagacity, planned another enterprise, which has now grown to be one of the most extensive manufacturing interests of Piqua. He had previously become interested in the working of felt paper mills and, realizing the demand for a really good mill of that kind in this section of the country, he succeeded in obtaining the rudiments for manufactures of various kinds from an old Englishman, who worked at the business in England. His partner, Dr. O'Farrell, however, did not sanction this new enterprise, believing that useless expense would be incurred without compensative financial returns. With a firm belief, however, in the value of such an enterprise, Mr. Gray secured aid from some friends in the East, completed his arrange-

ments and bought out his partner's interest in the former mill.

Through the first year or two of the existence of the felt-paper manufactory in Piqua, there were many discouraging circumstances connected with the business and also considerable loss, but with determined energy and perseverance Mr. Gray continued his labors and ultimately succeeded in making felts which are now successfully competing with those of vast manufactories that formerly occupied the field to the exclusion of all others.

The F. Gray Company was incorporated in 1881, the leading stockholders and owners of the company being Francis Gray, H. C. Nellis and William C. Gray. A number of substantial brick buildings constitute the manufacturing plant, which is equipped with all the latest machinery and appliances known to the trade. The old plant was destroyed by fire in 1882 and the new one erected, so that even the buildings are comparatively modern. Paper-makers' felts and jackets, blankets, flannels and yarns are manufactured, and their orders, especially for felts, come from all parts of the United States and Canada and even from across the Atlantic. Their cylinder felt jackets are pronounced by competent paper-mill men to be the best in the world and the industry, of which Mr. Gray is the head, has become one of the most important in Piqua. Employment is furnished to one hundred and fifty workmen in the manufacture of paper-makers' felts and jackets, laundry machine clothing, mangled cloths and scarlet flannels for underwear. The utmost care is taken in the selection of the best grades of wools and in the various processes of manufacture, and their goods compare favorably with the choicest importations. The paper-makers' felts and laundry machine clothing are made specially to order to suit the requirements of different manufacturers and the company supply many of the largest paper mills in America with these felts. The company sells its products directly to the trade throughout the United States and wherever handled they are highly recommended by dealers and consumers. The factory undoubtedly ranks among the most important in Piqua, and its conduct has contributed much to the growth and prosperity of the city, for its hundreds of employees, receiving good wages, have been able to secure homes here and have greatly improved their financial condition.

Mr. Gray was married, in 1844, to Miss Rebekah Arthur, who died in 1855, leaving a son, W. C. Gray, who is now associated with his father in business. In 1857 Mr. Gray married Mrs. Jane E. Penney, of Covington, Kentucky. She died in 1875 and also left a son, Walter E. Penney, of her former marriage, who was born in 1852. Mr. Gray was made a Mason in Covington, Kentucky, in 1852, joining Colonel Clay Lodge, No. 159, F. & A. M. In early life he was an old line Whig, but on the dissolution of that party, joined the ranks of the Republican party, becoming one of its stanch advocates. He believes most firmly in its principles, although he has never been an aspirant for political honors and offices. Mr. Gray has indeed had a successful career, and furthermore his property is the deserved reward of his own efforts. There is no detail of his vast business too small to be overlooked by him. He gives everything his personal attention. He is liberal and, above all, is just. His maxims are, honesty, fair dealing, appreciation and truthfulness. He always appreciates faithfulness on the

part of his employees, is quick to reward good service, and to-day stands a prominent figure in the industrial world, an honest, reliable self-made man.

SAMUEL G. McKNIGHT.

Samuel G. McKnight, one of the leading and influential farmers of Spring Creek township, was born near Sidney, in Shelby county, Ohio, September 29, 1848, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state. His father, Joseph McKnight, was born near Newville, Pennsylvania, and with his mother and her family came to Miami county, a location being made near Piqua upon rented land. Subsequently he removed to Shelby county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, there developing the farm upon which occurred the birth of our subject. In October, 1867, the family removed to the farm upon which Samuel McKnight now resides, and there the father spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 9th of February, 1875, when he had attained the age of seventy-three years. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Wiley, and of their union seven children were born, but the eldest died in infancy. The others are Sarah J., Mary A., William J., Margaret B., Maria L. and Samuel G.

Under the parental roof Samuel G. McKnight was reared. He remained with his father until the latter's death and then took charge of the home farm, continuing to care for his mother until she, too, passed away, in October, 1887, at the age of eighty-four years. He now owns eighty acres of land on section 10, Spring Creek township, on the Piqua and Plattsville pike, four and a half miles from the city of Piqua. He also has another farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 9, and devotes his time to the cultivation of grain and the raising of live stock. His methods are practical and progressive, and his thorough understanding of the scientific principles which underlie farming has made him prosperous in his undertakings. He became one of the organizers of the Miami Grange, and since its establishment has served as its secretary. He believes in investigating all ideas that are advanced concerning farming and adopting those which are calculated to prove of practical benefit. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the Prohibition party, and is ever earnest in his advocacy of that political organization. He belongs to the United Presbyterian church and is a member of the session. Such is the record of one who has long been a resident of Miami county and has at all times enjoyed the merited confidence and regard of his fellow men.

A. C. AND W. P. MARTIN.

A biographical sketch of Abijah C. Martin and William P. Martin, of Elizabeth township, Miami county, Ohio, is the record of two brothers, separated in early childhood and united in early manhood. They have since lived in the same house and, since they were of age, have been in partnership in all their business affairs.

Their parents, Joseph and Mary (Clyne) Martin, were born in Miami county, Ohio, and were married in February or March, 1827, and lived their brief married life in Lost Creek township. There were three children born to them: Abijah C., born on the 23rd of December, 1827; William P.

Martin, born on the 15th of February, 1830, and Hannah Martin, who was born March 20, 1833, and is now the widow of Dr. Kellogg and resides in Nevada, Iowa. Joseph Martin and his wife died in October, 1833, of cholera, both being attacked by that dreadful disease the same day. They died within an hour of each other, on the night of the day they were stricken with the disease, leaving three small children to the care of friends and relatives. Their uncle, Corbly Martin, was appointed guardian of the children. A. C. Martin lived with a relative of Corbly Martin, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he spent the years of his early youth. He removed with that family to St. Louis, Missouri. When he arrived at the age of twenty-one he returned to Miami county, and was married, March 2, 1859, to Elizabeth Knoop, daughter of Daniel and Lucy Knoop. This union was blessed with four children: Mary B., who is the wife of Dr. W. W. Ely, and resides in Walla Walla, Washington; Charles D., who married Miss Amanda See, and is living on the farm; John K., who is living at home, as is also the youngest child, Lucy D. Martin. They gave their children good educations and they are a source of pride and comfort to their parents.

W. P. Martin was bound out to David Hathaway, of Miami county, who removed to Troy when William was ten years of age. He then left Mr. Hathaway to live with his aunt, Minerva, the wife of Levi Hart. He lived with them until he was of age, working on the farm and, under the instructions of his uncle, Levi Hart, he also learned the cooper's trade. When his brother, A. C., came back from St. Louis and married, he formed a partnership with him and has lived with him to the present. The brothers had a little property left from their father's estate, and, in partnership, they purchased a farm near Alcony, in Elizabeth township, and afterwards a farm in Lost Creek township. In 1872 they purchased the farm on which they now reside, which was known in the early history of the county as the Gordan Cecil farm. It contains two hundred and seven acres. The two brothers followed farming as their principal occupation, and have the reputation of being up-to-date farmers in every respect. Their farm is under a high state of cultivation; their home is a magnificent mansion and the barn and outbuildings are first-class. On the farm they have a new tenant house, now occupied by the eldest son of A. C. Martin. W. P. Martin is a bachelor. His home with his brother was satisfactory to him and he never cared to change his life of single blessedness.

Both brothers are Democrats, but with liberal views on public questions. W. P. Martin has been honored by his party in being nominated for county commissioner, and received a flattering vote. The county is so strongly Republican that it is very seldom a Democrat is elected. He is township treasurer, and has served in the office for nine years. He has served many years as township trustee, and in 1899 he was elected without opposition as land appraiser. He is a director in the Troy National Bank. He was never an office seeker, yet his record in life has been such that all parties trust in him and have confidence in his judgment and integrity.

In 1881 A. C. Martin had the misfortune to injure his arm in a clover huller, and that member was amputated above the elbow. He is known as a quiet, unassuming man, a thrifty farmer, blessed with a noble wife,

and as he has reason to be, is very proud of his children.

This sketch would not be complete without referring to the grandparents of A. C. and W. P. Martin. Levi Martin and his wife, Delilah (Corbly) Martin, were among the early settlers of Staunton, on the banks of the Miami. They came there from Pennsylvania, but not until his wife had a sad experience of Indian cruelty. In 1788 the family of John Corbly lived at Girard Station, on the Monongahela river, not far from Red Stone Fort. While on their way to church they were attacked by the Indians, and Mrs. John Corbly and three children were killed; two other children, who were the youngest, and girls, were left for dead and were scalped, as was the mother and the older children. The two youngest girls recovered, and the youngest, Delilah Corbly, married Levi Martin and raised a family of ten children. Levi Martin was a soldier under General Wayne, and while scouting he saw the beautiful country along the Miami, now within the borders of Staunton township, and resolved, when he could, to emigrate there, which he did, settling on a farm in Staunton township. Such is the ancestry of the subjects of this sketch. The pioneers of Miami county have left their impress upon the early history of Ohio, and their posterity have inherited their courage and love of justice.

ISAAC S. SHEETS.

Isaac S. Sheets, a representative of the farming and dairying interests of Miami county, is a gentleman of sterling worth, who brings to the conduct of business affairs a knowledge of the underlying scientific principles which form the basis of all work. Cause and effect are found in every department of labor and are specially noticeable in the work of the farm. Added to his knowledge of the needs of cereals and of stock, is an unflagging diligence and resolute purpose which makes Mr. Sheets one of the most prosperous and progressive agriculturists of his community. He was born September 7, 1872, on the farm adjoining that on which he now resides. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Nancy (Knoop) Sheets, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Staunton township, Miami county. During his childhood Isaac Sheets accompanied his parents on their removal to Tennessee and thence to Miami county, in 1812, the family locating on the farm now owned by Isaac Studebaker. In 1832 the grandfather removed to Clark county, Ohio, where his last days were spent. After his marriage Isaac Sheets remained with his father two years and then located on the old Sheets homestead, two miles east of Troy, which is within the border of Elizabeth township. There he lived and died. He erected a sawmill at an early day and in 1832 built a gristmill, which he began to operate in 1834. The old structure is still standing, but has not been in operation for some years. Mrs. Sheets died May 3, 1862, and Mr. Sheets' death occurred on the 24th of September, 1876, resulting from heart disease while he was in attendance at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia. He was then nearly seventy-eight years of age. He was a very popular and highly respected citizen, having for two years served as county commissioner, and at all times led an active and useful life, advocating all works of public improvement that tended toward the substantial upbuild-

ing of the county. In his family were seven children, five of whom survive him, namely: Elizabeth, who is still living in Elizabeth township; Mary, who resides on the old homestead with her youngest brother; John K., father of our subject; Barbara Jane; and George M.

John K. Sheets, father of him whose name introduces this review, was born on the old family homestead in Elizabeth township, September 27, 1833. His boyhood days were passed on the farm and his education was obtained in the public schools and in R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated on the completion of the course. He operated the old Sheets mill on the farm for many years, carrying on that business at intervals until 1880. He also engaged in farming and about 1887 he took up his abode on the land which now constitutes the farm of his son, Isaac S. It is known as the old Gearheart place and upon it, on a beautiful knoll, is located the old private family cemetery. It has been used as a city of the dead for over fifty years. John K. Sheets gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits upon the farm now occupied by his son, and on the old Tom Miller farm, comprising about four hundred acres of land. When he took possession of the Gearheart farm it had been allowed to run down greatly, and with his characteristic energy he began making substantial improvements. He tiled it with underground drainage and thus reclaimed thirty acres of land which is now the richest tract of the entire property. In 1892 he erected the present home, which stands on a beautiful eminence, commanding an excellent view of the surrounding country. He also made other extensive improvements and the farm thus became one of the most valuable and attractive in this section of the state. Few men have done more to advance agricultural interests in Miami county than did Mr. Sheets, who was one of the first to begin the breeding of imported Jersey cattle. Since that time he has kept a choice herd upon his farm and has made an excellent success of this industry, receiving good prices for his stock. Establishing a dairy business, he conducted it with excellent results and in all his undertakings met with gratifying success. After a long, useful and honorable life he passed away, September 19, 1895, having for more than a year been confined to his bed. He was deeply interested in politics and was a stanch advocate of Democratic principles, yet never sought or desired office. Reared in the Universalist faith, he became a Unitarian in his religious belief, although he never affiliated with any society. His opinions were formed as a result of careful study of the Bible and he remained quite liberal in his views. He was not of an argumentative nature, always avoiding controversy in religious as well as other matters.

On the 4th of June, 1861, Mr. Sheets was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Null, daughter of Jacob and Sybil (Mapes) Null, of West Charleston, Bethel township. The lady was born in that locality, where her father had located on coming to this state from Pennsylvania. He was a public landlord and storekeeper. Mrs. Sheets is still living and makes her home in Troy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sheets were born the following children: Mary Jane, who was a student in the Troy high school at the time of her death, which occurred when she was sixteen years of age; Isaac; and Arthur K., a student in the Kenyon Military College, at Gambier, Ohio.

Isaac S. Sheets, whose name introduces this record, spent his childhood days under the parental roof and was provided with excellent educational privileges. He was graduated in the high school of Troy, with the class of 1891, and then entered upon the classical work of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. He would have graduated in June, 1895, but in the midst of the last session of the senior year he was called home on account of the illness and subsequent death of his father. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta, a Greek letter society, and took an active part in its work. Upon his father's death he assumed the control of the farm, and, being appointed administrator, took up the work of settling the estate. He has since engaged in the business of farming and dairying, and is particularly successful in the latter branch, keeping twenty-five head of cows for this purpose. He keeps Jersey cattle and sells milk in bottles to the Troy trade. He also has on hand some registered stock for breeding purposes. He operates two farms which were owned by his father, and is accounted one of the most practical and progressive young representatives of agricultural interests in Miami county.

On the 10th of June, 1895, Mr. Sheets was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Marie Sweinfurth, who is a graduate of the high school, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. She possesses excellent powers as a vocalist and was a member of the Choral Union, of Ann Arbor, the second largest student chorus in existence. She belongs to the Methodist church, and like her husband enjoys the warm regard of a very extensive circle of friends. Mr. Sheets finds his chief source of recreation with rod and gun, and each year, for a short period, puts aside the arduous cares of business life and enjoys those sports. He is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, and the fact that his warmest friends are among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his career has ever been honorable and upright.

GEORGE M. SANDERS.

On the anniversary of the day on which the independence of the nation was declared, George M. Sanders became a citizen of the republic. His birth occurred July 4, 1855, on the farm where he now lives, his father being John Sanders, who was there born March 7, 1825. The grandfather was Benajah Sanders, who entered the land from the government, becoming the owner of a quarter-section, and thus established what has long been known as the old Sanders homestead. He married a Miss Taylor, and there reared his family, including John Sanders, the father of our subject. Benajah Sanders was one of the party who found Henry Dilbone, who was killed by the Indians in the atrocious massacre which is elsewhere described in this volume. Having arrived at man's estate, John Sanders chose as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Elizabeth Hunt, and their marriage was blessed with two children, but the daughter, Hannah F., who became the wife of Benjamin F. Hetzler, is now deceased. The father spent his entire life on the old home farm, cleared and improved the land and made it a valuable property. In politics he was a Democrat and for twelve consecutive years served as township trustee, a fact which well indicates his promptness

and fidelity in the discharge of his duties and the confidence reposed in him. He was a member of the Christian church and a man of strong decision of character and high moral principle. He died August 15, 1896, and was laid to rest in Fletcher cemetery. His business career had been crowned with a high degree of success, and he was known as one of the substantial agriculturists of his community. His schooling was limted, and he often went barefooted in winter months, although it was some distance to his school. He was a great reader and thereby increased his education so as to enable him to conduct his business in an intelligent manner.

During his youth George M. Sanders attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and there secured a good education which has been a source of great pleasure to him. He early became familiar with all the work of the farm, and his practical training well fitted him for the work which he now performs. When he married he rented the old home place, and at his father's death he inherited the property. It was on the 24th of October, 1876, that he was joined in wedlock to Sarah A. White, and their home has been blessed with two children, Eveline, who died at the age of four years, and John G., who was born March 20, 1884.

Mr. Sanders carries on general farming, and his place is located five miles to the east and one mile to the north of Piqua. It comprises eighty acres on section 2, Spring Creek township, and, with the exception of sixteen acres of timber land, all is under cultivation. It is rich soil and good harvests are yearly garnered. Mr. Sanders is a member of the Christian church, and in politics is a Democrat.

FREDERICK B. McNEAL.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens and in their capacity for high and unselfish effort, and their devotion to the public good. The goal to which Dr. McNeal hastened during his many years of toil and patient endeavor is that which is attained only by such as have by patriotism and wise counsels improved and extended the privileges and welfare of the common people. Such have gained the right and title to have bright pages of history. As state dairy and food commissioner, Frederick B. McNeal has won a reputation that was not bounded by the confines of Ohio. He stands to-day as one of the leading representatives of the agricultural interests of his state, being successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Elizabeth township, Miami county.

He was born in this township, October 31, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Barbara (Brechbill) McNeal, who came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, in 1839. The parents were both natives of Cumberland county, and the father was a son of Daniel McNeal, and he was a son of Daniel McNeal, who came from the north of Ireland to America and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Five brothers of the name crossed the Atlantic to the new world, one locating in Virginia, another in New Hampshire, while three took up their abode in the Keystone state. The great-grandfather of our subject served as a teamster during a part of the Revolutionary war. His son Daniel was a farmer, and died at the age of thirty-five years. His wife bore the maiden

name of Sarah Brougher, and, coming to Ohio, she made her home with her son Daniel until her death, which occurred in 1868, at the age of seventy-two years. Daniel McNeal, the father of the Doctor, died February 23, 1892, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Barbara Brechbill, daughter of Frederick Brechbill, who was of German lineage, his ancestors having been among the early German settlers of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Barbara McNeal died October 1, 1863, at the age of forty-two years. By her marriage she had eleven children, of whom two died at the age of seventeen years, and one when three years of age. The others all grew to maturity and four are now living. After the death of the mother, Daniel McNeal married Mrs. Ann Kessler, whose maiden name was Vore, and who was a native of Union township, Miami county. She still survives her husband. Daniel McNeal, the Doctor's father, spent his entire life, after moving to Ohio, on section 8, Elizabeth township, Miami county, and there his widow still makes her home. They had two children: Henry, who is yet living, and one who died in childhood. Mr. McNeal was a man of considerable prominence, a recognized leader of public thought and action. He held several township offices, for many years filling the position of justice of the peace. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, unflinching and inflexible in support of the principles of the party. He usually attended the county, district and state conventions, often driving to Columbus in his carriage in order to be present at the last named. In his business affairs he prospered, and to his children he gave each a nice property. Of the Cove Springs Christian church he was an active and consistent member, doing much to promote its welfare. Socially he was connected with the Masonic fraternity at New Carlisle, but took no active part in its work. The cause of education found in him a warm friend, and his labors largely resulted to the benefit of the schools of the community. For twenty years he served as land appraiser, he and Isaac Clyne appraising the land in Elizabeth township for forty years. During the civil war he was known as a most earnest supporter of the Union, doing all in his power to secure troops for the field. A man of strong convictions, he was so honest and loyal in what he believed to be right that he won the respect of even those who differed from him, and for many years he ranked among the leading and influential citizens of his adopted county.

Frederick B. McNeal obtained a common school education. In 1858 he entered the academy at New Carlisle, being graduated on the completion of the four-years course, with the class of 1862, the degree of B. C. L. being then conferred upon him. Previous to this time he had engaged in teaching school for two terms. On the 22d of July, after his graduation, he joined the Union army and by Governor Tod was commissioned a lieutenant in Company B, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his superior officers being Captain John C. Drury and D. G. McLaughlin. He was instrumental in raising Company B, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, nine of its members being residents of Elizabeth township, while all were sons of Miami county. The Ninety-fourth saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and Dr. McNeal remained at the front until 1863, when on account of disability he was discharged. Soon after going to the front he was made quartermaster of

his regiment, serving on the regimental staff. He did double duty part of the time, acting as commander of the company, for Captain J. C. Drury was killed on the 8th day of October, 1862, at Perryville, Kentucky. The regiment had seen severe service, and Dr. McNeal, who was first lieutenant of Company B, also served at the same time as quartermaster of the regiment. He participated in a number of important engagements.

After his return from the war the Doctor engaged in teaching school for some time and then read medicine, completing his course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York city, in which he was graduated in 1867. There was a class of one hundred and forty members, and by reason of his superior scholarship he had the honor of being valedictorian. He began practice in Troy in 1867, and afterwards went to the west, spending three years. In 1871 he returned, and on the 12th of January, of that year, he was married to Miss Martha J. Stafford, of Clark county, Ohio, who was reared in his neighborhood. He continued to practice in New Carlisle until 1876, when he secured a farm in Elizabeth township, and has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He located on his present farm in 1885, and has here a valuable tract of land of one hundred and thirty-two acres. In addition to the cultivation of the various cereals best adapted to this climate he is also extensively engaged in breeding and raising Shropshire sheep, and has a registered flock of about seventy-five head. He has exhibited many of his sheep at the fairs in this section of the state, where he has won first prizes. He finds a ready sale for the animals which he raises on account of their superiority, and he is regarded as authority on all matters connected wth sheep raising. His farm is very carefully and systematically conducted, and he is a practical and prosperous agriculturist.

In early manhood, at the outbreak of the civil war, Dr. McNeal renounced the political faith in which he had been reared, and joined the ranks of the Republican party. Until a few years ago he was the only member of his family connected with that organization. He has long been one of its most active and earnest supporters, doing all in his power to advance its interests, and to various county, district and state conventions he has served as delegate. In 1891 he was elected state dairy and food commissioner, and served during the administration of William McKinley as governor of Ohio. In 1893 he was re-elected and filled the office for a second term, but a factional fight in his party prevented his nomination for a third term. In 1891 he began the work of securing new legislation to enable him to prosecute his work as a commissioner. He was the first man ever elected to such an office in the United States. In Ohio for six years prior to this time the position had been an appointive one. There had been very little done; no records had been kept and there was no account of any official acts except the drawing of the salary. The commissioner had but desk room in the state house, and his labors were largely nominal, and the office a sinecure. Dr. McNeal, however, set to work to inaugurate a reform. He secured an office and originated a system of bookkeeping, recording all work done. He was instrumental in having the legislature collect fines which were paid into the state treasury, and his records show every case that was

investigated by the department. Over sixty-five hundred samples were analyzed by the department chemists, and seventeen hundred and thirty-five cases were prosecuted, from which fifty thousand and eighty dollars in fines were collected and turned over to the state treasury. Bitter contests were waged against the department, backed by mercantile companies with millions back of them. The work of the commission greatly affected the companies manufacturing goods for the grocery trade. The department employed as many as thirty-two men to prosecute the work of food and dairy commissioner. The Doctor's enforcement of the law resulted in damage suits against him amounting, in aggregate, to two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, one being for fifty thousand dollars and another for two hundred thousand dollars, one suit being continued in the courts for twelve months after his retirement from office. One patent medicine company expended over sixty thousand dollars to secure evidence against him, but in none of the damage cases was a judgment rendered against him. In the proceedings against men who were guilty of adulterating their goods, no precedents of law had been established. Nine cases prosecuted were carried to the supreme court, and in every case the construction of the law made by Dr. McNeal was sustained by the court. The Wholesale Grocers' Association levied a tribute on houses from New York to St. Louis to pay for opposing the legislation requested by the department. At first the general assembly was slow to act in these matters, but later the legislature and the people worked together until the end for which Dr. McNeal was striving was accomplished. When it was seen that the law would be enforced, the tendency was to more nearly conform to its requirements and during his official term adulterations were found to decrease to twenty-two per cent. The charge was made that the employes in the commissioner's office had been bribed, and the legislature appointed an investigating committee, the work of which was continued for five weeks under the leadership of the vice-president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, who afterwards stated that six thousand dollars were paid to the attorneys during the investigation in the hope that they might secure evidence against Dr. McNeal, but though every effort was put forth to convict him, the committee not only exonerated him from all blame, but complimented the people of the state upon his strict enforcement of law. His salary was twice increased by voluntary act of the legislature, and his term was also continued so that he filled the office for nine months longer than had first been agreed upon. He retired February 15, 1897, with the confidence and respect of all, save those who wished to evade the law.

Since his retirement from office, Dr. McNeal has devoted his attention mainly to his farm, but keeps in touch with the work of his party. He has been solicited to deliver addresses all over the state before farmers' institutes and other public meetings, and he is an instructive and popular speaker. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Grange, has been very active in its work and has been especially prominent in the state grange meetings. For some time he was connected with the County Agricultural Society and the State Agricultural Association, and his labors have been very effective in promoting the farming interests of Ohio.

The Doctor and his wife are members of

the McKendree Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as trustee. He is also prominent in the work of the Sunday school, and has served as its superintendent. A very prominent Mason, he belongs to New Carlisle lodge and chapter, to the Scottish Rite body of Columbus, and to the consistory of the valley of Cincinnati. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his connection with A. H. Coleman Post, G. A. R., of Troy. An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the state in which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to Dr. McNeal. A strong mentality, an invincible courage and a most determined individuality have so entered into his nature as to render him a natural leader of men in every matter of reform to which he devotes his time and attention. E. S. W.

WILLIAM R. MUMFORD.

Among the families long identified with the agricultural interests of Miami county is the one to which our subject belongs. He was born June 7, 1841, on the farm which he now occupies in Elizabeth township, his parents being John and Mary (Crawmer) Mumford. The father was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, born September 16, 1805, and was there married. His wife, Mary Mumford, was also a native of Frederick county, Maryland, born September 4, 1809. Subsequently he came with his wife to Ohio, and for about eight years lived upon rented farms. His industry and economy during that period brought to him some capital which he then invested in land, constituting the farm upon which his son William now resides. There he spent his remaining days, his death occurring September 16, 1868. His wife, surviving him for some years, passed away July 3, 1894. He was the owner of a valuable tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres in the old homestead, and had property elsewhere, carrying on agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale. He became one of the original members of the Universalist church at Miami city, and was a recognized leader in the congregation. His political support was given the Democracy, but he never sought or desired preferment along that line. His wife was also active in church work, and was connected with the Lutheran denomination. In their family were eight children: Matilda, who died at the age of nineteen years; James, who resided in Elizabeth township, and died at the age of thirty years; John Peter, a resident farmer of Elizabeth township; William R., of this review; Joseph, who was a merchant of Miami city and died at the age of fifty-four years, leaving a widow and daughter, Mary Grace, who now resides at Alcony; and Mary Jane and Amanda, who are living with their brother William. The former is a member of the Christian church at Honey Creek. The latter is an invalid, being able to go about only in a wheeled chair. She is a woman of bright intellect and has many friends in the community.

William R. Mumford remained upon the home farm throughout the days of his boyhood and youth, and on attaining his majority he took charge of the property. Since his mother's death he has purchased the old homestead and has recently erected a new residence and barn upon another part of the

farm. He here owns one hundred and sixty acres, and has a tract of twenty-one acres elsewhere. His time is given to general farming and to sheep raising, making a specialty of the Shropshire sheep. Idleness and indolence are utterly foreign to his nature, and his unfailing industry has enabled him to work his way upward to a position of affluence, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path.

On the 7th of November, 1867, occurred the marriage of Mr. Mumford and Miss Olivia Schindler, a daughter of John Schindler, a native of Maryland. Mrs. Mumford was also born in Maryland, and during her girlhood came to Ohio, where she died September 7, 1876, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters. One daughter died in early life, and Viola at the age of fifteen years. The living children are Irving and Eben. Irving married Susie Drake and resides on the old homestead, which he is operating in connection with his father. Eben, who engaged in teaching for two years and was a student in the Ada Normal School, was graduated in the Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio, and is now a student in the Chicago University, where he is pursuing a post-graduate course with the class of 1900, and also studying theology. He is an ordained preacher in the Universalist church, and has occupied the pulpit of that denomination in Alcony.

Mr. Mumford gives his political support to the Democracy, and is able to uphold his position by intelligent argument, yet has never sought or desired office. He is a member and trustee of the Universalist church, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. For twenty-seven consecutive years he has served on the township school board, and has labored earnestly and effectively to promote the interests of the schools in this locality. His is a record of a well spent life, and although it is not filled with events of exciting interest, it has been characterized by fidelity to his duty to himself, to his neighbors and to his country.

JOHN M. CAVEN.

On the farm where he now lives on section 1, Spring Creek township, John M. Caven first opened his eyes to the light of day December 9, 1848. His father, John Caven, Sr., was born on a farm and was a son of George Caven, who came to Ohio from Virginia, and entered the old homestead from the government, securing a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. With characteristic energy he began the development of his land and continued its cultivation until his death. There, amid the wild scenes of frontier life, John Caven, Sr., was reared, and when he had attained man's estate he married Asenath Ross, by whom he had six children, namely: Mary A., widow of William D. Suber; Ross, Sally, Maggie, John M. and Asenath A. The father spent his entire life upon the home farm, devoting his attention to its cultivation and caring nothing for the honors and emoluments of public office. He held membership in the United Presbyterian church, and died at the age of sixty-one years.

The old Caven homestead is dear to our subject through the associations of his boyhood as well as those of his later years, for it was his play-ground in youth and has been the scene of his manhood's endeavors. The common schools afforded him his edu-

cational privileges, and under his father's direction he was trained to the practical work of the farm. Upon his father's death, in 1872, he took charge of the place and is to-day the owner of one hundred and twenty acres on section 1, Spring Creek township, Miami county. Of this ninety acres are under cultivation and the well tilled fields give promise of golden harvests. He is energetic and progressive in his work and thereby has won a comfortable competence. The place is pleasantly situated four and a half miles east of Piqua and is one of the oldest farms in this locality. Mr. Caven exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for office. His worth as a man and citizen are well known to his fellow townsmen and he is therefore held in high regard.

COLONEL JOHN JOHNSON.

One of the most influential men in Miami county in the early settlement of western Ohio was Colonel John Johnson, of Upper Piqua. For many years he held the then very responsible and important office of Indian agent. In 1818, at the treaty of St. Mary's, he was senior agent in the service and had under his command, to manage, care for and supply, ten thousand Indians. These were the Miamis, Delawares, Shawanese, Wyandottes, Pottawatamies, Chippewas, Ottawas, Senecas, some Kickapoos, Saukees and Kaskaskias. His administration was noted by reason of the integrity of the man, the honesty of his dealings with the Indians, his humane and judicious policy with them and his fidelity to the government.

Colonel Johnson was born in 1775, in the north of Ireland, and at this point the writer will insert a portion of a narrative written by him, October 10, 1857. "My father, Stephen Johnson, with his brothers, John and Francis, each having large families, emigrated from the north of Ireland at the close of the American Revolution, and settled in Sherman's valley in the then county of Cumberland, now Perry county, Pennsylvania. My paternal ancestors went from Scotland into Ireland with the Protestant King William, and, being officers, were rewarded with estates near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. My maternal ancestors, named Bernard, were of the Huguenots who fled from France, for conscience' sake, and took refuge in Ireland. I can therefore, with some truth, boast of having descended from good stock.

"Several of my blood relations, both by father and mother, fought, bled and died under Washington, in the glorious contest for independence; and I humbly trust as their blood flows in my veins, the spirit which guided them has still an abiding place in my affections, for my rule throughout a long life of more than four score years, in peace or war, has invariably been to go for our country, no matter who may govern it; and this lesson has been evermore instilled into the minds of my children; and so it was with their excellent mother, who trained them up for God and their country.

"My two gifted and gallant sons who perished in the Mexican war, went forth, fortified by such household words, to battle for their country. My parting adieu to them was 'You are to know nothing of party men; be faithful to your flag, and always remember that the first and last duty of a soldier is to keep a shut mouth and obey orders.'

"My early years were spent at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the mercantile establish-

ment of Judge John Creigh. That place was the rendezvous for the troops enlisted for the war with the western Indians. General St. Clair had been defeated, and another army had to be recruited and equipped for the field, under the gallant and chivalrous Wayne, in order to chastise the savages and regain the ground that was lost in the campaigns of Harmar and St. Clair. At times there were large bodies of troops in the barracks of Carlisle. These were marched off to the west as soon as they were properly drilled for the service. Colonel Thomas Butler, who was wounded in St. Clair's defeat, with other officers who survived that sanguinary contest, were there stationed, and it was hearing their descriptions of the boundless prairies, forests and rivers of the great west, that first inspired my mind with an ardent desire to visit the country. An opportunity soon occurred. Samuel Creigh was prepared to go west with a stock of goods for sale to the troops. I agreed at once to accompany him, traveling the whole distance to Pittsburg on foot, in company with wagons loaded with army supplies and private property."

Colonel Johnson's life was intimately connected with the settlement of the Indian question in Ohio and Indiana, and was so rich in incidents and so interwoven with the early history of Ohio that his biography would have added so much to the meager record of the pioneer history of western Ohio, that it is a source of much regret that it was never written, but from the records of the government and an occasional paper prepared for the Pioneer Association of Ohio, the writer gathers that he was a modest man, a trusted official and had the confidence, as an Indian agent, of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Monroe and John Quincy Adams. He heard President Washington deliver his farewell address to congress in 1796, and was the trusted friend of General W. H. Harrison. He personally knew the first settlers of Miami county and was with General Wayne at Greenville, in 1795. He was a personal friend of Daniel Boone and received an invitation from the Governor of Kentucky, which he accepted, to act as one of the pall bearers at the re-interment of Daniel Boone and his wife, when, after lying in the soil of Missouri for thirty years, they were re-interred in the public cemetery at Frankfort, Kentucky, the funeral being conducted under the direction of the state officials of Kentucky and attended by twenty-five thousand people. Colonel Johnson says that Daniel Boone was always poor and did not own an acre of ground at the time of his death, and also justly said that if one-half the money spent in re-interring Boone thirty years after he was dead had been given to him when living it would have done Boone some good.

As an Indian agent he became intimately acquainted with leading Indian chiefs and has stated that the chiefs distinguished for their oratorical powers were Little Turtle, of the Miamis, Black Hoof, of the Shawanese, and Togwane, or John, of the Senecas; but that his opinion was that Little Turtle was by far the most eloquent and the ablest Indian diplomatist and statesman. He was an intimate friend of Little Turtle and often visited him at his home on Eel river, a branch of the Wabash river. He says that Little Turtle received a pension of one hundred guineas a year from the English government, and that high living destroyed the health of this chieftain, who died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, before he was sixty years of age and was buried with military honors. After his death, the Miamis possessed no one of equal

abilities, and the tribe degenerated into dissipation and lost its rank and influence in the confederacy of the northwest tribes.

The influence of Colonel Johnson with the Indians proved to be a wall of protection to the settlers of Miami county and the counties adjoining. In 1812-13 he had under his control about six thousand Indians, whom he induced to remain friendly to the United States and the settlers of western Ohio, notwithstanding the efforts of Tecumseh and his brother, the prophet. So bitter became the hostile Indians and British that various plots for his assassination were made, but fortunately these were frustrated by the vigilance and fidelity of his Indian friends. When peace was declared, and after his retirement from office, he settled on the farm at Upper Piqua, on which his Indian agency was situated, and where, in 1763, was fought a battle between the British and French forces and their Indian allies. It was there, twenty years later, the brave Kentuckians, under the command of General George Rogers Clark, captured the Indian towns on the Miami river and opened up the valley for the brave frontiersmen, who with rifle and ax came from the east in search of homes in the rich Miami valley.

Colonel Johnson lived to a ripe old age. His body rests on the farm close to the old homestead and near the site of the old Indian agency, where he rendered so much service to his country. E. S. W.

IRA T. SWARTZ.

No business has a more important bearing on the substantial and healthful growth and development of a community than the real estate business, and of this Mr. Swartz is a most prominent representative. He belongs to that class of citizens whose success is attributable entirely to their own efforts. Absolute capability often exists in specific instances, but is never brought into the clear light of the utilitarian and practical life. Hope is of the valley, while effort stands upon the mountain top; so that personal advancement comes not to the one who hopes alone, but to the one whose hope and faith are those of action. Thus is determined the full measure of success to one who has struggled under disadvantageous circumstances, and the prostrate mediocrity to another whose ability has been as great and opportunities wider. Then we may well hold in high regard the results of individual effort and personal accomplishment, for cause and effect here maintain their functions in full force.

Mr. Swartz is very widely and favorably known as a real estate, insurance and loan broker. Real estate and insurance business is a most important factor in the material prosperity of a community. A casual observer can form no conception of the important position held by the active, enterprising agent, devoted to the work of buying and selling real estate, establishing values and otherwise stimulating property holders to the great improvements it lies within their power to make. Ira T. Swartz is one of this class. The judicious principles which he upholds in his transactions, the competency with which he investigates points connected therewith, are securing for him a large and deserved patronage.

The life record of such a man cannot fail to prove of interest to the readers of this volume. He was born at St. Paris, Champaign county, Ohio, February 18, 1873, and is a son of Dr. C. L. Swartz, now

a prominent and successful physician of St. Louis, Missouri. The father also was a native of Champaign county, where he began the study of medicine, completing the course in St. Joseph, Missouri. He practiced in Versailles, Ohio, for eleven years, and there secured a large, lucrative patronage. He was known as one of the active and prominent citizens of that locality, but desiring a broader field of labor he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he is now in charge of a large and important practice, having gained a place among the leading representatives of the medical fraternity in that city. His wife bore the maiden name of Miss Elizabeth Oram, and was a daughter of Samuel Oram, of Champaign county, Ohio. His people were among the pioneers of that county, having emigrated from Maryland. Mrs. Swartz's grandfather, David Oram, was numbered among the heroes of the Revolutionary war, and his son David was a leading citizen of Montgomery county, where for several years he served as a county commissioner. On the paternal side also Mr. Swartz is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, the great-grandfather having aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. The grandfather, Isaac Swartz, was a native of Champaign county, where his parents had established a home during an early epoch in its pioneer history. They made their way westward from Charleston, Virginia, where their people had been prominent for many generations.

Mr. Swartz, of this review, acquired his education in Urbana, Ohio, and there entered upon his business career as a life insurance agent. He afterward conducted business along that line in Dayton and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1890 he came to Piqua, where he has since gained a place among the most eminent and successful business men of the city. He is a real estate and insurance agent and loan broker, and in the conduct of his business affairs he has met with signal success. A local paper said of him: "He is an enterprising young business man who not only puts life and energy into his affairs but makes it a point to deal honestly with patrons and use careful judgment in his real estate transactions, keeping himself posted on values." Although his residence in Piqua covers a period of only ten years, he has in this time built up a business whose proportions seem almost phenomenal. He handles both city and country property, including residences, business houses and farms, and it is a well-known fact that he never represents property or gives advice that will benefit himself to the detriment of his patron. His loan business, too, has steadily increased. He loans money on any terms desired, on chattel mortgages or real estate security. He represents the American Fire Insurance Company, of New York, which was established in 1857; the Manchester Company, of England, established in 1824; the United Fire Insurance Companies, of Baltimore, established in 1849; the German Insurance Company, of Pittsburg, established in 1862; and the Union Central Life, of Cincinnati, as their loan agent in this county. He loans money for some of the large insurance companies, and has ample private funds under his control. He also represents the Inter-State Savings Investment Company, of Cincinnati, and the Indemnity Savings & Loan Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Swartz was united in marriage to Miss Susie M. Williams, of Lena, Ohio, a daughter of Bricker Williams. They now

have an interesting little daughter, Ethel Marie, who is three years old. Their pleasant and attractive home is the center of a large circle of acquaintances and its hospitality is enjoyed by many friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swartz are members of the Baptist church, and he is a Democrat in his political views. As a public-spirited citizen he takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Piqua and to its progress along social, moral and material lines. With the advantage of talents amounting to genius, and with an inherent brilliancy and versatility of mind that rests only with the reward of high achievement, Mr. Swartz's continued success is established, while no more glowing tribute can be paid than that his eminence has been reached by the exercise of his own abilities.

HENRY RETTIG.

Henry Rettig, a contractor and millwright of Troy, was born in Concord township, November 29, 1860, his parents being John and Kate (Schaufner) Rettig, the latter a native of Germany. The father was born in Pennslvania and came to Concord township, Miami county, with his father, John Rettig, Sr., who settled on a farm near Troy. He attended the public schools of Troy and learned the millwright's trade under the direction of his father. He also mastered carpentering and as the years have passed has become a leading contractor of the city in which he makes his home. He has erected many of its best residences and public buildings, including the First National Bank, McKnight's block, Pearson's block and the German Lutheran church, all of which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He has also remodeled and built stills and mills and was one of the leading contractors of Troy, but is now living retired in this city at the age of sixty-nine years. Since 1888 Mr. Rettig, of this review has carried on business in connection with his brother, George Rettig, of Troy. In the family there were also two sisters, Mrs. George Bowers, of Clark county, Ohio, and Mrs. Riley Crommer, of Lost Creek township, Miami county.

Henry Rettig was married to Miss Mary Ellricker, of Troy, who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The lady is a member of the Baptist church and is highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character. Mr. Rettig is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows lodge. In politics he is independent, voting for the man whom he believes best fitted for the office, regardless of party affiliations. For the past five years he and his wife have occupied their pleasant and comfortable residence on East Franklin street and their household is noted for their hospitality, which is greatly enjoyed by their many friends, for Mr. and Mrs. Rettig are both widely and favorably known in this community. His success in life is not the outcome of propitious circumstances, but is the output of his labor, good management and ambition, without which no man can gain success.

PETER BOHLENDER.

We marvel at the success of the native American, who knows the manners, the language, the customs and the business methods of the country and who works his way upward from limited circumstances to affluence, but when a man of foreign birth seeks

a home in the new world and rises by his own efforts to a commanding position still greater credit is due him, for he has greater difficulties to overcome, being unfamiliar with the ways of his adopted home. Mr. Bohlender is one of the valued citizens that the fatherland has furnished to the new world. He was born in Bavaria, on the 1st of February, 1838, and in 1847 came to America with his parents, George and Mary Bohlender, who having crossed the briny deep made their way to Cincinnati and on to Dayton, Ohio, in which locality they remained for a year. The father operated a small farm north of the city and his son John, then sixteen years of age, went to Cincinnati to learn the ———— trade. His brother, Peter, then a lad of only eleven years, accompanied him and was employed at stripping tobacco. In this way he earned his first money, obtaining thereby twenty-five or thirty dollars. Subsequently he was employed by George Heikes, who resided three miles north of Dayton, where he was engaged in the nursery business. Mr. Heikes was the oldest nurseryman of the state, and Mr. Bohlender remained in his service for nine years, during which time he thoroughly mastered the business and obtained a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the needs of plant life. Subsequently he worked for Jake Wampler, of Wolf Creek.

In 1868 Mr. Bohlender began business for himself, beginning operations four miles northwest of Dayton. He afterward went to Pike county, Ohio, where he remained three years, and in 1881 he came to Bethel township, where he has since remained. He has ninety-four acres of land and has made extensive improvements upon his property. His annual sales amount to about twenty-five thousand dollars and he deals with both wholesale and retail trade, carrying all kinds of fruit, garden and ornamental trees. The results attending his efforts have been very satisfactory, and he is now a recognized leader in his line in central Ohio. He is also a stockholder in other companies, including the Farmers' Nursery Company, the Albaugh Company and the Miami Fruit Company.

Mr. Bohlender was married, in 1864, to Miss Anna Belle Elmer, who resided near Covington, Miami county. The following children have been born to them: Thomas, who is now engaged in fruit growing in California; Edmund, a practicing physician of Dayton; Howard, a jeweler-smith in Dayton; Fletcher, who assists his father in the nursery business; Virgie, wife of Harry Kyle, of Greenville, and Ivy, who is now in school. In matters of national importance Mr. Bohlender supports the Republican party, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he casts his vote independently, regarding rather the capabilities of the man than his political affiliation. From a little German home across the sea he made his way to the new world, and at the early age of eleven years entered upon his business career, winning most creditable success, which is not the outcome of propitious circumstances, but the honest reward of labor, good management, ambition and energy—without which qualities no man can win prosperity.

J. A. KERR.

J. A. Kerr, the son of Jonathan D. and Matilda (Westlake) Kerr, was born in Chambersburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, July 7, 1853. He is a descendant of George Kerr, a native of the county of Kerry, Ire-

land, who came with his parents to America sometime prior to the Revolutionary war. George Kerr was a soldier in the army of Washington and after the war for independence was won, he, with other hardy, adventurous men emigrated to the Northwest territory, and was one of the first settlers in Marietta, Ohio. In 1813 he moved to Lebanon, Ohio. One of George Kerr's sons, James Kerr, married Miss Sallie Thompson, whose early history was one of thrilling interest and is published in this volume; and her son, J. T. Kerr, is the father of our subject. It would be interesting to trace the family history back to the time when they left old Ireland for a home in America, but the writer has not the record to give a correct statement of the ancestors of the Kerr family.

The father of J. A. Kerr was a farmer and a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was desirous that his children should receive as good education as his means would permit. J. A. Kerr spent his early years upon the farm and attended the common schools until the age of sixteen. He was sent for two winters to the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, where he studied mathematics and surveying. He afterwards studied law and at the age of twenty-three he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio and in the United States courts, and located in Tippecanoe in 1876. He has ever since devoted his time and energy to the practice. He is a successful practitioner, a close student of the law and has won for himself a large clientage and a fine reputation as an able attorney.

In politics he is a Democrat, but he is an independent thinker and does not hesitate to criticise the mistakes of his own party. He indulges now and then in writing humorous sketches and as a humorist has a local reputation. He is a constant reader and is inclined to use his pen on political and literary subjects, and is at present connected with the Troy Democrat, the leading Democratic paper of this county.

Mr. Kerr was married to Miss Elizabeth Coote, in 1873, and one daughter and a son have blessed their home. She has been indeed a helpmate to her husband in all his enterprises. The daughter has passed away. The son, a young man of eighteen years, is the comfort and pride of his parents.

J. A. Kerr is now in the prime of manhood, and has yet before him a life of much usefulness. He has by his practice accumulated a comfortable competence and won a reputation as a man of intellect and ability. He has the energy and industry that will win victory in the battle of life.

E. S. W.

AIRHART M. FRY.

The building interests of Piqua are well represented by Mr. Fry, a leading contractor of the city, evidences of whose handiwork are there seen in many of the fine buildings. His remarkable ability in the line of his chosen vocation and his trustworthiness have secured for him enviable prestige in business circles, and as one of the leading men of his adopted city he well deserves mention in this volume. Born in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 8th of September, 1860, he is a son of Henry Fry, a native of Germany, who was reared in the fatherland and there learned the cabinetmaker's trade. When a young man he crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, taking up his residence in Cincinnati, where he fol-

lowed his trade until about 1854. He then removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, and purchased a farm, upon which he remained for twenty years, when he became identified with the farming interests of Darke county. There he still resides at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, having some time since put aside his business cares. His study of the political issues of the day have caused him to give his support to the Democracy. In early manhood he married Miss Tonsia Freshwood, also a native of Germany. She came to America when about twenty years of age and is still living. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children: Charles H., a farmer of Darke county; Mary, wife of John Bruner, of that county; Ferdinand, an agriculturist of Jay county, Indiana; Airhart M.; Emma, who died at the age of sixteen years; John, who is living on a farm with his parents, and Henry, a carpenter residing in Piqua.

Mr. Fry remained upon the home farm until twenty-one years of age and obtained his education in the public schools. On arriving at man's estate, he started out upon an independent business career, going to Bloomer, where he began working at the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1881 he began working at bridge building on the Toledo & Cincinnati Railroad line, being employed in that capacity for eighteen months. At the time he severed his connection with the company he was offered the foremanship, but he refused it and returned to Bloomer, where he followed carpentering for seven years. About that time he was married and took up his abode near North Clayton, where he engaged in contracting and building for about two years. On the 2d of March, 1890, he came to Piqua and has since been intimately associated with the building interests of this city. He has taken contracts for the erection of many of the most important structures here, including the Young Men's Christian Association building, the public library, the National Linseed Oil building, the North street school building, the Piqua National Bank building, the Piqua Electric Light building, the freight depot of the Pan-Handle Railroad, the building of the Piqua Milling Company, the M. P. Orr Linseed Oil building, the factory and offices of the Piqua Hosiery Company, the Benkert drv-goods store and the residences of W. P. Orr, John H. Young, John Valley and J. L. Boyer. He contracted for the Evangelical Lutheran church at Maysville, Ohio, for seventeen thousand dollars. He has also erected many smaller buildings and usually employs from thirty to forty workmen.

On the 10th of November, 1887, Mr. Fry was united in marriage to Mary A. Rouston, of Bloomer, daughter of Henry and Susan Rouston. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and died in Piqua, August 27, 1899, leaving four children: Alvin V., Margery Irene, Raymond Chester and Nina Elizabeth. Mr. Fry belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, whose interest in the welfare and prosperity of Piqua is shown by the substantial assistance which he gives to the many movements and measures calculated to prove of public good. In America "labor is king," and 'tis the only sovereignty that our liberty-loving people acknowledge. Admiration and respect are always accorded those men who, by their own efforts, have risen to positions of prominence and have achieved success by untiring industry, unfaltering perseverance and honorable dealing. Such an one is Mr. Fry,

and well does he deserve public mention among the prominent business men of his adopted county.

ANDREW M. MORROW.

Andrew M. Morrow resides upon one of the good farms of Washington township, Miami county, and is successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits. He owns one hundred and thirty-seven acres of rich land, forty of which he has himself cleared. He comes from a family of Scotch-Irish lineage. His ancestors fled from Scotland to Ireland on account of religious persecution and changed the name from Murray to Morrow, and came to America and settled in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1766. The grandfather of our subject lived and died in Sherman's valley, in Perry county, Pennsylvania. Major Richard Morrow, the father of our subject, was born at the old family homestead in Sherman's valley, in 1788. He was left an orphan during early childhood and was bound out to a millwright with whom he learned the trade. In his native valley he was married on the 5th of July, 1814, to Miss Frances Clark, whose birth occurred December 26, 1787, her parents being Robert and Mary (Alexander) Clark. In the fall of 1814, Mr. Morrow and his wife joined a party of colonists from that section and started for Ohio. The Morrows located in Highland county, where they remained until the following spring, when they came to Miami county, locating on a quarter-section of land, three miles south of Piqua, in Washington township. The region was almost an unbroken forest at that time, and the tract which Mr. Morrow entered on the 20th of December, 1815, was covered with a heavy growth of timber so that he had to cut away the trees in order to plant crops. He erected a double log house with a two-story front, one of the most pretentious homes in the township, and there he and his wife spent their remaining days, with the exception of about five years, during which time they resided in Piqua, returning to their farm in the summer of 1861. As before indicated, Mr. Morrow was a millwright in his youth, but after taking up his abode in the Buckeye state, he devoted his attention to farming. The married life of this worthy couple covered a period of more than half a century, and they were separated only a short time by death, as Mr. Morrow passed away on the 28th of May, 1864, while his wife was called to her final resting place on the 12th of August, of the same year. They were people of the highest respectability, active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church and were also leading members of the Bible society. His fellow townsmen, realizing his worth and ability, frequently called Mr. Morrow to positions of public trust and responsibility, and he was almost continuously in office. For many years he served as township trustee, was also county commissioner, and at one time was major of a regiment of the Ohio state militia. He took an active and commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the county, did all in his power to promote its growth and substantial improvement, and left the impress of his strong individuality upon its development.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrow became the parents of the following children: Joseph Marshall, born March 11, 1815, was accidentally killed on the farm of Judge Adams, south of Piqua. Robert Alexander, born April 11, 1818, was married Decem-

ber 8, 1842, to Mary Whittaker and died November 19, 1846. Hugh Clark, born October 9, 1820, was married May 7, 1851, to Susan F. Morrison, and died near the old homestead September 5, 1874. James, whose sketch is given in this history, is the next of the family. Milton, born February 14, 1825, married Clarissa Prugh, and died on his farm in Washington township, January 26, 1889. William, born July 31, 1828, died in Dayton, Ohio, January 5, 1893. Andrew M. completes the family.

Andrew Mitchell Morrow has spent his entire life in Miami county, his birth having occurred on the 17th of November, 1833, on the old family homestead upon which he now resides. At the usual age he began his education in the country schools, pursuing his studies for two months each year, except when the citizens would raise money to prolong the session to three months. He was a studious boy and improved his opportunities in the school room, thus laying a good foudation for a practical English education. Possessing an observing eye and retentive memory, he has become a well-informed man, and reading keeps him in touch with the general interests of the day. In his youth, after school hours and during vacations, he employed his time diligently at home with the farm duties. At his father's death he inherited a portion of the old homestead and afterward purchased the interest of the other heirs, becoming the owner of the present valuable farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. His present residence was built by his father, in 1840, but he has erected other buildings and made other substantial improvements which stand as monuments to the thrift and enterprise of the owner. On the 8th of April, 1858, Mr. Morrow was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Drake, who was born in Washington township, November 22, 1833, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Curry) Drake. The Drakes were from New Jersey, and in 1833 took up their abode in Washington township, Miami county. Their ancestry can be traced back for many generations to Sir Francis Drake. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow became the parents of three children: Ellen Frances, born May 16, 1860; Margaret Caroline, who was born May 14, 1862, and died in October, 1880; and Harland D., born September 5, 1866. The mother died October 28, 1873, and, on the 26th of December, 1876, Mr. Morrow was again married, his second union being with Olive L. Dennis, born August 6, 1844, in Clermont county, Ohio, a daughter of James and Sarah Ann (Parker) Dennis. Her paternal grandfather, Francis Dennis, was a native of Ireland, and when three years of age was brought to America by his parents, who died soon after reaching the United States. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Miss Mary Murray, and from Kentucky they removed to Clermont county, Ohio. Mr. Denins died near New Boston, this state, in 1832, and his wife near Williamsburg, Ohio, in 1860.

Their son, James Dennis, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, August 10, 1809, and for many years operated a grist and saw-mill and also a chair factory. He died in his native county, in December, 1889, when about eighty years of age. He was twice married, his first union being with Sarah Ann Parker, daughter of Isaac Parker, of New Jersey, whose wife was a Miss Culberson before her marriage. Mrs. Dennis died in October, 1874, and Mr. Dennis afterward married Mrs. Susan Morrow, the

widow of Hugh Morrow, the brother of our subject. She died in Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Dennis was the father of nine children, namely: Caroline, wife of Samuel Scott Lynn, of Altaloma, Texas; Charles P., a practicing dentist of Portsmouth, Ohio, who wedded Miss Sarah M. Lane; Mary Ann, widow of Thomas Page, of Fayette county, Ohio; Martha J., widow of the Rev. Isaac J. Cushman, of Oxford, Ohio; Eliza V., who become the wife of Newton D. Spence, and after his death married Simms Tate, of Adair county, Iowa; John F., a dentist, who wedded Miss Lida Gilfillen, and lives at Washington Court House, Ohio; Mrs. Morrow; Theodore G., who married Miss Lida Kennedy, and is a dental practitioner of Jamestown, Ohio; and Arabelle, who died in this state. By the marriage of Andrew M. Morrow and Olive L. Dennis four children have been born, namely: Clifton Parker, born October 28, 1877; Eliza Dennis, born October 14, 1879; Raymond Clark, born September 22, 1881; and Forrest Ely, born September 25, 1883.

Mr. Morrow was reared in the Whig party, but on the organization of the Republican party became one of its stanch supporters, and has since fought under its banners. Of the Presbyterian church of Piqua he is a devout and faithful member, and has served as one of its elders since 1880. He is a well-informed man, an extensive reader and an entertaining conversationalist, and his pleasant home is noted for its generous hospitality. His amiable disposition and devotion to the welfare of the family renders him an ideal husband and father, and to him friendship is inviolable. He possesses those sterling traits of character which in every land and in every clime command respect.

REESE McNEIL SIFFORD.

If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage in his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him and reaches the goal of prosperity far in advance of them. It is this quality in Mr. Sifford that has made him a leader in the business world and won him a name in connection with commercial interests that is known throughout the state. He holds the responsible position of superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, and makes his home in Covington, Ohio. His birth occurred in Springfield township, Ross county, August 14, 1842. On the paternal side he is of German lineage. His grandfather, Christian Seiffert, was born in Germany, and, as is seen, the orthography of the name has been changed in the later generations. After coming to the United States the grandfather settled in Pennsylvania, and later removed to Maryland, where his death occurred. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed that pursuit in order to support his family, one of whom was Lewis W. Sifford, the father of our subject. He was born in Middletown, Maryland, February 25, 1810, and was a cabinet-maker by trade. When a

young man he came to Ross county, Ohio, and there wedded Mary McNeil, a daughter of Azeal McNeil, who came from Virginia to Ohio, locating in Ross county. Mr. Sifford took up his abode in Liberty township, and later removed to Springfield township the same year, and for some time the father of our subject was engaged in conducting a saw-mill and also surveyed land in that section of the state. He was a man of sterling character and of marked ability, and his oratorical power was of no mean order, and made him an effective worker in political campaigns. He served as county commissioner, was for four years United States marshal and at one time represented his district in the state legislature. On his retirement from the office of marshal he became resident engineer of the Ohio Canal Company. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his life was at all times characterized by honesty and fidelity to duty. A man of imposing appearance and well-cut features, he thus gave evidence of his sterling character and at all times commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His death occurred in Springfield township, December 20, 1878, and his wife, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, March 15, 1813, died in Springfield township, Ross county, October 5, 1876. Their children were Catherine, wife of James B. Mabury, of Kansas City, Missouri; Mary, wife of David Dunn, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Reese, of this review; Lewis C., of Lima, Ohio; Emma, who became the wife of Joseph Irwin, and died in Dayton, Ohio; John and Maria, twins; and William, of Wellston, Ohio.

Mr. Sifford, whose name introduces this record, spent his childhood days under the parental roof in Ross county, Ohio, and in the public schools acquired a good education, pursuing his studies until eighteen years of age. He then served a two years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he followed as contractor of buildings for some years, or until 1870. From 1870 until 1886 he was employed as foreman under the management of the lessee of public works of the Ohio canal, between Columbus and Portsmouth, which position he held until 1886, when he entered the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, Dayton and Ironton division, between Dayton and Ironton, Ohio, filling the position of foreman of bridges and buildings for nine years, which he spent at Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1895 he was sent to Covington as superintendent of bridges and buildings on the C., D. & C. division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road, and has since occupied the responsible position, his knowledge of carpentering and mechanical arts well qualifying him for the office.

In Ross county, Ohio, December 24, 1862, Mr. Sifford was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Dunn, who was born in Scioto township, that county, June 16, 1841. Her father, David Dunn, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1805, and was a son of Andrew Dunn, whose birth occurred in Ireland. After coming to the United States he located for a time in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he made his home until 1807, when he came to the Buckeye state. He made the journey on foot, carrying in his arms his son David, who was then but eighteen months old, while the mother rode on horseback with a young babe in her arms. They first set-

tled at Clear Creek, near Lancaster, Fairfield county, and Mr. Dunn engaged in farming. About the latter part of 1809 he removed to Delaware county, where he died at a ripe old age. David Dunn was reared upon his father's farm, and when he was seventeen years of age he started out in life for himself, going to Ross county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1865. From that time until his death he was a resident of Pickaway county. He was a man of strong constitution and retained his mental and physical faculties unimpaired almost to the last, being able to read fine print without the aid of glasses until his death, which occurred at the age of nearly eighty-nine years. He never used tobacco in his life. Mr. Dunn was twice married. In Ross county, in 1827, he wedded Ann Musselman, who died in March, 1836, and later he wedded Catherine Raines, who died in 1874. The children of the first marriage were Mary and Andrew, who died in Kansas, and Susan M., who became the wife of Lewis Sense, and died in Iowa. The children of the second marriage are David, who lives in Chillicothe, Ohio; Mrs. Sifford; Ann, wife of Nathan McFadgen, of Chillicothe; John, of Pickaway county; James, who died in Xenia, Indiana; Alfred, George and Nelson, who are living in Pickaway county; Rachael and Jane, who died in infancy.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sifford have been born eight children, namely: Ida May, who died in Ross county when young; Linnie Myrtle; Mack, of Dayton, Ohio, who married Clara Davis and has one child, Leon; Annie; Lawrence T., who is a bridge carpenter on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad; Harry, of Covington, who wedded Erla, daughter of Thomas and Jennie (Cole) Hill, of Miami county, by whom he has one child, Dorothy Lovetta; Claude, an employe of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company; and Gertrude, who is in school.

In 1863, while a member of the state militia, Mr. Sifford went with his regiment as first lieutenant, holding a commission under Governor Tod, in pursuit of Morgan, who was making a raid through the state. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and socially is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Chillicothe, Lodge No. 24. He owns a comfortable home on College street, in Covington, and is a highly esteemed and intelligent citizen whose extended reading has made a well-informed man. His domestic tendencies are shown in his devotion to the welfare and happiness of his family, and he manifests his loyalty as a citizen in his support of all measures for the public good.

WILLIAM N. SCARFF.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will eventuate in the attaining of a due measure of success. In the business world, as well as in all other departments of the material world, effect logically follows cause, and in the analyzation of a successful career we find that prosperity has resulted from effort well directed, from sound judgment and from indefatigable enterprise. It is true that sometimes incompetent men win success, but their wealth comes as the effect of the labor of some one. One of the most prominent business men of central Ohio is William N. Scarff, and his efforts have resulted largely

in promoting horticultural interests in this state. In that department of business life he sustains a very wide reputation, being known throughout the country in connection with certain improvements and progress in his chosen field of labor.

Mr. Scarff was born in Miami county, December 19, 1863, his parents being John J. and Mary E. (Neff) Scarff. They were married in Miami county and the father became a most successful farmer and stock raiser, making a specialty of the breeding of Devonshire and Jersey cattle and of Poland China and Chester White swine. He also raised fine poultry, and in the various departments of his business met with creditable success. His sales became very extensive and he was widely known in connection with his stock raising interests, his efforts being largely instrumental in advancing the grade of stock raised by the farmers of this locality. His life has been one of activity and enterprise, but he is now living retired, at the age of seventy-four years, enjoying the rest which he has truly won and richly deserves.

William N. Scarff spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm and in the district schools acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by two years' study in the Ohio State University. Failing health compelled him to abandon his collegiate course, and with the hope of being benefitted by outdoor life he began fruit raising on a very small scale, having an acre of land, which he planted to various kinds of small fruits. That was the nucleus of his present extensive business. As his sales have increased he has enlarged his facilities, has secured new varieties of fruit and has done much toward producing superior qualities. He has extended the field of his operations by building up a large nursery trade, and he has to-day two hundred and fifty acres of valuable land devoted to the fruit and nursery business. He makes a specialty of small fruits, and in the year 1899 he raised twenty-five hundred bushels of strawberries and five hundred bushels each of raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries. Throughout the year he furnishes regular employment to from fifteen to twenty men, during the packing season to from fifty to seventy-five men and women and during the picking season to from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty. He has made a very close and comprehensive study of the needs of various fruits, and his thorough understanding has enabled him to produce fruit of a superior size, quality and flavor. He has recently planted a new orchard of cherries, plums and peaches, having fifteen hundred trees of each kind. An eighty-acre farm, four miles north of Dayton, is devoted entirely to his nursery business, and in 1896 he purchased the old Scarff homestead of one hundred and forty-four acres in Miami county. This he has also planted to fruit and nursery stock. In 1899, in company with his brother, M. T. Scarff, of Michigan city, North Dakota, he also purchased his father's homestead in Clark county, of two hundred and thirty-two acres, and there he engages in fruit growing, general farming and stock raising. His nursery business is confined to the production of small-fruit plants, which he produces to the amount of over two million annually, his yearly sales bringing him from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. He sells to the wholesale trade and also sells through catalogues, of which he sends out fifty thousand annually. Mr. Scarff introduced the Eureka raspberry, an early black-cap and one

of the finest of the class; also the Munger raspberry, a later market fruit, and the Marie strawberry. The strawberry is a splendid producer and is very superior in size and flavor, being especially adapted for home consumption and for the market. In his farming he makes a specialty of producing the finest kinds of cereals, corn, wheat and oats, his idea being to secure seed grain of the popular varieties and superior quality. These he sells in connection with his nursery stock. During his boyhood he assisted his father in the care of poultry, and still makes a specialty of the raising of White, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks and Seabright Bantams. They also have a flock of genuine wild geese, which have been raised from a pair domesticated by Mr. Scarff's father forty years ago. You will also find upon the farm many other rare land and water fowls, such as peacocks, guinea and sea fowls.

On the 17th of September, 1890, Mr. Scarff was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ella Miller, of New Carlisle, and they now have three interesting children: Max Miller, Howard Neff and Lucile. The parents are members of the New Carlisle Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Scarff is a trustee. For ten years he has been a member of the State Horticultural Society, and for three years has been and now is its vice-president. He was also a member of the Miami County Horticultural Society for fifteen years, and in 1895 he organized the Clark County Horticultural Society, since which time he has been its president. His entire life has been passed in this section of the state, and his career, ever honorable and upright, has won him the high regard and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. There is but one general ruler of a nation, be he king, emperor or president, and but few attain to positions of leadership in military life, but the business world offers a vast field to those who are ambitious enough to prosecute their labors with diligence. Many can attain prominence in commercial and industrial circles, and there is ever room for leaders in this direction—men who are not content to follow in the paths of progress, but go beyond into new and untried fields, making discoveries and promoting methods which prove of benefit to the race. This Mr. Scarff has done. He is recognized as one of the leading horticulturists of Ohio, and his prominence has gone beyond the borders of his native state. Marked success has attended his efforts and it has been worthily won, being the just reward of earnest labor and capable management.

REUBEN ROUTZON.

Among the intelligent and highly esteemed agriculturists of Miami county is numbered Reuben Routzon, who, through his well-directed business efforts, has attained a position of affluence and at the same time has gained the confidence and good will of his fellow men by his systematic and honorable methods. He is of German lineage, the Routzon family having been founded in America by Jacob Routzon, the grandfather, who, when a lad, crossed the Atlantic to the new world with his parents, the family locating in Frederick county, Maryland. He there learned the shoemaker's trade, and in connection with that pursuit also operated rented land. He married Elizabeth Krisher, and in 1833, accompanied by his wife and children, he started westward for Ohio, making the journey with wagons. On reaching Shelby county, he

located on eighty acres of land in Loraine township, which he entered from the government. He there built a hewed-log house, 18x20 feet, and was engaged in the cultivation and improvement of his farm until his death, which occurred in 1859, when he was about seventy-eight years of age. In politics his support was given to the Democracy, and he held membership in the Lutheran church, of which his wife was also a member. She died in 1867, at the age of eighty-four years. In their family were eleven children: Rachel, who was accidentally scalded to death in Maryland, at the age of three years; George, the father of Reuben; Thomas, who married Jemima Russell and died at his home in Covington; Jacob E., who married Adiah Hahn and died on his farm adjoining the old homestead in Shelby county; Lydia, who is the widow of Emanuel Shearer, and is living with her son, George Shearer, in Newberry township, Miami county, her husband having died in the spring of 1900, in Loraine township, Shelby county; David, who married Catherine Snow and resided on the old homestead for some time, but in 1890 removed to Covington, where his death occurred; Eliza, who became Mrs. Fisher, afterward married Josiah Finfrock, and is now the wife of William Betts, of Piqua; Absolem, a resident of Covington; William, who is making his residence in Piqua; Annie, who became the wife of William Finfrock and died in Clayton; and Maria, who married Joseph McCurdy and died in Piqua.

George Routzon, the father of our subject, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, April 23, 1808, was reared upon a farm, and afterward worked as a farm hand by the month in his native state. He was married in Maryland to Miss Nancy Able, who was born in Frederick county, May 31, 1807. In 1832 they started by wagon for Ohio, and after a journey of five weeks reached Milton, Miami county, in the spring. During that year the father worked as a day laborer, but the following year entered ninety acres of land in Newberry township, for which he paid a dollar and a quarter per acre. Two years later he sold forty acres of that tract. The country was wild and the land swampy. There were no houses in the near vicinity of their home and wild deer frequently passed their cabin door at night. The family endured many hardships and trials, the father often working on neighboring farms, at which time the mother would carry his dinner to him in the fields. In order to do this, she frequently had to make her way through swamps where she had to jump from log to log in order to keep out of the water. They had no well upon the place at first, and Mrs. Routzon would melt snow in winter in order to get water for her cows. The home of the family was a little log cabin, 18x20 feet, situated in the midst of the forest. At first there was no floor in the house, but later a floor was built beneath the bed. There were no windows and a quilt was used for a door; but as the years passed the family were able to enjoy many of the comforts of life, the well tilled fields yielding to him a good income. The father continued to work his fifty acres of land, and placed it under a high state of cultivation, continuing its operation until his death, which occurred December 10, 1860. He was a member of the Lutheran church, was a Democrat in politics and served during the greater part of his life as school director. His wife died June 10, 1896, and thus passed away two of the worthy pioneer people of the com-

munity. They were the parents of eight children: Elizabeth, deceased wife of George H. Finfrock; Reuben; Israel, of Newberry township, who married Elizabeth Rarick, and afterward married Eliza Swank; Savilla, wife of Samuel Yerty, of Newberry township; William, who married Margaret Apple, but is now deceased; Levi, who married Sarah Wyatt and lived in Newberry township; Thomas, who married Margaret Apple, and is a resident of Newberry township; and Isaiah, who died at the age of three years.

Reuben Routzon, of this review, was born August 5, 1833, in the old log cabin on the homestead farm, and was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier, there becoming familiar with the arduous labor of clearing and developing new land. He was very young when he began to handle an ax in the forest, and in preparing the fields for cultivation, thereby developing habits of industry and enterprise which have been the means of bringing to him success in later life. He began his education in what was known as Fetter's school. The building was constructed of round logs and, instead of glass in the windows, paper was used, greased with opossum fat, which made it translucent. The benches were made of split logs and the other furnishings were as crude and primitive. He completed his education when eighteen years of age, putting aside his textbooks in order to learn the carpenter's trade under the direction of Peter Hartle. The first summer he received three dollars per month and a set of bench tools; the second he was given thirty-seven cents per day, and on the expiration of that period was admitted to partnership by his employer, Mr. Hartle. He was thus engaged in the construction of many of the leading buildings in Newberry township and followed his trade with good success for sixteen years.

On the 28th of February, 1861, Mr. Routzon married Miss Catherine Rhodahoffer, who was born in Montgomery county, near Farmersville, May 16, 1834. She was a daughter of David and Margaret (Apple) Rhodahoffer, and with her parents came to Newberry township. They are now deceased. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with ten children: George W., who was born December 7, 1861, married Angeline Bronson and resides in Staunton township; Margaret, who was born December 11, 1862, is the wife of John Christy, of Darke county; Nancy Elizabeth, born January 31, 1866, died at the age of two years; David Jefferson, who was born February 13, 1867, married Sarah Apple, and resides in Newberry township; Angeline Belle, who was born January 11, 1869, became the wife of Henry Ballinger, of Darke county; Mary Jane, who was born November 8, 1870, is the wife of Amos Fessler, of Monroe township; Sarah Ann, who was born April 15, 1872, is at home; Ida May, who was born September 11, 1873, became the wife of Isaiah Apple, of Shelby county; Wesley S., who was born December 31, 1875, is with his parents; Savilla Josephine, who was born March 10, 1877, is the wife of Uriah Apple, of Newberry township.

After his marriage, Mr. Routzon located on his present farm, which is the old family homestead, and has added a twenty-five-acre tract to the fifty acres left by his father. He also owns a farm of one hundred and twelve acres, part of which is the old homestead of his wife's father. He carries on general farming, and is an enterprising agriculturist who follows progress-

ive and systematic methods. He is not afraid of work, and to this more than anything else may be attributed his success in life. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, and has served as trustee of his township for four terms and as assessor for one term. Both he and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Lutheran church, in which he has served as treasurer, secretary and trustee. His life has been well spent, and he has never withheld his support from any measure or movement which he believed would prove of general good. A self-made man, he has advanced steadily step by step on the road to affluence, and his life record should serve to encourage others who are forced to start out for themselves without capital.

MRS. EUSEBIA B. MEEKS.

In every community are to be found women who, after discharging the domestic duties pertaining to wife and mother, find time to work with either pen or hand for the good of the community in which they live. When deep sorrow needs a comforting word, and tears are to be wiped away by soft and gentle hand, the poor to be relieved, and the hungry fed; when the forsaken need a friend, and the outcast a prayer; where good is to be done and the community made better in the name and by the grace of our loving God, they are at work. Such a life was led by Mrs. Eusebia B. Meeks, who died in Troy, Ohio, June 17, 1889. She was the daughter of Rev. John Blodgett, a Baptist minister, and his wife, Roxanna Davenport Blodgett, and was born June 7, 1821, in Champion, Jefferson county, New York.

Her father was of Huguenot ancestry, and the story of the escape of his ancestors from the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew's day was handed down from generation to generation with reverent and thrilling interest. The spirit of bravery and, if need be, of martyrdom for conscience sake descended to the posterity of her Huguenot ancestor, and was possessed in a marked degree by the subject of this sketch.

Mrs. Meeks' early life was spent largely in the companionship of her father and her early education was conducted by him. She was a delicate child and when an infant became lame from an accident, the result of the carelessness of a nurse girl who had charge of her. For that reason she could not be sent to school, but she received a good home education and acquired the habits of deep, earnest thought, not only in her studies but other subjects of general interest. As she grew to womanhood her physical trouble grew better, and she was able to walk, but never entirely recovered from her lameness. When about eighteen years of age she entered and attended for two years a seminary at Harveysburg, conducted by the Friends, or, as they were called in that day, "Quakers." In her twentieth year she united with the Baptist church and for many years was a faithful, devoted member of that church, but in later years she united with the Presbyterian church, of Troy.

On the 11th day of February, 1847, she was married to Mr. William Harris, who died four years later. Their married life was one of rare affection and trust. One daughter was born to them,—now Mrs. Anna D. Stillwell, whose one aim in life has been to follow the example of her mother, and she is one of the good, useful women of Troy.

After her husband's death Mrs. Meeks made her home with her parents, who had removed to Casstown, Miami county, Ohio,

until the 11th day of September, 1853, when she was united in marriage to Dr. I. S. Meeks. They removed to Troy, in November, 1859, and remained there until she was called from labor to reward.

When Mrs. Meeks was a girl of thirteen years, her father accepted a pastorate at Lebanon, Ohio, and there she was associated in church and society with the Corwins and had access to the library of Hon. Thomas Corwin. She early became an uncompromising foe of slavery and intemperance. She was gifted as a writer and had the ability to clothe her thoughts in pure, vigorous English, but she never searched for graces of rhetoric to render attractive the arguments of her convictions. Her writings never sparkled with wit, yet were sometimes, in her earnestness, touched with the spirit of bitter, cutting sarcasm.

She was one of the active Crusaders of Troy, and devoted the later years of life to the cause of temperance, and she died a veteran in active warfare against the accursed traffic. Her voice and pen have long been silent in the solitude of the grave, but her memory remains with her friends and sisters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, serving as an inspiration to them to battle on for a higher and nobler standard of manhood and womanhood.

E. S. W.

JOHN R. STRATTON.

In a little log cabin on the site of his present home in Lost Creek township, Miami county, John Riley Stratton was born on the 27th of November, 1831. His parents were Orrange and Isabella (Long) Stratton. The father was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Cephas and Hannah Stratton. The family is of English lineage and was founded in America in early colonial days. The great-great-grandfather of Orrange Stratton aided in bulding Fort Pitt, where the city of Pittsburg now stands, and took part in the Braddock campaign. The family established a home in Tioga county, whence Cephas Stratton removed to what is now Cumminsville, near Cincinnati. He was a resident of this city for two or three years before Orrange Stratton joined him in 1820. Cephas Stratton spent his remaining days at Cumminsville, where he died when little past the prime of life. Orrange had five brothers, but was the only one to come to Miami county. One brother, Myron Stratton, removed to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and his son is the famous Winfield Scott Stratton, the mining king of Cripple Creek, Colorado. He was born about the time of the Mexican war. In early manhood John Riley Stratton visited the home of his uncle Myron and he therefore remembers his cousin Winfield as a lad.

John R. Stratton spent his boyhood days on the home farm. He bade adieu to friends and relatives in the winter of 1849, in order to enter upon his business career in the city. He secured a clerkship in a dry-gods store in Cincinnati and was thus employed for four years. On the expiration of that period he went to New Orleans, by boat. He had expected to remain there, but yellow fever was prevalent and he returned. In the fall of the same year, however, he again made his way to the Crescent city, where he engaged in clerking for two years. He then went up the river to St. Louis, where he remained for a short time and next made a visit to his old home. Later, in the winter of 1856, he went to Davenport, Iowa, and

spent two winters in teaching school in Scott county, Iowa, while in the summer months he engaged in the raising of garden vegetables, near Davenport. He loaded his crop of onions and potatoes onto a flatboat which he intended floating down the Mississippi river to market. The river was filled at the time with similar boats and at Grand Tower an exciting incident occurred. The channel narrows very much at that place and high banks are on either side so that the current is very strong. Four men were on the flatboat and, the river being gorged with ice, it was only by a desperate effort that they pulled to the shore, making fast their cable of two-inch rope, but the ice snapped the rope. Mr. Stratton's companions struck out for the shore, but he stuck to the boat. Seeing that it was being crowded down, he jumped into the water and clung to the broken end of the rope until the others came to his assistance, when he succeeded in pulling the boat back of a small bank and thus protecting it. This was during the Christmas holidays. The ice was carried down stream in a week and the water sank rapidly, leaving the boat fully a quarter of a mile on dry land, so the four men simply camped in that neighborhood, spending their time in hunting and fishing until the 1st of March. In February, however, Mr. Stratton took a few bushels down to Cairo, one hundred miles below, where he sold them, returning by steamer. Unloading his flatboat he attempted to haul it to the water, but it took twenty men a whole day to move it the width of the boat. Mr. Stratton was much discouraged, but that night the water rose and in a few hours the boat was afloat so that he again began loading it and, when the task was completed, the river was high enough to float it easily down stream. This was the happiest hour of his life, and the music of a band on a passing steamer seemed to him the sweetest he had ever heard. He went down to Memphis, where he sold his produce to good advantage and also sold his boat, after which he returned to Davenport and raised a second crop. This he sold in St. Louis, attempting to go no further south on account of the war. While in that city he visited the state convention, where the question whether Missouri should remain in the Union or not, was being discussed, Sterling Price acting as president of the convention.

Mr. Stratton returned to Davenport and in 1862 enlisted in Company D, Twentieth Iowa Infantry. He served in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory under General Herron, participating in several skirmishes and the battle of Prairie Grove, in northwestern Kansas. The next spring his command went to Vicksburg, the regiment lying in trenches and participating in the siege of that city. Later they went to Port Hudson and to New Orleans, where Mr. Stratton witnessed the grand review, just before Grant went to take command of the Union forces in the east. Contracting a fever, his surgeon secured for him a furlough and he returned home, but after recovering he went back to New Orleans, and found that the regiment had gone to Texas. Accordingly he boarded the Cape Dale, bound for Texas, but when off the coast of Galveston they were caught in a storm and the vessel was disabled. Three days they kept afloat only by pumping and in the third night everybody thought the vessel was doomed to sink; finally a blockading vessel offered to take the men on board, but the storm was such that it was dangerous for the vessel to come close enough. At length, however,

the storm subsided and one of the blockading fleet towed the vessel into Berwick bay. Mr. Stratton then went by rail to New Orleans and a week later was sent to Point Isabel, Texas, with a squad of men, to join his regiment. On reaching that place, however, the command had left there and at Aransas Pass they finally found their companions. They were there camped for eight months, or until July, 1864, when they went to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, remaining at that point for two months, and in the fall of the same year they were sent to Fort Morgan, near Mobile, and were among those to take possession of the fort, which had been captured as the result of dropping shells into it from the vessels. This was the greatest bombardment Mr. Stratton ever witnessed. Subsequently he was sent back to New Orleans for a few months and afterward to Pensacola, Florida. With his command he marched through Florida and Alabama to the rear of Mobile, which had not yet fallen. Starting out with five days' rations, it was found necessary to make their food supplies last two weeks. They marched through swamps most of the way and occasionally Mr. Stratton and his companions picked up corn, where horses had been fed, and parched it to eat. It was on that trip that the Twentieth Iowa endured its greatest sufferings, but finally the regiment reached Fort Blakely and, after its surrender, marched into the city of Mobile, where our subject received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Iowa, but soon after came to Ohio. In 1898 he attended a reunion of the regiment at Davenport, Iowa, for the first time since the war. There he spent some of the happiest days of his life, for in the intervening years he had met only one of the old comrades of the blue.

After his return to Ohio, Mr. Stratton remained upon the old home farm and has since successfully carried on agricultural pursuits. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Jane Ann Walker, a sister of John E. Walker, and they now have three children: Clifford Eugene, who is clerking in Troy; Curtis Walker, a farmer residing near the old homestead; and Susie Viola, who is yet with her parents.

Mr. Stratton is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of Marion A. Ross Post, G. A. R., of Addison, Ohio, in which he has taken an active interest. For ten years he served as master of Burr Oak Grange, No. 541, and has been a member of both the county and state organizations of the Grange. He also belongs to the Lost Creek Christian church, of which he is trustee. His life has been spent in the quiet pursuits of farming, and in days of peace he is as loyal to the country as when he followed the old flag upon the battlefields of the south. He is familiar with the history of pioneer development of the west, and in many ways has aided in its substantial growth and improvement.

ADAM BRIGHT.

Investigation into the history of those men who have been most successful in the affairs of life will show that in the majority of cases their prosperity has resulted from untiring effort, they having not only the ability to plan but the power to execute. Close application and unflagging industry have done more to secure success than any other elements which have contributed to the financial upbuilding of the race. The life record of Adam Bright stands in exemplification of what may be accomplished by one who is

not afraid to work and whose labors are guided by sound judgment. He is to-day numbered among the most prosperous farmers of Miami county and his business reputation is unassailable.

Mr. Bright was born in Nelson county, Virginia, September 4, 1834, a son of Stephen and Catherine Bright. In 1839 the parents came with their family to Ohio, locating in Gallia county, whence they came to Miami county five years later. Mr. Bright's uncle, John Bright, was then living on the farm now owned by the subject of this review. He had come to the county in 1827 and was therefore one of its pioneer settlers. Not long after their arrival in this section of the state Stephen Bright and his family took up their abode in Clark county, two and a half miles southeast of Addison, where they lived until 1854, when they removed to Indiana, the father spending his remaining days in the Hoosier state, where he died at the age of sixty-seven years.

Adam Bright, however, remained in Ohio when his parents went to Indiana. He worked by the month in Clark county receiving six dollars for his services as a farm hand. He also assisted in clearing land for one summer, but he felt the wages he received did not compensate him and he therefore resolved to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship under Andy Howell, for whom he worked for nine months, for thirteen dollars per month. He was employed on farm buildings, and on the expiration of that period his employer offered him eighteen dollars per month for the succeeding season. However, he did not find this occupation entirely to his taste and on Saturday night, after completing six doors as a week's work, he left the bench and never returned to it. From that time forward he has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. During the first year in which he carried on farming for himself he operated land on the shares, receiving a third of the crops. During that time he saved enough money to buy a land warrant for eighty acres, paying for this eighty dollars. He located the warrant in Pulaski county, Indiana, and his father settled upon the land, making his home there until his death. In the meantime he operated a rented farm for John Merritt for twelve years, receiving one-third of the profits. About twenty years before this time his uncle, John Bright, had died, and in 1866 his widow also passed away, leaving no family. The farm was then sold and the proceeds went to his brothers and sisters. Adam's share of the place was about forty dollars. At the administrator's sale, in 1867, he purchased the farm, paying seventy-eight hundred dollars for the tract of one hundred and sixty acres. He made a payment of one-third cash, the remainder to be paid in one and two years. The capital which enabled him to make this purchase was secured through his labors upon a rented farm and as a stock raiser. He has been very successful in the purchase and sale of cattle, hogs, and sheep, and during the war he made a large amount of money in that way. He started in the business with Benoni Wilson as a partner, and purchased stock over a distance extending one hundred miles in each direction. Mr. Wilson supplied the money and Mr. Bright did all the work. He was also in partnership with Wallace McRae, an old trader, and they conducted business together until 1864, when Mr. Bright entered into partnership with George Simmons, a relationship that has since been maintained with mutual pleasure and profit. As his financial resources have increased Mr.

Bright has added to his land. He traded his eighty-acre farm near Addison for another tract near home, and he is to-day the owner of eight hundred and five acres of rich land, comprising in all six farms, each of which is improved with substantial buildings. The farms are all located in Lost Creek township, being within a short distance of the old homestead. He has paid from fifty to seventy-five dollars per acre for his land and the improvements which he has placed thereon have made the various farms desirable and valuable properties. When he came into possession of the homestead it was all run down, but with characteristic energy he began its development and today the highly cultivated fields yield to him a golden tribute. Throughout all the years he has engaged in stock raising he has found it a profitable source of income, Conover being his shipping point and his market, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He feeds from two to five hundred head of hogs, five hundred sheep and three or four hundred head of cattle annually. In this business he is associated with a partner, but is alone in his farming operations.

At the age of thirty years Mr. Bright was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Merritt, of Champaign county. They lived together four years and had one child, Mary, who is now the wife of J. T. Wilgus, of Lost Creek township. In 1872 Mr. Bright was again married, his second union being with Eliza Davis, also of Champaign county. Their children are four in number, namely: Harry A., who married Bertha M. Nicholas and operates one of his father's farms; Minnie, wife of Alva C. Studebaker, of Elizabeth township; Otis C.; and Cory L. They also have a grandchild, Earl Martin Bright, son of Harry Bright, who is now three years of age and who has lived with them since two weeks old. Another member of the family is Della Wilson.

Mr. Bright is a Republican in his political affiliations and has frequently attended the county conventions. He served as land appraiser for one term of ten years and proved a capable official. Both he and his wife are members of the Casstown Baptist church and are highly esteemed in the community. Mr. Bright has long been recognized as one of the most enterprising and successful business men in Miami county, and entirely through his own efforts he has worked his way upward to a position among its wealthiest farmers.

LUCIEN L. YOUART.

Lucien L. Youart is the chief engineer of the Tippecanoe City Electric Light & Water Works. He was born in this city, August 24, 1876, and is a son of George K. Youart, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. His father was also an engineer, and as soon as old enough to handle a shovel our subject began to feed the fire in the furnace for his father. From his earliest boyhood therefore he became familiar with machinery and the principles which underlie its operation, and when only seventeen years of age he was given entire charge of the engine at the Excelsior works. He continued in that position for some time and afterward was given charge of the engine in the works of the Tippecanoe Building & Manufacturing Company, remaining at the latter place until April 1, 1899, when he was appointed by the city council to his present position. He is very capable, thoroughly understanding his business, both in principle

and detail. The plant of which he has charge consists of a neat and conveniently arranged power house, in which is a fourteen by thirty-six one-hundred-horse-power Lane & Boodly Corliss engine. The steam is supplied from a battery of steel boilers, which are sixty by eighteen feet. The water works system was inaugurated in 1897, when L. T. Sheets was mayor of the city, John M. Haaga, clerk, and Harry Favorite, secretary, while H. H. Bryant, A. L. Crane, S. K. Robinson, William Koetitz and George Smith were members of the city council. In 1896 plans had been approved, but these were modified from time to time until 1897, when the works were constructed under the supervision of Harrison C. Babbitt, a civil engineer. This plant is known as the direct system, supplied by two half-million-gallon simple duplex pumps. Five miles of mains have already been laid, these being supplied with thirty-four valves and forty-eight hydrants, and, including the electric light system, the plant was constructed at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The water is a pure quality and of ample quantity, being furnished by three six-inch wells about sixty feet deep. It is pumped direct from the wells into the mains. The electric light plant consists of a seventy-five kilowatt-power dynamo, known as the two-hundred volt system. The circuit consists of several miles of wire, carrying thirty-five arc and over one thousand incandescent lights.

Mr. Youart was married, October 12, 1898, to Miss Bertha Swindler, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, and in the community they enjoy the warm regard of many friends. Mr. Youart is past noble grand of Tippecanoe Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has filled all the offices in the subordinate organization. Both he and his wife are members of the Rebekah Lodge and he belongs to the National Association of Stationary Engineers. While yet a young man he has won an enviable position in the community, having the confidence and regard of his business associates, for his reputation in business matters is unassailable.

JOHN E. WALKER.

In the history of the agricultural development of Miami county it is necessary that Mr. Walker be mentioned, for he has contributed in no small degree to the promotion of the farming interests of this locality. He was born in Spring Creek township, four miles northeast of Piqua, on the 24th of October, 1837, his parents being John and Margaret (Ferree) Walker. They were both natives of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and were married in that locality. In 1830 they came to Ohio and spent one year near Cincinnati, but in 1831 located in Spring Creek township, Miami county. The father was a blacksmith and conducted a small country shop. He died in 1839, when his son John was only two years old, leaving eight children to the care of his widow. When our subject was a lad of nine summers, the mother removed with her children to Elizabeth township, which continued to be the family home for a number of years. She managed to keep her children with her and thus carefully guided and reared them, preparing them for life's practical duties. Her son John was the last to leave home. She died on the old homestead in 1883, at the age of eighty-six years. Of her family three are still living. The eldest had died in childhood, Margaret at the age of nine years and Nancy at the age of seventeen

years. The others were Jemima, who became the wife of Miller Fuson, and died when about thirty years of age; Howard, who died at the age of forty-six; Josiah, a mechanic residing in Troy; Nathaniel, who died at the age of twenty-one; John E.; and Jane Ann, wife of John R. Stratton, of Lost Creek township.

John E. Walker remained with his mother and early began work on the farm, so that he soon gained a practical knowledge of agriculture. He was married December 1, 1864, to Miss Hulda M. Stratton, who was born in Lost Creek township, where J. R. Stratton now resides, her parents being Orrange and Isabella (Long) Stratton. After their marriage her father and mother located near Cincinnati, and in 1831 came to Lost Creek township, Miami county, where the father was obliged to cut away the timber in order to have space enough to build a log cabin. To the development and cultivation of his farm he devoted his remaining days, and both he and his wife passed away when about seventy-five years of age. He was born December 15, 1800, and died November 1, 1875, while his wife was born April 3, 1804, and died April 5, 1879. They had lived together for fifty-two years, celebrating their fiftieth wedding anniversary September 29, 1874, by a family reunion. They had eleven children, most of whom reached maturity, but Willie died at the age of four years; Elizabeth J. at the age of eight years, and Jasper died when eleven years of age. The others were Milton L., who died at the age of forty-seven years; David F., who died at the age of forty-three years; John R., who is living on the old homestead; James H., a carpenter of Marion, Indiana; DeWitt Clinton, a farmer in Pawnee City, Nebraska; Mrs. Hulda M. Walker; Sarah D., who became the wife of Josiah N. Wiley, and died at the age of twenty-six years; and Martha H., who has resided with her sister since her mother's death. Samantha Stratton, a sister of Orrange Stratton, passed the last seven years of her life with Mrs. Walker, dying December 6, 1899. Winfield Scott Stratton, a son of Miron Stratton, who was a brother of Orrange Stratton, is a first cousin of Mrs. Walker. He is the well-known mining king at Cripple Creek, Colorado, reared at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Some four years ago he sent four thousand dollars to provide a home for his aunt. This was at a very opportune time and was used to clear off a mortgage on the Walker homestead. His aunt had cared for him in his infancy, but he had lost track of her and when informed of her condition he at once sent the money, and his kindness was certainly appreciated by the family.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Walker remained for some time in Elizabeth township, but came to their present farm in 1888. It was the old homestead of Thomas Rosseter, who had resided thereon for sixty-three years, his heirs selling the property to Mr. Walker, who here owns one hundred and twenty acres of rich and arable land. He has remodeled and improved both the house and barn, and has made other substantial improvements, having now a valuable property which has been acquired through his own efforts. He devoted his attention to general farming and to raising hogs, feeding part of his crops to his stock.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been born three children who are living, and they lost one in infancy. William Riley, the eldest, is a farmer, of Elizabeth township, residing near the old homestead. He was

born April 7, 1866, was married February 23, 1892, to Miss Iva B. Gearhart, of Troy, Ohio, and has two children: Ruby F., who was born September 1, 1893, and died September 12, 1893, and Gladys Mae, born April 11, 1896; Margaret Isabella, born May 18, 1867, died October 10, 1867; Orrange Stratton, who was a student in Delaware College, and is now a motorman at Dayton, was born February 11, 1870, was married May 12, 1891, to Elenor B. Wilson, and to them were born two children: Hazel Maree, born October 14, 1892, and John Wilson, born September 9, 1898. J. Harry assists in the operation of the home farm. Mr. Walker has long resided in this locality, is a public-spirited man and has manifested a deep and commendable interest in everything pertaining to its welfare. Industry and perseverance are numbered among his chief characteristics, and have made him a representative farmer of the neighborhood.

SAMUEL R. HAYES, M. D.

A medical practitioner at Alcony, Dr. Hayes has demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with many of the intricate problems which meet those who become identified with the science and practice of medicine. His recognized skill has gained him a liberal patronage and won him a place among the leading representatives of the medical fraternity in this section of the state.

The Doctor is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Lancaster county, on the 30th of May, 1862, his parents being Joseph and Leah (Stamm) Hayes. The father was a farmer, and when his son Samuel was eight years of age he came with his family to Miami county, Ohio, locating in Bethel township. He is now living a retired life, and after twenty-six years' residence upon the old homestead, he removed to Medway, where he is now spending his last years unincumbered by business cares.

Dr. Hayes spent the first eighteen years of his life upon his father's farm, and through the summer months assisted in the work of the fields, while in the winter season he pursued his literary education in the schools of the neighborhood. About 1880 he began reading medicine with Dr. C. M. Dixon, of Brandt, who directed his studies for a year. He afterward spent two years in the medical department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and then devoted two years to study in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, being graduated in the latter institution in the class of 1886, with the degree of M. D. Having thus thoroughly prepared himself for his chosen calling, he began putting to a practical test the knowledge he had acquired by responding to professional calls at Ludlow Falls, where he first opened an office, there remaining for a vear. On the expiration of that period he went to Westville, Ohio, and in October, 1893, came to Alcony, where he has since constantly been engaged in practice, his business steadily increasing both in volume and importance. He is a close student of his profession, and keeps in touch with the onward march of progress made by the medical fraternity.

In September, 1886, Dr. Hayes was united in marriage, in Brandt, Miami county, to Mahala Belleman, a daughter of Henry and Eliza Belleman. Her father was one of the veterans of the civil war. Mrs. Hayes was born in Brandt, and by her marriage has become the mother of two children,

Ruth Beatrice and Thomas Corwin. The Doctor holds membership in Christiansburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., and in New Carlisle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He possesses energy and laudable ambition—qualities which are essential to a successful career, and in a profession where advancement depends alone upon individual merit he is rapidly pushing his way to the front.

CHARLES C. CLINE, M. D.

For a number of years a successful medical practitioner of Tippecanoe City, Charles C. Cline was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 29th of October, 1849, and died October 22, 1882. His grandfather, Michael Cline, was a native of Germany and crossed the briny deep to the new world about the beginning of the nineteenth century, taking up his residence in Virginia where his son, Daniel Cline, was born and reared. In the Old Dominion Daniel Cline wedded Mary Miller, and later came to Ohio, taking up his abode in Clinton county, where their son, Charles Cline, was born.

Dr. Cline received very limited educational privileges. He had no opportunity to pursue his studies until after he was twelve years of age, and then could attend school only at long intervals. In early life he became an employe in a lime factory where he remained for fifteen years, serving during the last few years of that period as foreman of the kiln. Not content to devote his life to that work, he determined to enter upon a professional career and matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, in which he was graduated in the class of 1878. He began practice at West Charlestown, where he remained for three years, after which he came to Tippecanoe City, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the various medical associations, and always kept fully abreast with the progress and advancement made in the science of medicine. He was a close student and his correct application of medical principles to the needs of suffering humanity made him very successful in his chosen calling.

On the 23d of April, 1871, near Springfield, Ohio, Dr. Cline was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Gordon, a native of Clark county, Ohio, and to them were born two children, who died in infancy, while two, Ida and Paul, are still living. The daughter is a graduate of the high school of Tippecanoe City, of the class of 1894, and since that time she has been engaged in teaching in the schools of this town. She is a very progressive teacher, and has won a position of distinction in the efficient corps of teachers of Miami county. Her work is executed in a most conscientious manner, no effort being spared to instill true principles of education and ethical life in the minds of her pupils, with whom she is a great favorite.

The Doctor was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a Knight Templar Mason, and in his life he exemplified the noble and benevolent principles of those fraternities. He made friends readily and had the happy faculty of drawing them closer to him as the years passed by. He had the strictest regard for the ethics of professional life, and his relations with his professional brethren was of a most pleasant character. A man of strong conviction, he held tenaciously to whatever he deemed right, but his personality was so pleasing and his courtesy so uniform that he won the re-

spect and confidence of those who held opposite views. His path was ever upward, both in a spiritual and temporal sense. As this review shows, he was distinctively a self-made man—one of nature's noblemen, whom no force of circumstances could prostrate or draw into obscurity. His friends were many and on the list were numbered many of the representative men of the county. His death was the cause of widespread regret, the community mourning the loss of one of its truest and best citizens.

THE BOUSMAN FAMILY.

The Bousman family is one of the oldest and most respected in Miami county, and the founder in this section of the state was Lorentz Bousman, who was married at the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, to Sarah Gearheart. They came to Ohio, and a number of years later Mr. Bousman established his home on the farm which is now occupied by William Bousman. In their family were three sons, William, Leonard and Samuel, and several daughters. The father gave a tract of one hundred acres of land to each of his sons, Samuel, the youngest, receiving the old home farm. Subsequently he removed to Indiana and afterward to Kansas. William, the second son, purchased the old homestead. However, he had improved the first tract which his father gave him, it being the property now owned by Marion Jackson. Leonard Bousman settled on a farm lying between the old homestead and the property owned by his brother William. Besides the three sons, in the family were four daughters: Mary became the wife of Jacob Barger. They made their home on a farm near Urbana, Ohio, which was given him by his father, and there Mrs. Barger died in early life. Betsy became the wife of John Deiger, and they live on land near Urbana given them by her father. Katie became the wife of Andy Dye. Phebe became the wife of Henry Boltenhouse, with whom she removed to California. Lorentz Bousman, the father of this family, died in 1848, when about eighty years of age, and his wife passed away the year previous.

William Bousman, their second son, was three times married, his first union being with Nancy Shell, by whom he had five children, namely: John, Margaret, who became the wife of William Kezeman and removed to Macomb, Illinois, where both died; James, who spent his last days in Indiana; Sarah, who became the wife of David Randolph, and removed to Macomb, Illinois, where she died; and William who remained with the family in Elizabeth township. For his second wife Mr. Bousman married Mary Rudy, and they had two sons who are living, Joseph, of Tippecanoe City, and Cornelius, of Troy. For his third wife William Bousman chose Sarah Hoagland, who survived him. He died in 1866, at the age of sixty-six years, his birth having occurred in 1800.

John Bousman, the eldest son of William Bousman, was born August 1, 1819, and was married March 18, 1845, in Elizabeth township, to Abigail, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (McCarty) Hampton. She was born in Salem county, New Jersey, and when six years of age she lost her father. In her twentieth year she came west to live with an uncle, Van C. Hampton, who resided on a farm adjoining the Bousman homestead. He built the first woolen mill in Miami county, and operated it for many years. About three years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. John Bousman removed

to the old family homestead, located by his grandfather, and which had been operated by his father until the latter's death in 1866, when it was willed to John Bousman. Here John Bousman made his home until his death, April 13, 1881. The house upon the place was built by his father in 1860, and the old house erected by the grandfather, Lorentz Bousman, is still standing, being now used as a smoke and meat house. Its windows have been carried away by the children of old neighbors and cherished as relics of the pioneer days. John Bousman devoted his time to the improvement of the farm and was one of the highly respected and prominent agriculturists of the community. His grandfather had been an old-line Whig, but the three sons were Democrats and John Bousman cast his first presidential vote for General William Henry Harrison. In his family were the following children, namely: Saben R., who married Cynthia Jane Rollins, and operated the old homestead; Mary, wife of William Wise, of Clark county, by whom she has two daughters, Ellen and Elizabeth, who are at home; and William, who is also living on the old homestead. Mrs. Bousman, the mother, yet survives her husband and lives upon the old home farm, where she has lived for over fifty years. She has the love of her family and the esteem and veneration of many friends.

MAGEE BROTHERS.

That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered as a most grateful and beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim realized—if such is possible—there must follow individual apathy. Effort will cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent waste its energies in supine inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satiety lay ever in the future, and they have labored continuously and have not failed to find in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. A laudable ambition has prompted the Magee Brothers to continue their efforts along well defined lines of labor until now they are recognized as among the leading representatives in their department of business in this section of the state. They have been prominent factors in promoting the commercial and industrial activity of Piqua, and in winning for this city an enviable reputation as a manufacturing center. They own and control a large printing, designing and engraving house. The members of the firm are Charles Warren and Edwin Roy Magee, and both are well known as reliable business men whose rapidly increasing trade is well merited.

They are natives of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, from which place the father, W. A. Magee, removed with his family to Piqua about twenty years ago. He was at that time employed in the Snyder & Company Bending Works, and is still connected with the enterprise. His wife bore the maiden name of Malvina Hart, and was a daughter of Charles Hart, of Gustavus, Trumbull county, Ohio. The two brothers, Charles and Edwin Magee, attended the Piqua schools, but left the high school before graduating. Charles learned the printer's trade in the office of Jerome Smilley, proprietor of the Daily Leader, and after serving his apprenticeship spent some time in acquiring skill and experience in larger offices in eastern cities. In 1896 he re-

turned to Piqua and the same year purchased the business of the Fraternal Publishing Company. At that time the plant consisted of one small press, but the facilities have been constantly increased until now seven large presses are constantly in operation, and their work rooms and offices are arranged in the best possible manner and supplied with all the latest improved machinery and modern conveniences. Thus the firm is able to turn out a very high grade of work in printing, engraving, designing and binding.

Edwin Roy Magee, the junior member of the firm, after completing his education was employed in the office of the Cincinnati Corrugating Company, and in 1897 entered the printing office owned by his brother. He married Miss Harriet Tyson, of Fletcher, Miami county, a daughter of G. W. Tyson, who was born in Virginia, and settled in this county at a very early day. The Magee Brothers give the greater part of their time and attention to their business interests, and their trade has steadily and constantly increased so that they now have both night and day forces of men. They do all the business of some of the large factories whose catalogues and printed matter find their way to every part of this country and to foreign lands as well. Not content with a liberal share of the patronage of Piqua, the Magee Brothers, prompted by a laudable ambition, have won their business support from other localities and are now enjoying a very liberal and constantly increasing patronage. As business men they have been conspicuous among their associates not only for their success but for their probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything they have been eminently practical, and this has been not only manifest in their business undertakings but also in private and social life. Having made their way through the world by dint of their own efforts, they have always had a kindly sympathy for those whom they have found starting in life as they started, and have been ready to aid those who are willing to work. In manner they are genial, and their cordiality and kindly disposition have gained them many warm friends. So worthily has their prosperity been won that the most envious cannot grudge them their success. During the years that they have participated in the business life of Piqua they have so conducted all the affairs intrusted to them as to merit the confidence and esteem of the entire community and no word of censure has ever been uttered against their actions.

SALLIE E. TAYLOR.

Tippecanoe City has just reason to be proud of her schools which rank among the best in the state and among her efficient corps of teachers is numbered Miss Taylor, who for many years has been in charge of the primary department. It is now a generally recognized fact that primary work is probably the most important grade in the schools, for there are formed the habits of study and application which will color the student's entire school life. It is therefore very necessary that the young minds be properly trained in the right direction so that in later years no time need be spent in correcting bad habits of study. That Miss Taylor is regarded as particularly capable and efficient in her work is shown by her long connection with the primary department of the Tippecanoe City schools. A native of Chillicothe, Ohio, she lost her father when only five years

of age and her mother when eleven years of age. She was educated in the public schools and in a seminary, and at the age of fifteen years came to Tippecanoe City with her grandparents, John W. and Sarah Taylor. Mr. Taylor died in Columbus. He and his wife resided with their daughter, Mrs. Eliza Drury, whose husband, William Drury, was a merchant of Tippecanoe City. After a few years, however, the family removed to Columbus, Ohio, and all are now deceased. Miss Taylor, however, did not accompany her relatives, having at that time become one of the successful teachers of Tippecanoe City. She has spent about thirty-six years in the school room, where she has displayed marked ability in imparting clearly, concisely and readily to the little ones the fundamental principles of knowledge.

Miss Taylor is a member of the Lutheran church, although reared a Presbyterian. For many years she has been a teacher in the Sunday-school and is active in other spheres of church. work. She is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Progress Club, a historical and literary society, but her attention is chiefly given to her labors along educational lines. She has daily performed each duty faithfully and well, and thus gained inspiration and courage for the next day. Progress has ever characterized her work and she keeps thoroughly in touch with the advancement that is being made in educational methods. She attends the various teachers' institutes, and is member of a number of teachers' associations and societies, and her work has indeed been of very great value to the schools of Tippecanoe City. Miss Taylor is very popular with the best residents of this place, is a lady of broad general culture and an entertaining conversationalist, gladly received in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society.

JOHN E. BOUSMAN.

John E. Bousman is a practical and enterprising agriculturist, occupying one of the oldest farms of Miami county, the place having been settled about 1801 by John and Michael Williams, who came to Ohio from Greenbrier county, Virginia. Our subject was born in Elizabeth township, September 18, 1860, on the farm now owned by John Missigman, and is a son of William J. and Ann Rebecca (Beard) Bousman. The father was born and reared on the same farm, but the mother's birth occurred at Enon, Clark county, Ohio. The paternal grandparents were Leonard and Elizabeth (Jackson) Bousman. The parents of our subject were married October 21, 1858, and when their son, John Elmer, was about nineteen years of age they removed to the farm upon which he now makes his home, and which had been under cultivation from the first year of the century. As stated, that became the home of John and Michael Williams. The latter left Greenbrier county, Virginia, with the intention of going to Indian Prairie, on the Stillwater, near Pleasant Hill. While en route he stopped at a fort in Staunton held by the ancestors of the Knoops, Carvers, Blues and Girards. In 1804 Henry Williams, brother of Michael, came from Greenbrier county and remained for a year on the farm with his brother John, after which he settled on Long Prairie, in Clark county, Ohio. John, however, lived and died on the old homestead now occupied by Mr. Bousman. William J. Bousman took possession of the place when it was in

rather a dilapidated condition. The fields were not very productive, little attention having been paid to the rotation of crops, and the buildings were sadly in need of repair. His energetic efforts, however, soon wrought wonderful transformation, and he made it one of the valuable properties of the community. Here his death occurred April 14, 1892, and his wife passed away on the 12th of June, of the same year. In politics he was a Democrat, and was an early member of the Grange. His wife belonged to the Lutheran church. In their family were two children, J. Elmer and Margaret Elizabeth, the latter now the wife of Charles Fry, who is living near New Carlisle, Clark county.

John Elmer Bousman spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and early became familiar with the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. Practical experience well qualified him for his present business career, and five years before his father's death he assumed the management of the home farm, which he has since operated successfully. In 1899 he tore down the old brick building which had been erected by the Williams brothers, and which was the first brick house in the county. He then erected a new and commodious residence in modern style of architecture, and it is one of the attractive homes of the community.

On the 18th of October, 1888, Mr. Bousman was united in marriage to Miss Mertie Roberts, daughter of G. W. and Diantha (Corbly) Roberts. She was born in Christiansburg, Ohio, where she lived until her marriage. She has a brother, F. C. Roberts, who is engaged in the undertaking business in Troy. Mr. and Mrs. Bousman have a daughter, Maud Ella, and they lost a son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Bousman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Addison, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Mr. Bousman gives his political support to the Republican party, takes an active interest in its work, keeps well informed on the issues of the day and has often served as a delegate to its conventions. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and for four years he has been a member of the school board, doing effective service in its interests. He believes in procuring good teachers and in paying good prices. He has always advocated having a township superintendent, and his labors have been untiring for the promotion of the interests and welfare of schools. His entire life has been spent in this locality. He is widely known, and the fact that many of his friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his career has been an upright and worthy one.

LUTHER DEVENNEY.

A well improved farm of eighty acres on section 8, Spring Creek township, is the property of Luther Devenney, who carries on agricultural pursuits and stock raising there. He has a valuable property, and the well-tilled fields yield to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. The buildings and fences are kept in good repair, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates the careful supervision of the owner, who is recognized as one of the wide-awake and enterprising farmers of his locality. He was born near Granville, Licking county, Ohio, November 8, 1833, and is a son of David C. Devenney, a native of Virginia, who was reared to man-

hood in the Old Dominion and there wedded Miss Mary Light. They afterward came to Ohio, making the journey westward by team, at an early day. The father was a tanner by trade, and died in Brown township, Miami county, in February, 1880, at the age of eighty-one years. In his family were eight children: Levi, who died in 1895; Ann, who became the wife of John Weaver and died in 1885; Amanda, widow of J. W. Mathews, of Indianola, Illinois; Mary J., who died in 1862; Harriet who is living in Dayton; Eliza, widow of Daniel Scudder, of Greenville, Ohio; Luther; and Wesley, who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek. He held the rank of captain of Company E, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in August, 1862. He was first a recruiting officer, but went to the front as orderly sergeant, and for bravery displayed on the field of action was promoted to the captaincy. He thus served until the 19th of October, 1864, when he was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, and on the 23d of October, following, he died from his injuries, giving his life a willing sacrifice to his country.

The common schools afforded Luther Devenney his educational privileges. The labors and sports of childhood occupied his time outside of school hours, and thus the years passed until he had attained his majority. He, too, was one of the loyal sons of the Union during the Civil war, responding to the call for aid on the 2d of May, 1864, when he became a private of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment, composed of one hundred-day men, went to the defense of Washington, District of Columbia, and on the expiration of his term he was honorably discharged and returned to Brown township, Miami county, where he engaged in farming until 1871. In that year he removed to Hancock county, Illinois, settling near Carthage, but after two years he returned to Spring Creek township and purchased the farm upon which he now lives. He owns eighty acres, and this highly cultivated tract yields to him excellent harvests.

On the 16th of March, 1865, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Devenney and Miss Louisa C. Patterson, a daughter of James Patterson. They had three children, but have lost two: Clyde, who died August 23, 1872, and Etta, who died February 28, 1883. The surviving daughter, Viola, is the wife of William Catterlin, of Piqua. The family attend the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Devenney is a member. His political support is given the men and measures of the Democracy, and socially he is connected with Devenney Post, No. 248, G. A. R., of Fletcher, which was named in honor of his brother, Captain Wesley Devenney. His life has been quiet and uneventful, but has been characterized by fidelity to duty in every relation. He is a man of sterling worth, faithful in citizenship, honorable in business and true and reliable in friendship.

GEORGE W. HENKE.

In commercial circles in Tippecanoe City the name of George W. Henke figures prominently, for he is successfully conducting a clothing and furnishing goods store. His enterprise and industry are in keeping with the progressive and utilitarian spirit of the times, and his methods are in harmony with the ethics of commercial life.

Mr. Henke is one of the native sons of Tippecanoe City, his birth having occurred

on the 12th of February, 1868. His father, August Henke, was born in Germany, December 3, 1830, and when thirteen years of age began working at the tailor's trade, serving a three-years apprenticeship, and the only compensation he received for his labors was his board. On the expiration of his term he went to Prussia, where he remained three years, thence removing to Amsterdam, Holland, where he became acquainted with Charlotte Fredericks, whom he married on the 27th of April, 1853. In June, of the same year, they started for America, taking passage on a sailing vessel which dropped anchor in the harbor of New York, after a voyage of seven weeks. They proceeded westward to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father worked at his trade for two years, and in May, 1861, he came to Tippecanoe City, where he opened a tailoring establishment, successfully carrying on business until 1898, when he sold his store to Mr. Kohler. His excellent workmanship in the line of goods which he carried, his reasonable prices and honorable dealings secured to him a very liberal patronage, and thereby he acquired a competence which enabled him to put aside business cares and live retired, in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. In his family were four children: Mary, now the wife of Rev. M. F. Newport; Emma, wife of David Warner; Joseph, who died in early life; and George W., a merchant of Tippecanoe City. The parents are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics Mr. Henke is a Republican. He commands the respect of his fellow men by his sterling worth and a career which at all times has been true to every manly principle.

George Henke obtained his education in the village schools, and at the age of sixteen he put aside his text-books to enter his father's store, in which he had already obtained some experience, working through the periods of vacation. He was for two years connected with mercantile interests in Erie, Pennsylvania, but in 1892 he was admitted to a partnership in his father's business, the relation being maintained until 1894, when he sold his interest to his father and opened a tailoring establishment in Frankton, Indiana. There he carried on a good business for some time, but ultimately returned to Tippecanoe City, and on the 1st of April, 1899, he opened his present store, doing a tailoring business and carrying a large line of ready made clothing and men's furnishing goods and shoes. He occupies the old stand at which he began his business career as a clerk, and in which he was associated with his father as a partner. In early life he took a full course in a cutting school in Cleveland, and after joining his father he had charge of that part of the work, but at the present time he employs a cutter who is thoroughly competent, and he does a most excellent business. Mr. Henke is the only exclusive clothing merchant in the town, and the large and well selected stock which he carries insures him a liberal patronage.

On the 19th of February, 1896, Mr. Henke was united in marriage, in Troy, to Miss Mae Ten Eick, a daughter of Mathew Ten Eick, of Miami county. She was born in this county, and was educated in a seminary in Cincinnati, giving special attention to the study of music. The home of our subject and his wife is now blessed with the presence of a little daughter, Edna Jeane. The parents occupy a leading position in social circles and enjoy the warm regard of many friends. Politically Mr. Henke is a Republican, well versed on the issues of the

day, and is a member of Tippecanoe Lodge of Odd Fellows. In manner he is frank and genial, and his many estimable characteristics make him a popular citizen of his native town.

OGDEN EDWARDS.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he whose lines in life are passed in harmony therewith. In person, character and in talents Mr. Edwards is a worthy scion of his race. Though his life has been one rather of modest reserve than of ambitious self-seeking, he has displayed excellent business ability and has won an honorable place among the business men of Troy. He belongs to a family that has left its impress upon the annals of the nation since an early period in the history of the country. The line of descent on the paternal side can be traced back eight generations in America to William Edwards, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1645, and married Agnes Spencer. Their son, Richard Edwards, became a merchant of Hartford and wedded Elizabeth Tuttle, of New Haven. Rev. Timothy Edwards, a son of Richard and Elizabeth Edwards, was graduated at Hartford in 1691, and had won the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts when twenty-two years of age. He became pastor of a church at East Windsor, Connecticut, in 1694, and remained as the beloved leader of his congregation until January 27, 1758, when he was called to his final rest, at the age of eighty-nine years. In the same year occurred the death of his renowned son, Jonathan Edwards. In 1711 he went as chaplain with a force of colonial troops on an expedition against the French in Canada.

Perhaps no member of the family had been more highly honored than Rev. Jonathan Edwards, whose name is closely associated with the leadership of one of the mighty religious movements of the country. He was graduated in Yale College in 1720, at the age of seventeen years. For twenty-three years he devoted his life to the work of the ministry, and, beginning in 1727, he was for a few years co-pastor with his grandfather, Rev. Stoddard. He then became pastor at Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1744 he preached so strenuously against the immoralities of the church that those who were guilty persecuted him until, in 1750, they secured his dismissal. His real worth, however, commended him to the trustees of Princeton College, and he was in that year called to its presidency, where he served until his death, in 1758. He was associated with the work of revival conducted by the Rev. George Whitfield, and known to history as "the great revival of 1740 and 1742." Robert Hall says: "I consider Jonathan Edwards the greatest of the sons of men. He ranks with the brightest luminaries of the Christian church, not excluding any country or any age since the apostles." Sir James Mackintosh said of him: "This remarkable man was the metaphysician of America. His power of subtle argument, perhaps unmatched, certainly unsurpassed among men, was joined, as in some of the ancient mystics, with a character that raised his piety to fever heat. His treatise on "The Nature of True Virtue," and other works, elicited high praise from Lord Kairnes, Dugald Stewart and Sir William Hamilton, and were read throughout America and Europe.

Timothy Edwards, a son of Rev. Jona-

Ogden Edwards.

than Edwards, was married September 25, 1760, to Rhoda Ogden, of New Jersey, and died in 1813, at the age of seventy-five years. His sister Esther became the wife of Rev. Aaron Burr, president of the New Jersey College, at Princeton, and was the mother of Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States. Another sister, Mary, became the wife of Timothy Dwight, long the honored president of Yale College, and a brother of Pierpont Edwards, who was United States district judge for Connecticut. Jonathan Edwards, a son of Timothy and Rhoda (Ogden) Edwards, was born October 10, 1764, and died August 31, 1832. He married Lucy Woodbridge, November 20, 1788, and their son, Matthias O., who was born April 8, 1793, and died June 25, 1843, wedded Sarah Bradley, October 12, 1815, and became the grandfather of our subject. His wife was born February 29, 1796, and died January 5, 1832.

Jonathan O. Edwards, the father of our subject, was born at Binghamton, New York, August 13, 1825, and, in 1838, accompanied his father to Youngstown, Ohio. His death occurred in Troy, August 4, 1897. He enjoyed a national reputation as a breeder of merino sheep and short-horn cattle. He devoted his attention to sheep raising until 1879, and then entered into partnership with his sons, Ogden and Allen, in the breeding of short-horn cattle, this relationship being maintained until 1888. His herd carried off many prizes at the state fairs. He was married, May 19, 1859, to Joanna W. Allen, who was born at Ellsworth, Ohio, March 8, 1827, and belonged to a family not less honored and prominent than the Edwards family. The first of the name in America were Samuel Allen and his wife, Ann, who left their home in Bridgewater, Somerset county, England, in 1620, and came to America, locating at Braintree, Massachusetts, ten miles southeast of Boston. Seven generations of the family have since resided in the new world. They came from sterling English stock, and have been distinguished in this country for their religious zeal and piety, their patriotism and their love of justice and freedom. Samuel Allen, a representative in the second generation, was town clerk of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1660. He had a sister, Sarah, who became the wife of Lieutenant Josiah Standish, a son of Miles Standish. Samuel Allen, the second, married Sarah Partridge, and her son, Samuel, the third, was married, in 1685, to Rebecca Clark, by whom he had a son, Joseph Allen, who was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1693. In 1701 he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, and, in 1729, married Rebecca Fuller. Their son, Asahel Allen, was born in 1743, and was married, in 1765, to Desire Eames. She was a most patriotic woman, who did all in her power to aid the colonists, and gave her son and husband to the army that fought for the liberty of the nation. Enoch Allen, a son of Asahel and Desire Allen, married Betsy Witter, a daughter of Deacon Asa Witter, and they had a son, Asa W. Allen, the maternal grandfather of our subject. Asa Allen compiled and published a history of the Allen family, which was printed in Salem, Ohio, in 1872. It contains a fine portrait of the author and much valuable information concerning that family. Asa Allen was born in Windham, Connecticut, in 1795, and was a member of the militia company commanded by Captain Charles Perkins and stationed at Lisbon, Connecticut, for service in the war of 1812. They assisted in the successful de-

fense of Stonington Point, in August, 1814, when the British fleet attacked that place. Mr. Allen married Sophia Hopkins, of Edmeston, New York, in 1818, and it was their daughter Joanna that became the wife of Jonathan O. Edwards. The mother was the daughter of Chauncey Hopkins, of Bennington, Vermont, and granddaughter of General Ebenezer Walbridge, an officer in the French and Indian war, and in the Revolutionary war, who took an active part in the battles of Bennington and Ticonderoga, and aided in the capture of Burgoyne. He settled in Ellsworth, Ohio.

Ogden Edwards, the son of Jonathan O. and Joanna W. (Allen) Edwards, is a native of Youngstown, Ohio, his birth having there occurred on the 29th of August, 1860. He attended the public schools of his native town and completed his education in Rayen College. He is now associated in business with his brother, Allen Edwards, who was born December 19, 1861. Our subject is the resident member of the firm of Edwards Brothers, flour and grain merchants of Troy. One sister, Mrs. Catherine Gordon, was born August 16, 1866. His brother, Allen, was married July 30, 1890, to Emma Connor, of Ada, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Catherine, born July 2, 1891. Allen Edwards resides in McGuffy, Ohio, and is superintendent of the Scioto Land & Improvement Company, which owns four thousand acres of marsh land. On the reclamation of this tract fifty thousand dollars have been expended, and the portion drained forms a part of the richest section of Ohio. About ten thousand acres are under cultivation and one hundred thousand bushels of onions are grown in a single season, while five hundred acres are planted to corn. The Edwards brothers are largely financially interested in this enterprise. The flour and grain business which they own at Troy and which is conducted under the personal management of our subject was established in 1890, at which time Ogden Edwards disposed of his extensive stock raising interests at Youngstown, Ohio, where he had been engaged in breeding shorthorn cattle with his father, and removed to Troy. From the beginning the business in Troy has been attended with a high grade of success. The firm owns and operates a splendid modern flouring mill and two elevators, and annually ships thousands of barrels of flour, feed and meal to all parts of the state. The reputation of their Daisy Patent and Lily Patent flours is second to none. The two elevators have a capacity of seventy-five thousand bushels and the mill has a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. The enterprise has become one of the most important in Troy, adding materially to the commercial activity of the city.

Ogden Edwards was married, in 1893, to Miss Kate King, of Warren, Ohio, a daughter of J. F. King, one of the extensive stock raisers of this state. Two sons, Jonathan Ogden, born April 2, 1895, and Elmore King, born August 10, 1897, blessed their union. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and in accordance with the political belief and traditions of the family, Mr. Edwards is a Republican. His social qualities gained him the warm friendship of a large circle of acquaintances, while in business he sustains an unassailable reputation. He possesses a most progressive spirit and unerring foresight and sagacity and strong determination, and these qualities have enabled him to gain a leadership as the head of one of the leading productive industries in this section of the state.

ISAAC STEELE STUDEBAKER.

The life record of perhaps no resident of Miami county illustrates more clearly the truth of the saying that industry is the key-note to success. The portals of prosperity swing wide before its magic touch and the storehouse yields its treasures to those whose labors are untiring and are discerningly directed along honorable lines. It has been in this manner that Isaac Studebaker has risen to a position among the most prosperous residents of the county, and having acquired a handsome competence he is now living retired in Casstown, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Studebaker was born March 23, 1822, on a farm in Bethel township located between West Charleston and Tippecanoe City. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and remained on the home farm with his father until twenty-six years of age. After attaining his majority he was to receive one hundred dollars per year, together with his board and clothing, but he did not draw the money until he wished to purchase land. In 1849 his father purchased two hundred and forty acres, and in 1850 our subject bought the tract of his father. It was situated on section 22, Elizabeth township, and the purchase price was twenty-five dollars per acre. The five hundred dollars which his father owed him was applied on the property, but he incurred an indebtedness of fifty-five hundred dollars for which he gave notes for five hundred dollars to be paid within eight years, without interest. When he began the development of his property only forty-five acres had been cleared. The house, of round logs, was erected in a single day, and in that primitive cabin he lived for seven years. With characteristic energy he began the further development of his land and soon had an additional thirty acres under cultivation. His crops were good and he was enabled to meet the first payment of his land without difficulty. He planted wheat the first year, and although the rust destroyed much of the wheat, making it only worth about thirty cents per bushel, he had sowed his crop two weeks earlier than most of the farmers and was enabled to harvest it before the rust came, so that he secured one dollar per bushel for that cereal. With the capital received from his wheat sales he paid his notes and the money brought from his corn crop supplied him with the necessaries of life during the following year. At the end of six years he had made all his payments and could have cleared off all indebtedness, but in the sixth year he he started to build, erecting a brick residence worth three thousand dollars. His father died in 1854, but careful to avoid all litigation he did not build until the next year. In 1857 his farm was entirely free from debt and was in an excellent condition, improved with the good residence which is still standing, while eighty acres of the land was under cultivation. Although his home was valued at three thousand dollars by the Ohio Insurance Company, its actual cost in money to him was only eight hundred dollars, for he did much of the work himself and secured the lumber upon his own place, the latter being cut in a sawmill near by. The house was finished in black walnut and the sash, doors and blinds were all made by the carpenter, John Pence, of Casstown. In his father's estate there was another eighty acres of land on the same half-section where Mr. Studebaker resided, and that he received by inheritance. It was valued at

thirty-four hundred dollars. His father had also owned the Wright farm on the Dayton road, and when this was sold at the death of the stepmother, Mr. Studebaker received eight hundred dollars in cash.

A most industrious and energetic man, he carried forward his work with unremitting diligence. His father had given him a horse and his wife was also in possession of a horse, so that with this team he was enabled to carry on the work of the farm. He soon acquired a comfortable competence and from time to time loaned money. On one occasion he loaned one hundred dollars to Isaac Sheets, who kept the loan until with its accrued interest it amounted to two hundred dollars and fifteen cents, all of which was paid at one time. During the war Mr. Studebaker desired to purchase more land, and in 1863 became the owner of the farm upon which Darius Weddle now lives. He bought this for forty-six dollars per acre. Much of the land was in a swampy condition, but he improved it, and tiling has made it a very valuable tract. Later he became the owner of the Cox farm of eighty acres, which is still in his possession, and he likewise owned sixty acres of the old homestead. He has himself cleared nearly one hundred and sixty acres, making great improvements upon the tract, draining the same with tiling and an open ditch. His first underground drainage was made of stone, but later tile was used. As soon as his daughters were married he gave to each of them a farm, making out joint deeds to them and their husbands, and to each of his children he has given ten thousand dollars. It was said by some that Mr. Studebaker was a hard taskmaster, but he never required of his men any work that he would not perform himself. He worked side by side with them in the harvest fields and was able to do as much if not more than any of them. His chief characteristic has been his untiring industry. He has not depended upon circumstances to aid him, but has put his trust in the more reliable qualities of energy and capable management. At all times he has conducted his business in a most honorable and straightforward manner, and his reliability is above question.

Mr. Studebaker was married, on the 25th of January, 1848, to Anna Warner, a daughter of George and Catherine (Olinger) Warner, of Montgomery county. She was born in Clay township, that county, July 16, 1831, and for fifty-two years has traveled life's journey with her husband, sharing with him its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. Unto them have been born ten children, but only three reached mature years, namely: Anna, now the wife of D. W. Weddle, by whom she has four living children and three deceased; Priscilla, wife of C. M. Weddle, by whom she had seven children, six of whom are living; and Martha, wife of Harry Rinehart, of Troy. They lost one child and have three living.

Mr. Studebaker has served as school director for fifteen years, and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend, his labors being effective and earnest in its behalf. In politics he was a Republican until Grant's administration, when he renounced his allegiance to the party and has never affiliated with it since. He has been a public-spirited citizen, whose efforts have contributed to the improvement and upbuilding of the county. He took an interest in securing free pikes in the county, and was instrumental in obtaining these. He canvassed the people living along the line of the proposed pike and the third time secured the

co-operation of all the property owners on the road. He paid twenty-three hundred dollars in taxes for the pikes. This work of improvement has resulted in the material benefit of the county, as good roads are the most important element in commercial activity. At the time of the building of the hydraulic canal he voluntarily subscribed five hundred dollars. Samuel Harter was the promoter of this scheme. Subquently the books were destroyed and the directors of the enterprise increased the demand upon him by the assessment of five hundred dollars, so that his payments reached a thousand dollars. He never derived any benefit from the canal and this decided him against taking stock in schemes promoted by others, preferring that his money should be invested in enterprises whose worth he is familiar with. He has purchased many real estate mortgages and has become the owner of much valuable property. Mr. Studebaker is a member of the German Baptist church of Casstown, with which he has been actively connected for forty-five years. He prefers the name of Tunker or its English equivalent Dunkard. The word means dipped, and this form of immersion is practiced in the church. For forty-five years he has been a minister of the church, although for twenty years he was prevented from public speaking by throat trouble. He has been a delegate to the annual conferences for twenty-five successive years, paying his own expenses, and his counsels and advice carry weight among his brethren of the church. He believes in following the teachings of the Bible as indicated by the immediate followers of Christ, and also believes in settling religious disputes according to the scriptures. His wife has also long been an earnest Christian woman, exemplifying her faith in her life. For some years she has been an invalid, being confined to a wheeled chair. Her sweet disposition and kindly manner endear her to all who know her and her friends are indeed many. Mr. Studebaker is now well advanced in years, but retains the vigor of a man much younger. He owes his position in life entirely to his own industry, and while he has won success in business affairs he has never neglected the higher and holier duties which contribute to man's moral improvement and promote the betterment of the human race.

CAPTAIN HENRY NEAL.

Captain Henry Neal was a well-known resident of Miami county, and held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen, for his sterling worth commended him to the confidence and regard of all who knew him. He was born in Monroe township, on the 27th of June, 1819, and was a son of Henry and Jane (Woods) Neal. His early youth was spent upon his father's farm, and the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. He entered upon his business career as a wood chopper, and was employed in that way for some time. Thus he earned the first one hundred dollars ever in his possession. Later he engaged in teaching school during the winter months, while in the summer season he was employed at farm work and at other employments which would yield him an honest living. For about nineteen years he successfully engaged in teaching and also conducted a singing school. He held high rank among the able educators in his county, his labors being attended with excellent results. He died suddenly of heart

disease January 6, 1881. On the 14th of February, 1864, Captain Neal was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Bowman, who was born in Frederick, Miami county. They became the parents of two children—Charles C. and Edith M. Charles C. is a farmer of Monroe township, who married Rose K. Pearson. They have two children, Mildred B. and Regina J. Edith M. is the wife of John M. Davidson, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Margery Jean.

Captain Neal was a member of the state militia, and during the Civil war entered the Union service as first lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, for one hundred days. He was promoted and commissioned captain and with his command went to the front, where he loyally served until the expiration of his term. He was overheated during his service in the war, and this brought on heart disease, so that his health was never again what it had been before he joined the army. In March, 1865, Captain Neal removed to Troy, where he made his home until the following fall, when he located upon the farm in Monroe township, which continued to be his place of abode for about a year. He then removed to the home in Frederick, where his widow now resides, and there he remained until his death. He devoted his attention to superintending and improving his farm properties. In all his business dealings he was honorable and straightforward, and thus won the confidence and good will of those with whom he was brought in contact. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and in his death the community lost one of its reliable citizens—a man whom to know was to respect and honor.

HORACE COLEMAN, M. D.

Long since Dr. Coleman, now a member of the medical fraternity of Washington, left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few. He is a man of strong individuality and marked personality and is a recognized leader of public thought and opinion, his influence being marked in professional, military and fraternal circles. For many years a leading and representative ctizen of Miami county, he well deserves representation in this volume, for his history forms an integral part of the annals of Troy.

The ancestry of the family may be traced back to Noah Coleman, who came from England to America in the year 1630, taking up his abode in the Massachusetts colony. His son, Noah Coleman, married Hannah Gunney, and their children were Noah, John, Ebenezer and Nathaniel. Dr. Noah Coleman, of the third generation, married Mercy Wright, and their children were Mary, Sybil, Noah, Ozias, Daniel, Asaph and Zenas. Dr. Coleman removed to Colchester, Connecticut, and there spent his remaining days. He served as a surgeon in the Second Connecticut Infantry for four years, from January, 1777, until January 1, 1781, and by reason of that service became one of the original members of the Society of Cincinnati in the state of Connecticut.

Dr. Asaph Coleman, his fourth son, married Eunice Hollister, and their children were Julius, Eunice, Asa, Pamelia, Clarissa and Maria. Dr. Asaph Coleman held two commissions as surgeon, as a member of the Connecticut troops in the war of the Revolution.

Dr. Asa Coleman, the father of our subject, is a native of Glastonbury, Connecticut,

and became one of the pioneers and distinguished citizens of Miami county Ohio. He married Miss Mary Keifer, a native of Sharpsburg, Maryland, and they became the parents of the following children: Horace, Pamelia, Augustus Henry, Asa, George Edwin and Julius Adams.

Their eldest son, Horace Coleman, was born in Troy, Ohio, December 27, 1824, and in the public schools acquired his education. Among his teachers were Maciah Farfield, Uriah Fordyce, Benjamin F. Powers, who taught a select school giving instruction in the languages, George D. Burgess, and Robert McMurdy. Dr. Coleman spent one year in the preparatory school of Kenyon College, in Gambier, Ohio. When on the way to Gambier his father took him in a carriage to Columbus, with the intention of sending him by stage to Mt. Vernon, but when Dr. Coleman, Sr., applied for a passage he was informed that every seat was taken both inside and out of the coach. He felt very much annoyed at this, but just at that time Mr. Neal came up and said: "Doctor, what is the trouble?" When informed, he replied, "I will fix your boy. General William Henry Harrison is at Mr. Alfred Kelley's and we are going to send him to Mt. Vernon by special stage coach, which is now at the door." He then offered to take Horace on the same trip, and with Mr. Neal they entered the coach and went to the residence of Mr. Kelley for their distinguished passenger. There were six in the coach, including the boy Horace, who occupied the back seat with General Harrison during the day's journey.

During the spring and summer months Horace Coleman remained upon his father's farm and aided in planting corn, following the shovel plow and doing other light work in connection with the cultivation of the fields. Subsequently he spent two years as assistant to John B. Fish, engineer and surveyor. Their principal work was the building of the Troy and Dayton pike on the west side of the Miami river, and they also worked on the Troy and Greenville pike, doing other work in their line on ditches and farms. When he was seventeen years of age his father determined the course of his future life. Going to the library and taking therefrom a book on human anatomy. Dr. Coleman gave it to his son with the remark that every morning after breakfast he would question him on his previous day's study. This course was followed with but little interruption for two years, and, becoming deeply interested in the subject Horace Coleman determined to devote his life to the practice of medicine. He had for a fellow medical student, for one year, his friend Simon E. Hustler. Later our subject entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he pursued his first course of lectures during the school year of 1844-5. In 1848-9 he pursued his second course, at the close of which the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon him. While he was pursuing his medical studies in Cincinnati he had the pleasure and honor of being present at the reception given to James K. Polk, in 1845, and to the one extended Zachary Taylor in 1849. These receptions were held while the two gentlemen were passing through Cincinnati on their way to Washington to be inaugurated president of the United States.

The interval of four years between Dr. Coleman's college courses was spent in study and in the practice of medicine, a part of the time being passed at Fredericksburg, Miami county. After his graduation he con-

tinued practice in Troy, being associated for a part of the time with his father and also for a part of the time with Dr. George Keifer, his uncle. In the summer of 1850 he removed to Logansport, Indiana, sending his family and household goods by canal, while he made the journey in a doctor's gig. In a short time he was actively engaged in an extensive practice there and so continued until he was commissioned surgeon. For three years of the time he was in partnership with Dr. Graham N. Fitch, who was colonel of the regiment of which the Doctor became surgeon. The latter was commissioned by Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, surgeon of the Forty-Sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers on the 7th of October, 1861, and was on active duty with that command in all of its important engagements up to the surrender of Vicksburg and the evacuation of Jackson, Mississippi. He resigned July 31, 1863. He was detailed for service as medical director of the Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by General A. P. Hovey, was medical director of the district of eastern Arkansas under General L. F. Ross and was surgeon in charge of the field hospital of the Thirteenth Army Corps at Jackson, Mississippi. In December, 1863, he removed to Troy, there remaining until commissioned by Governor John Brough, of Ohio, as surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, on the 2d of May, 1864. He was on duty with that regiment during its term of service and was mustered out with it on the 30th of August, 1864. Soon afterward, on the 8th of June, 1865, he was again commissioned by Governor Brough as military surgeon for Miami county, his duty being to examine and give certificates of exemption from the draft in compliance with the statutes of Ohio. He was appointed an examining surgeon by the pension department on the 6th of February, 1866, and served in that capacity until September 14, 1889, when he resigned by reason of his appointment as qualified surgeon in the bureau of pensions, which position he holds at the present time, in the autumn of 1900. He was commissioned by President U. S. Grant, on the 5th of February, 1870, as an assessor of internal revenue for the fourth collection district of Ohio, and discharged with marked ability the important and responsible duties of the position until the change in the internal revenue laws discontinued the office of assessor.

In the military organizations which have had their rise among those who wore the blue upon southern battlefields during the Civil war, Dr. Coleman has been very prominent. He became a charter member of A. H. Coleman Post, No. 159, G. A. R., which was named in honor of his brother, who was one of the gallant officers of the Union army. He also holds a membership in Sedgwick Regiment, No. 3, Union Veterans' Union, of Washington, District of Columbia. He is a member of the Ohio Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion, of Cincinnati, and was a charter member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of Washington, District of Columbia.

In Masonic circles Dr. Coleman has also attained distinction. He was made a Master Mason in Franklin Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., of Troy, in 1846, and served as its worshipful master. For four years he was master of Tipton Lodge, No. 43, F. & A. M., at Logansport, Indiana, and was a charter member and the first worshipful master of Orient Lodge, No. 272, F. & A. M., f

Logansport, with which he became identified on the 20th of May, 1861. He held charters from the grand lodge of Indiana for a military lodge during the war of the Rebellion and also served as its worshipful master. He is likewise a representative of Capitular Masonry, having taken the Royal Arch degrees in Franklin Chapter, No. 24, of Troy. He is past high priest, both of this chapter and of Logansport Chapter, No. 2, R. A.M., of Logansport, Indiana. He passed the circle of Cryptic Masonry and was created a Royal and Select Master in Franklin Council, No. 14, of Troy, of which he is past thrice illustrious master. He demitted from that organization to become a charter member, and was made the first illustrious master, of Logansport Council, No. 11, R. & S. M., at Logansport, Indiana, May 18, 1858. At the date of his enlistment, October 7, 1861, he held office in the grand chapter of Indiana and was thrice illustrious grand master of the grand council of the state. He received the degrees of knighthood in Reid Commandery, No. 6, of Dayton, Ohio. November 26 1847, when William H. Reper was eminent commander. Subsequently he became a charter member of Lafayette Commandery, No. 3, of Lafayette, Indiana, on the 19th of September, 1856, and is also a charter member and past eminent commander of Coleman Commandery, No. 7, K. T., of Troy. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in the northern jurisdiction, valley of Ohio. In Masonic circles he is widely known, having the high regard of his brethren of the craft, for his life stands in exemplification of its ennobling principles. On the 18th of August, 1875, he received a diploma as a member of the Masonic Veterans' Asociation of Ohio, by reason of his having been an active contributing member for over twenty years. Dr. Coleman became a member of Troy Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., in December, 1845, and of that organization is past noble grand. His name is still on its membership roll and he is a valued representative of the fraternity.

In his political views the Doctor is a zealous and earnest Republican. He joined the party on its organization and up to the present time has been one of its effective and untiring workers. He has done efficient service in its behalf as chairman of the county committee and a member of the state central committee. After winning a substantial victory as chairman of the county committee during the second Republican campaign and when Abraham Lincoln was declared elected president, he determined to attend the inaugural ceremonies, and did so. He had the satisfaction of occupying a position directly in front of the president and could distinctly hear every word as Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of office and every word of the president's inaugural address. He was a delegate to the national convention held in Chicago, which nominated Grant and Colfax, being a close personal friend of Schuyler Colfax, and used all honorable means in his power to secure his nomination, and was given much credit for the work done in that direction, his efforts being largely instrumental in securing the desired result. He attended the inauguration of President Grant, occupying a seat in the senate gallery and also witnessed all of the imposing ceremonies connected with the occasion. Dr. Coleman's fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office, honor-

ing him with such positions as were in their power to bestow. He has served as city councilman both in Logansport, Indiana, and in Troy Ohio. While a member of the Troy council he was chairman of a committee authorized to purchase cemetery grounds, and has the satisfaction of knowing that the purchase which he urged was made and has proved to be a good one. He was subsequently president of the board of cemetery directors whose duty it was to secure the service of the best available cemetery engineers to assist in the platting of the ground. While the question of a name for the cemetery was being discussed and names were selected from which to choose, a Mr. Whitaker, a member of the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, was the first person buried in the new cemetery, Rev. William Young officiating, and while at the side of the grave Dr. Coleman suggested to him that the cemetery should be called Riverside. After a moment's thought the minister suggested the name and gave his reasons for believing that it would be an appropriate and suitable one. The board of trustees unanimously adopted it and it has since been known as the Riverside cemetery. Dr. Coleman also served as a member and president of the board of education of Troy, and the cause of education found in him a warm friend, who performed effective service in its behalf.

His parents were devoted members of the Episcopal church, and his aged grandmother was a thorough church woman who took great pains in instructing the Doctor, when he was very young, in all that pertains to the teachings of the church. He has never renounced his faith, but became a communicant of the Episcopal denomination and served as vestryman of the church at Logansport and as vestryman and warden of Trinity church, at Troy, Ohio. On the 4th of December, 1872, he became a life member of the American Bible Society.

When about seventeen years of age the Doctor joined the Lafayette Blues, a noted military company of that day. At the great Henry Clay political meeting, held at Dayton, Ohio, in 1844, the Lafayette Blues acted as body guard to the Kentucky statesman, and the Doctor well remembers the great effort required to keep back the surging crowd from the orator as he stood alone on the platform on the corner of the principal street to review the mammoth procession,—there to see and be seen by all.

On the 7th of November, 1847, Dr. Coleman wedded Miss Mary Louisa Aldrich, a daughter of Colin Aldrich, a native of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Furnas, was a native of South Carolina and a daughter of Thomas Wilkison Furnas, who, with a colony of Quakers from South Carolina, emigrated to Troy, Miami county, in 1804. The marriage of Dr. Coleman was blessed with the following children: George Oliver, Horace, Walter, Jessie Louisa, Edward, Mary Rebecca and Warren. Of these George died July 25, 1851, and Walter on the 7th of September, 1860, but the others are still living.

During all the passing years of an active and useful career Dr. Coleman has continued to engage in the practice of his profession and is regarded as one of the best medical examiners in the bureau of pensions. On the 2d of January, 1897, having complied with the recent act of congress, he secured the license required by said act to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Co-

lumbia. While in Troy, Ohio, he served as a director in the First National Bank for fourteen years. He possesses marked judgment and discernment in the diagnosing of disease, and is peculiarly successful in anticipating the issue of complications, seldom making mistakes and never exaggerating or minifying the disease in rendering his decisions in regard thereto. He is a physician of great fraternal delicacy, and no man ever observed more closely the ethics of the unwritten professional code or showed more careful courtesy to his fellow practitioners than does he. Almost as a sacred trust he seems to hold his professional offices, and he never forbears to go forth to the relief of those afflicted, showing clearly that his is an abiding sympathy and that he withholds not his hand from the poor and needy. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing our subject to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in his individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to Dr. Coleman the respect and confidence of men.

ASA COLEMAN.

Asa Coleman, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Troy, now deceased, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, July 2, 1788, and died in Troy, Ohio, February 25, 1870. He was a descendant of Noah Coleman, an English emigrant to the Pilgrim colony in 1630. For six generations the name of Coleman has been identified with local and general positions in the various relations of church, state, Masonry, medicine and surgery. The same patriotic spirit that led their ancestors to enroll themselves under the Continental flag moved the descendants in later wars to lead the charging column or alleviate distress in the field or the crowded hospital. The line of descent of our subject from this American ancestor is Noah Coleman, first, second and third. Noah Coleman, third, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1704, married Mercy Wright, of Colchester, and had a family of seven children, namely: Mary, Sibyl, Noah, Ozias, Daniel, Asaph and Zenas. Asaph, the fourth son, was born in Massachusetts in 1747, married Eunice Hollister, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, by whom he had six children: Julius, Eunice, Asa, Pamelia, Clarissa and Maria. He was a prominent physician and surgeon in the Continental army. Asa Coleman, after receiving an academic education in his native town, turned his attention to medicine and surgery, pursuing his studies mainly under the instruction of his father. May 23, 1810, he received a diploma from the Connecticut State Medical Society. Having made a prospecting tour to the new state of Ohio in the fall of 1807, he resolved to make that his future home, and in May, 1811, left his native state and located in Troy. In November of the same year he received a diploma from the Ohio Board of Medical Examiners and established himself in the town just named, in the practice of medicine and surgery, which he followed for more than half a century, with constant success till the close of his career. An enterprising pioneer, he took

an active and leading part in all the early improvements of this now beautiful county seat. On September 24, 1808, he had been commissioned surgeon of the Sixth Connecticut Militia, and on the same date of 1811, he was made surgeon of the Ohio Militia. He was constantly on the round of duty, visiting the sick and wounded at the block houses and forts along the northern boundary of Miami county, then the frontier settlement. Other commissions followed as surgeon, as major, May 20, 1816, and lieutenant-colonel, July 27, 1818, from Governor Worthington. In October, 1816, he was elected representative to the state legislature and served in the first session ever held in Columbus, December, 1816. He was re-elected in the following year and served a second term, declining a third, although strongly urged to become a candidate. He was elected associate judge and commissioned February 4, 1827, by Governor Trimble, for a period of seven years. He was also chosen as a director of the Miami County Branch of the Bank of Ohio, at its organization in 1846, serving as an officer til its close in 1866. He was instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Troy, was elected its first president, served nearly two years, and resigned through failing health. He was made a Freemason in 1809, was a charter member of Franklin Lodge, Troy, in June, 1812, and was first master of the same; at the time of his death, in his eighty-second year, he was the last surviving charter member. He was also a charter member of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M., Franklin Council, R. & S. M., and Coleman Commandery, K. T., the last named bearing his name in honor of his Masonic worth. For six years he served as director and physician of the county infirmary and submitted the plan for the present building. He was prominent in establishing the Protestant Episcopal church in Troy, was elected first senior warden of Trinity church in 1830, and annually re-elected up to the time of his death,—a continued period of forty years. Fond of agricultural pursuits, he gave much of his time to the operation of his farm and retired thither during the last few years of his life. He was above medium height, straight and well proportioned, and as erect in his advanced years as in his youthful manhood; his hearing was dignified, his step firm, and his hair silvered white as snow. He lived a long, active, useful and blameless life, and died as one, who, wearied with his labors, "wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

He was thrice married. His third wife was Mary Keifer, whom he married October 24, 1822. She was born in Sharpsburg, Maryland, and came with her parents to Clark county, Ohio, in 1812. She survived her husband but a few months, dying December 5, 1870. By the last marriage they reared six children: Horace, Pamelia Hale, Augustus Henry, Asa, George Edwin and Julius Adams. All the above named sons served in the Union ranks in the war of the Rebellion.

OSCAR B. EIKENBURY.

Oscar B. Eikenbury is the leading merchant of Eaton. It is not an uncommon thing to find that they who at one time occupied humble positions in the business world have attained to places of leadership. America is justly proud of her self-made men, for in this land where opportunity is not hampered, people of worth, ambition and

enterprise can steadily gain advancement through diligence and resolute purpose. This Mr. Eikenbury has done, and to-day he stands as one of the leading members of the commercial interests of Preble county. He is a native of Lanier township, born January 20, 1854, his parents being Reuben L. and Catherine (Geyer) Eikenbury, also natives of Preble county. The father was a practicing physician and followed that profession for about fifteen years. He obtained his education in the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, and devoted his energies to the healing art until his death, which occurred in Huntsville, Indiana, when he was thirty-seven years of age. His widow is still a resident of Randolph, that state.

Mr. Eikenbury, of this review, is the eldest in the family of three sons and one daughter, and all are yet living. His brother, A. L. Eikenbury, is connected with a department store at Greenville, Ohio, carrying on that business in connection with his brother-in-law, D. O. Christopher, and his brother, W. H. Eikenbury. Our subject obtained an academic education in Lebanon, Ohio, pursuing his studies in the normal school there. Subsequently he engaged in teaching for ten years, following that profession in the district and graded schools of Preble county and of Indiana. He took a commercial course in order to prepare himself for mercantile life, and was engaged in general merchandising at West Alexandria, Preble county, for eight years. In 1881 he came to Eaton and erected the building in which he is now conducting his business. He has a fine, two-story brick building on Main street, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. It is 64x75 feet, and is well-equipped for the purpose used. Mr. Eikenbury conducts a department store and has the largest and most complete stock of general merchandise in Preble county. His business is steadily increasing in volume and importance, and his establishment would do credit to a city of much larger size than Eaton. Throughout the year twenty employes are found in the store, and during busy seasons twice that number are employed. The store is conducted under the firm name of O. B. Eikenbury & Company, the partner being A. Edward Schlingman, who gives his time to the business.

Mr. Eikenbury was married, in West Alexandria, in 1877, to Miss Caroline Schlingman, a native of Preble county and a daughter of A. Schlingman, a retired manufacturer and a wealthy and influential citizen of West Alexandria. Three daughters have been born of their union, Bertha, Stella and Carrie, the eldest being a graduate of the city high school, while the others are still students there. Mrs. Eikenbury died July 8, 1899. She was an estimable lady, a devoted wife and mother and her untimely death occasioned deep regret among her many friends. The family are members of the Presbyterian church and occupy a leading position in social circles in Eaton. Mr. Eikenbury has certainly attained an enviable position in the business world. "We build the ladder by which we rise" is a truth which is certainly applicable to him. He is a type of the progressive spirit of the age, a spirit which has given America pre-eminence along its various business lines; and the undaunted enterprise, indomitable perseverance and resolute purpose which have ever characterized him have been the means of raising him from a position of comparative obscurity to an eminence which commands the admiration of the commercial world.

FRANCIS MARION RANKIN.

This well-known business man of Covington, Ohio, comes of good old colonial stock. The early home of the Rankin family was in Scotland, but in the latter part of the sixteenth century three brothers left that country on account of religious persecution and started for Donegal, Ireland, but two of these were murdered by their enemies. The other, William Rankin, with his family, crossed the channel, and throughout the remainder of his life made his home in Ireland. In 1720 three of his sons, Adam, John and Hal, with their respective families, emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia. It was from John Rankin that our subject is descended. His son Thomas had four sons who served under Washington in the Revolutionary war, and after its close Thomas, with his family of twelve children, removed to eastern Tennessee. His son Richard had four sons—Thomas, Samuel, David and William—who fought under General Jackson in the war of 1812, and David was killed in battle. William became a Presbyterian minister and spent many years in Fort Madison, Iowa. He lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Some of the family settled in Virginia, others in North Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio. Richard Rankin, the son of John, the emigrant, was the progenitor of the family in Virginia. Joseph Rankin, grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Rockbridge county, Virginia, with his father, spending the remainder of his life there. He married and reared a family of several children.

Joshua Rankin, our subject's father, was born near Staunton, Virginia, in 1809, and in early life married Anna Musselman, also a native of the Old Dominion. Soon after their marriage they came to Ohio and settled near Pyrmont, Montgomery county. The father was an excellent mechanic, and was interested in several different enterprises, among others being the manufacture of rope, having previously invented a machine for that purpose. Before coming to this state he had also invented a clover huller, which was largely used. About 1845 he removed to Hagerstown, Indiana, but four years later returned to Ohio and this time located in Covington, Miami county, where he followed different vocations until his death, April 3, 1857. He was a stanch Democrat in politics, and while a resident of Pyrmont served as postmaster. In 1878 his widow married Edward Mooney. She died in Covington in March, 1897, at the age of eighty-four years. Her father, who was of German descent, followed farming in Montgomery county, his home being on Tom's run, near Pyrmont.

Our subject is the eighth in order of birth in a family of ten children, the others being as follows: Martha J., born November 9, 1832, married William Murray, a soldier of the civil war; Elizabeth Susan, born February 23, 1835, died at the age of three years; Joseph K., born May 12, 1836, married a Miss Wilkinson, and resides in Highland, Kansas; David B., born November 24, 1837, was a member of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry from 1862 to 1865, married Jennie Thomson, and resides in Covington; Jacob Kennison, born December 29, 1839, served for three years in Company B, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the civil war, married Matilda Enyart, and died in Wabash county, Indiana; John Henry, born September 4, 1841, married Anna Smith and lives in Springfield, Illi-

nois; Mary Ann, born June 14, 1843, died in her fifth year; Franklin Oliver, born May 20, 1845, died in 1848; James Orrin Thomas, born September 20, 1850, died September 1, 1870; and Angus Kurtz, born March 12, 1856, married Margaret Robbins, and resides in Dayton, Ohio.

Francis M. Rankin, of this review, was born in Hagerstown, Indiana, June 20, 1848, and was only a year old when his parents returned to Ohio and took up their residence in Covington, where he has since made his home. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, and then laid aside his text-books to enter the service of his country during the dark days of the rebellion, enlisting, at Covington, for one hundred days' service, in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Class and Colonel Rawson. After serving that term he came home and re-enlisted, February 7, 1865, for one year, in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Class and Colonel Anson B. McCook. During his first term of enlistment he was stationed most of the time in Washington, D. C., and vicinity, and was in the Fort Stevens fortifications during the fight with Early. As a member of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment he was in the Shenandoah valley and at Washington, being on duty constantly until discharged at Washington, in October, 1865. Before entering the army he had been employed in the Covington Woolen Factory, but after his return home he served an apprenticeship to the plasterer's trade, which he has since followed with good success.

In 1874 Mr. Rankin married Miss Laura B. Hart, and to them were born three children: Mamie F., Bessie G., and Martha M. Mrs. Rankin was born on the Hart homestead in Newberry township, Miami county, November 11, 1853, and is a daughter of Ebenezer Hart, who was born in the Tuscarora valley, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1806. Her grandfather, Hugh Hart, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, March 17, 1764, and was married, April 28, 1794, to Mary Ard, a native of the same country, then twenty-one years of age. On their emigration to America they settled in the Tuscarora valley, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The grandfather was a well-to-do farmer, a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a highly educated man of literary tastes, who wrote many beautiful poems. In his family were the following children: Naomi H., born January 25, 1795, married a Mr. Stewart; Nancy, born January 2, 1799, died in childhood; Hugh, born November 15, 1800, died in Preble county, Ohio; Jeanette, born November 9, 1802, married James Elliott and spent her last days in Sidney, Ohio; Mary, born October 17, 1804, married a Mr. Cummin, and was the mother of Judge Cummin, of Pennsylvania; Ebenezer, father of Mrs. Rankin, was next in order of birth; William, born February 7, 1809, married Prudence Ann Robinson; and Joseph, born in 1811, married Miss Sarah Irwin, and settled on a farm in Pfoutz's valley, three miles from Millerstown, where he died.

Ebenezer Hart, Mrs. Rankin's father, grew to manhood on the homestead in Tuscarora valley, Pennsylvania, and received a good education in the schools of his time and also from his father. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, but when quite a young man went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for a time. Being industrious and economical,

he saved money, and on leaving home in 1836 and coming to Ohio, he was able to purchase one hundred and seventy acres of land on Trotter's creek, in Newberry township, Miami county, being assisted to some extent by his father. He made the journey to this state on horseback. His first home here was a log cabin, but in later years he erected a good brick residence, the second in that section of the county. He was three years in preparing the material for his home, burning all his own brick. He was a man of magnificent physique, being over six feet in heigth and weighing over two hundred pounds. He possessed more than ordinary business ability, and became a very prosperous farmer, as well as one of the highly respected and honored citizens of his community. He had many virtues, was very charitable, and on account of his business ability was often consulted on technical matters. On the 20th of September, 1836, he wedded Mary Ann Templeton, who was born in Newberry township, this county, February 2, 1816, a daughter of Lemuel and Elizabeth (McKibbon) Templeton, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hart died December 14, 1884, his wife June 26, 1892. He was a stanch Democrat, was justice of the peace for years and settled many estates. In the family of this worthy couple were ten children: Elizabeth, born February 24, 1838, was married, January 5, 1860, to John Nettleship, and they reside in Port Jefferson, Ohio; Hugh Ard, born February 20, 1840, was married, June 15, 1864, to Lydia J. Christian, and died in Delphos, Ohio, February 27, 1878; Mary Ard, born November 20, 1841, was married, June 20, 1861, to Robert C. Levering, and died at Peterson Station, Miami county, December 29, 1880; Maria, born January 31, 1844, died January 9, 1858; Nancy, born January 3, 1846, was married, March 26, 1868, to Dr. Adam M. Wassam, now of Galveston, Texas; Joseph Lemuel, born February 22, 1848, died March 6, 1857; Ebenezer, born January 23, 1850, was married, January 1, 1878, to Emma S. Minnick, and died in July, 1899, in Eureka, Kansas, where he was engaged in business as a druggist and physician; William, born January 6, 1852, was married, September 24, 1874, to Emma J. Nicholson, and January 15, 1880, to Fannie Brumbaugh; Laura B., wife of our subject, is the next of the family; and Wesley Alphonso, born March 11, 1856, was married, December 28, 1880, to Ada Claycomb, and they reside in Galena, Kansas.

Since 1866 Mr. Rankin has been a consistent and faithful member of the Christian church, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 383, of Covington, and Longston Post, G. A. R. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party. Although he is one of its stanch adherents, he has never been able to convert his wife, who is an ardent Democrat. During her girlhood she united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Covington, but in 1892 joined the Christian church, with which she is now connected. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are widely known and are held in high regard in the community where they have so long made their home.

JOHN C. WRIGHT.

John C. Wright, of this review, who is farming in Concord township, Miami county, and is serving as assessor of the township, a position which he has acceptably filled for the past ten years, was born in 1842,

on the farm where he now resides, his parents being Elliott and Catherine (Myers) Wright. His paternal grandfather removed from Virginia to this county when Elliott was quite young and entered from the government a tract of land which has since been in possession of his descendants. The Myers family came from Pennsylvania to Ohio. The parents of our subject were well-known and esteemed farming people of Concord township, where the father died in 1850, at the age of thirty-eight years, the mother in 1855, at the age of thirty-three years.

John C. Wright, of this review, spent his boyhood days upon the old home farm, and his labors in the field were alternated by attendance at the district schools. He married Miss Sarah Rudy, a daughter of Samuel Rudy, of Newton township, and to them were born the following children: Samuel Elliott, now a farmer of Newton township, who married Miss Armina May Helmick, a daughter of Philip Helmick; Maggie Elizabeth, wife of John Rontzong, a farmer and trustee of Van Buren township, Darke county, Ohio, by whom she has two children, John Omer and Ruth; John Carlton, an agriculturist of Concord township, who wedded Mary E., a daughter of William Fleming, and has one son, George Stanley; Hannah Mary, wife of Abijah Swab, of Darke county, by whom she has two boys, George and Herman; and Charles Irvin, who married Miss Lida Deitrich, and has a son, Edgar. After the death of his first wife Mr. Wright was again married, his second union being with Catherine Caroline Bubeck, a daughter of John Bubeck, of Darke county. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Baisch, and both were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Wright now have one son, Herman Walter, a promising young man of seventeen years who is still at home with his parents.

During the civil war Mr. Wright manifested his loyalty to the Union by enlisting in the Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry for three years, but after fourteen months, on account of disability, he was honorably discharged. He participated in the battle of Shiloh and many engagements of lesser importance. With the exception of the time spent at the front Mr. Wright has always resided upon the old homestead farm in Concord township, where he owns eighty acres of rich land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. His home is one of the finest residences of the neighborhood, and the barns, outbuildings and fences are kept in good repair and indicate the careful supervision of the owner, who is regarded as one of the most practical, progressive and prosperous farmers of his neighborhood. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen is shown by the fact that he has served for ten consecutive years as township assessor. This is a township in which a Democrat never holds office except as a special mark of great confidence on the part of the community, for the majority is usually overwhelmingly Republican. He is most true and loyal to the trust reposed in him, and is a man whose public and private record are alike beyond reproach.

WILLIAM I. THOMAS.

In the early history of Troy no settler left a more lasting impress upon the community, in whose steady growth for more than half a century he was an important factor and an active force, than William I.

Thomas. He was born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1796, of Welsh parents, who emigrated to the young republic of the west soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. Later he came with his parents to Lancaster, Ohio, where his boyhood was spent. Subsequently he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, but before completing the full college course began the study of law under the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Lancaster. Upon his admission to the bar he settled in Troy and began the practice of his profession, in which he quickly gained a high and enviable rank, due to his great ability as a pleader and advocate. His practice was not confined to Miami county. He was a well-known figure in all the courts of the counties north as far as Putnam, in the days when the most popular and often the only mode of travel was on horseback. Through this long stretch of country he became famous for his ready wit, his forensic ability and his great legal learning.

His knowledge was not confined to the books of his profession. He was a student along the lines of the best and noblest literature and his mind and memory were stored with the thoughts of the great authors. Noted for his rare and quaint sayings, he was the most congenial of characters and his native courtesy made him the charm of every social circle.

He held many local and county offices during his life. He served several terms as justice of the peace and for a number of years was prosecuting attorney for Miami county. He also served as the Whig postmaster, in Troy, in the '20s. In 1836 he was elected to the state senate on the Whig ticket and served as such for six terms. In the senate he quickly became one of the party leaders, holding the position by his thorough knowledge of men and things, and with such compeers as Chase and Giddings kept the state in the Whig column. In 1856, when the Whig party was a thing of the past, he allied himself with the Democratic party, his ancient enemy, but he never was heartily in accord with the principles or practice of his new political ally. Upon his death, November 6, 1869, the Miami county bar paid a fitting tribute to the worth of Mr. Thomas in the resolutions which said that he was "eminently conspicuous for those attributes of intellectual power and culture, solid and varied learning, and eminent professional integrity which merited and commanded universal respect and confidence during the long period of his active practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law and in the various official trusts committed to his charge."

He was married, September 29, 1828, to Lucinda M. Neale, the daughter of Richard H. Neale, of Parkersburg, Virginia, who belonged to a noted family of the old commonwealth. Of this marriage eleven children were born, of whom only four survive: Stanley O., of New Orleans, Louisiana; Walter S., Llewellyn A. and Gilmer T. Thomas, of Troy. E. S. W.

OSWELL D. LAMME.

Oswell D. Lamme, the efficient trustee of Elizabeth township, and a well-known farmer of Miami county, was born in Greene county, Ohio, June 4, 1847. His parents, James and Hester (Black) Lamme, were also natives of the same county, and the paternal grandfather was one of its pioneers. On the maternal side the subject of this review is of Scotch lineage. His father was

a stock dealer, and lived in Spring valley, Greene county, until he departed this life, about 1855.

Under the parental roof Mr. Lamme of this review spent the first sixteen years of his life and then, actuated by a spirit of patriotism, he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting, in 1864, as a member of Company H, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He joined the regiment under the command of Colonel Hunter and served until the close of the war. The troops were attached to Sheridan's army and went to the front as a Zouave regiment, but later were mounted infantry. He took part in twenty-eight skirmishes and battles and was captured at Beverly, West Virginia, by Mosby's troops, about four hundred men being taken captive while in camp, the attack being made before daylight. They were confined in Libby prison, and, after suffering many of the hardships of prison life for forty days, were exchanged. Mr. Lamme then rejoined his regiment, which was consolidated with the Thirty-sixth Ohio, for at that time there were only about three hundred members of the Thirty-fourth remaining. He participated in the campaign of the Shenandoah and was constantly with his command, except during the period of his imprisonment, until honorably discharged July, 1865, at the close of the war. Returning to his home, Mr. Lamme purchased a farm in Allen county and in 1877 came to Miami county. For twenty years he has resided upon his present farm. He has handled cattle, but has given the greater part of his attention to general farming and his methods are practical and enterprising, bringing to him good success.

On the 25th of December, 1872, Mr. Lamme was united in marriage, in Miami county, to Miss Mary Drake, daughter of Jacob and Ruth (Titus) Drake. Her parents were both natives of New Jersey, but were married in Ohio, and the daughter was born on their farm in Elizabeth township. The father died in the spring of 1865, but his wife survived him until February, 1880, dying on the old homestead, at the age of sixty-eight years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lamme have been born the following children: Rena, wife of Bert Gearheart, who is principal of the schools in Addison, Ohio; William, who pursued a commercial course in the Miami Commercial College, in Dayton, and is now at home, and Jesse, who completes the family. The daughter's husband is a son of J. H. Gearheart and was born in Elizabeth township. He is a graduate of the Troy high school and was a student in the Miami Commercial College. For four years he has been a successful teacher in the schools of Miami county. Mr. Lamme and his family attend the Christian church at Honey Creek and he is serving as one of its trustees. In politics Mr. Lamme is a Republican and in 1899 was elected township trustee, the duties of which position he is now faithfully discharging. He holds membership in the Marion A. Ross Post, G. A. R., of Addison, and to-day he is as true to the duties of citizenship as when he followed the flag upon the fields of battle in the south.

GEORGE K. YOUART.

George K. Youart is a capable engineer in the wheel works of Ford & Company, of Tippecanoe City, and with this enterprise has been connected almost continuously for thirty years. He was born in Miami coun-

ty, two miles south of Troy, March 21, 1841, his parents being James and Mary (Kerr) Youart. The father was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, born in 1804, and crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1819, becoming a resident of Miami county the same year, the voyage being made in company with his parents, John Alex and Ann Youart, who settled in Concord township, where they spent their remaining days, both living to an advanced age. James Youart learned the carpenter's trade in early life, but became a farmer. He married Mary Kerr, daughter of George Kerr and a sister of Hamilton Kerr. In 1856 the family came to Tippecanoe City and the father purchased a steam saw-mill, which he operated until his wife's death, in 1861. Subsequently he removed to London, Ohio, where he died in February, 1873, at the age of sixty-nine years. They had a family of four children, one of whom died at the age of thirteen years, while three grew to years of maturity. John, however, passed away at the age of twenty-nine. The living are George K. and Martha Ann, the latter now the widow of Dr. I. K. Gilbert, of Carlisle, Ohio.

George K. Youart was a youth of fifteen when he came with his father to Tippecanoe City. He assisted in the operation of his father's steam saw-mill and learned the business of engineering. He was engineer in the mill for a period of six years and when his father closed out business he was given the position of engineer by his successor, filling the place for seven years longer. He was also at one time employed as engineer by the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, and in 1869 he came to Tippecanoe City to set up the first engine owned by Mr. Ford, who in that year began business as the senior partner of the firm of Ford & Company. Mr. Youart operated that engine for twenty-one years and in 1890 it was replaced by a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-horse-power Buckeye engine, of which he has had charge up to the present time, making a period of thirty years, which has been continuous, with the exception of about three years spent in other factories. During the forty-four years in which he has carried on engineering work he has never met with an accident by which he has sustained an injury. On one occasion, while he was chief engineer in the sugar factory, the boiler exploded, destroying the entire battery of four one-hundred-horse-power boilers, but Mr. Youart was not on duty at the time.

On the 7th of September, 1862, Mr. Youart was united in marriage to Miss Candace Karn, who was reared by an aunt upon a farm which is now theirs. Four children have been born to them: John R., an engineer in the employ of the Street Railway Company, of Kansas City, Missouri; Alva George, who is clerk in the Hotel Cordova, in Kansas City; Harry A., an engineer in the Union depot in Kansas City, and Lucian Lester, an engineer in the water power house at Tippecanoe City. The sons were all instructed by their father in the business, which he has made his life work, and were therefore well fitted for the practical duties of business life. Since 1874 Mr. Youart has been chief engineer of the fire department, which owns a Silsby engine. He has invested in a farm near the village and also in village property, which indicates his thrift and enterprise, all having been acquired as the result of his earnest and persevering effort. He is a most trusted and reliable employee and fully merits the confidence reposed in him.

ALFRED M. Le BLOND.

A representative of the industrial interests of Troy, Mr. Le Blond is numbered among the native sons of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Mercer county, October 17, 1867, his parents being Alfred and Jane R. (Slack) Le Blond. The mother was born in Morrow county, where her people had located in pioneer days. In 1868, during the infancy of our subject, his father died and his mother then came to Miami county.

Alfred M. Le Blond has therefore spent almost his entire life in this locality, was reared on a farm near West Milton, and during his youth became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended the public schools and, well equipped for life's practical duties by a good English education, he came to Troy in 1889, and was first employed in the Troy Wagon Works. He spent three years in the department where the wagon beds are manufactured, after which he became inspector of the lumber and is also foreman of the yards and drying department at the present time. A very extensive business is carried on by this corporation at the present time and his duties are therefore arduous and responsible. That he has the unqualified confidence of the company is evidenced by his long connection with the business.

In April, 1893, Mr. Le Blond was united in marriage to Miss Ida R. Van Horn, of Elizabeth township, a daughter of John and Lizzie Van Horn. Their only son, V. Max, born August, 1899, has the distinction of being the only child of Miami county that owes its existence to the Cæsarean operation. The little boy is the light and life of the home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Le Blond enjoy the warm regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact and our subject is highly respected as a citizen of marked industry and worth.

HON. NOAH H. ALBAUGH.

The life records of the successful business men of Miami county are with but few exceptions those of men who in the early years of their career had to depend upon their own efforts for the common necessaries of life, and they had before them the problem how to live on a meager income. The life of self-denial and frugality, however, gradually bore fruit until little by little they got a small amount ahead that was the foundation upon which was built the superstructure of a successful business life, and the attainment of positions of trust and honor. Such has been the record of Hon. Noah H. Albaugh, the second son of Samuel and Anna (Rodkey) Albaugh, who was born in Union township, Miami county, Ohio, May 22, 1834, in a log cabin erected by his father on eighty acres of land, which he entered, in 1829, at the land office at Cincinnati, and paid for at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. There, in 1830, he erected a log cabin, and there raised and educated a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, each one of whom has made a record as a useful member of society.

The ancestors of Mr. Albaugh came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in September, 1734, on the ship "Hope," from the Palatinate of Rhenish Bavaria. Their names were Johann Wilhelm Ahlback, and four sons: Zachariah, Johann Wilhelm, Johann Gerhardt and Johann Peter. The name was

changed to Albach, Aulabach, Allbach, and, in the branch to which Hon. N. H. belongs, to the form which he uses. The literal translation of the name into English is Allbrook. Zachariah Albaugh is an immediate ancestor of the Miami county Albaughs. He entered government land in Frederick county, Maryland, and there settled and lived until 1782. The records of Frederick county show that his will was probated August 19, 1782. He had a large family of children, two of whom the writer will mention in this sketch. First, Zachariah, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in September, 1747, and died in Newton township, Licking county, Ohio, at the residence of his son, Solomon Albaugh, November 9, 1856, at the remarkable old age of one hundred and nine years and nine months. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and entered the army as a private soldier, serving in the bloody battle of Germantown, fought October 31, 1777. After the war he removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he resided forty years. One of his close neighbors was General Arthur St. Clair. In 1817 he removed to Licking county, Ohio.

David Albaugh, the other son, was born in Maryland, April 1, 1760, and after his marriage removed to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. He was a preacher in the German Baptist church. He had a large family and one of his sons was Samuel Albaugh, the father of N. H. Albaugh. The writer has briefly sketched the ancestry of Mr. Albaugh, because it is a subject of general interest in this county, and of special interest to the young and rising generation of kinship, who proudly trace their pedigree to the old Bavarian who came from his Fatherland to the new continent, across the wide and restless ocean, in search of a home where his spirit of religious and civil liberty was unvexed by a tyrant king or bigoted priests.

To return to the subject of this sketch, the writer has learned of no incident in the boyhood life of N. H. Albaugh other than the usual hard work on a farm in a new country, where forests were to be felled and ground to be cleared in order that a home of comfort might be made. In the winter he attended school in a log school house, and, fortunately for him, his father was a fair scholar, so that, in addition to what he learned at the log school house, he received instruction in the humble log-cabin home until he had acquired a good education. When he was seventeen years of age he obtained a certificate to teach school, and taught for several years, establishing such a reputation for thoroughness in the English branches that he was appointed county school examiner for this county, and reappointed until he had served twelve years.

In 1855 he removed to Bethel township, Miami county, purchased a small farm of thirty acres, and taught school in winter, while in the summer he farmed, until 1861. In 1858 he started a small nursery and his business prospered and grew, so that in 1888 it was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, under the name of The Albaugh Nursery & Orchard Company. He was elected president and has been re-elected every year since. The company is very prosperous and the extensive enterprise is the outgrowth of the small nursery started in 1858. It now comprises about five hundred acres devoted to nursery stock. Peach trees are his specialty, but he is growing extensively apples, cherries, plums and pears, and employs constantly

fifty men, and about fifty additional men during the packing and shipping season, the annual output being sold principally in the central states of the Union. Mr. Albaugh also started a nursery, in 1870, at Carmi, Illinois, where he owns a body of land, and at a later date he established a nursery at Burlington, Kansas, and also one at Sparta, Wisconsin, all of which are in successful operation. Mr. Albaugh is a leading horticulturist and is prominent in the county and state horticultural societies. He served for two terms as president of the American Association of Nurserymen, and is now president of the Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association, and was elected again, June 13, 1900, for the tenth time. In 1890, in company with a number of prominent horticulturists, he traveled through Georgia, with the result that the Albaugh Georgia Fruit Company was formed, with a capital stock of thirty-two thousand dollars, of which he is now president, and so successful has been that company that four other fruit companies have been formed, and are now in successful operation. In these he is also largely interested.

In 1885 Mr. Albaugh was elected representative to the Ohio legislature from this county, and re-elected in 1887. His record as a legislator was approved by his constituents, and, although he had no ambition to shine among those who aspired to be leaders, yet he was noted for his practical sense, sound judgment, and the merit of the bills he introduced. He drafted the present excellent school law of Ohio, and was untiring in his efforts to secure its passage. He established the reputation of being one of the best parliamentarians in the legislature, and in his second term was elected by acclamation in the house as speaker *pro-tem,* in which office he served with credit to himself. While a member of the legislature he was elected president of the Troy National Bank, and he is at present a prominent stockholder in the Fourth National Bank, of Dayton, Ohio. In 1892 he was chosen one of Ohio's presidential electors on the Republican ticket. He has always been an ardent and devoted Republican, and has done good service as a public speaker for the party, and yet his neighbors in the Democratic township of Bethel, in which he resides, have elected him justice of the peace, and notwithstanding his otherwise busy life he has served as such for twenty-four years, and for over twenty years has served as president of the school board of the township. One of Mr. Albaugh's strong characteristics is his devotion to his township and its best interests, especially its educational interests. Under his management and forcible influence, Bethel township has one of the finest high schools in the county, occupying a beautiful building, which is the pride and honor of the citizens of that agricultural community. The township is dotted with nurseries, and his influence has brought into the township thousands of dollars for the benefit of its citizens.

During the civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private soldier, and was promoted to orderly sergeant of Company B, of that regiment, which was in General Augur's division of the Twenty-second Army Corps, and took a gallant and effective part in repelling the Confederate army under General Early, in its attacks on Washington city. He is a member of the Milton Weaver Post, of the Grand Army, at Vandalia, and is an active worker in that military order.

Fraternally, Mr. Albaugh is a devoted Mason and has enjoyed the honor of filling many high and responsible positions in that mystic order, from master of the lodge up to the highest honors, and is a member of the Scottish rite, thirty-second degree, of the Cincinnati Consistory.

In 1854 Mr. Albaugh was married to Lucinda Beeson. They had three children: Clifford L., born in 1855; Ida May, in 1857, and Jesse E., in 1861. The youngest son, when eighteen years of age, lost his life by an accident with a team which he was driving. Clifford L. married Francis L. Anderson in 1883, and they have four children. Mr. Albaugh and his wife are members of the Bethel Reformed church, and he has served that church as elder for thirty years, and for fourteen years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

The record of the busy life above written would not lead the reader of this sketch to surmise that Hon. N. H. Albaugh was fond of literature, yet he is a careful reader of good books, and has a well selected library, and what is more, he has found time to write poetry. How much he has now in manuscript form, the writer does not know, but in 1855 he published a neat little volume called "Wayside Blossoms," with the following dedication, which speaks more eloquently than the writer can portray, his home life:

"TO HER
WHO HAS WALKED BY MY SIDE, ADOWN
LIFE'S VALE,
THROUGH SUNSHINE AND SHADOW,
WHERE, WITHOUT HER HELP, LIFE MIGHT
HAVE BEEN
A FAILURE, THIS LITTLE VOLUME
IS MOST AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED."

Space will not permit inserting in this sketch some of the poetic gems found in this little volume, but its publication was a complete surprise to the many friends of the practical man of method and good business sense, who is its author.

Hon. N. H. Albaugh is a large, portly man, with a mannerism peculiarly his own. He is a genial, pleasant companion, a solid, practical speaker, with now and then a flash of wit, the more pleasant because unexpected from a man of affairs. He has a reputation for honesty and fidelity that is the secret of his influence, both in private and public enterprises. His is the record of a long and useful life, with the promise of many more years of activity to come, for he will never rust out, but work until the Master calls. E. S. W.

HENRY COBLE.

Of the business interests of Troy, there is none that has contributed more largely to the general welfare and prosperity of the community than the Troy Wagon Works, and the success of this extensive concern is due in a very large measure to the capability of the foremen of the different departments. For the past fifteen years Mr. Coble has been superintendent of the wood department and enjoys the unqualified regard of the members of the corporation who recognize his ability and fidelity. A native of York county, Pennsylvania, he was born March 4, 1854, a son of John K. Coble, who was also a native of the same locality. The mother bore the maiden name of Sarah Campbell and was a daughter of Peter Campbell, also of York, Pennsylvania. In 1865 the father removed with his family to Troy, where he followed his

trade, that of contracting and building, for a number of years. His death occurred in 1891, but his wife still survives, and yet makes her home in this state. Mr. Coble had one brother who served in the civil war.

The subject of this review was a lad of only eleven years when brought by his parents to Ohio, and in the schools of Troy he completed his literary education. On putting aside his text-books he learned the carpenter's trade, developing considerable mechanical ingenuity. In 1888 he entered the shop of the Troy Wagon Works Company, and since that time has been foreman in the wood department. For three years prior, he was foreman of the Corn Planter & Rake Factory, which, in 1888, was merged into the wagon factory. In his career of fifteen years as superintendent of his department he has shown himself to be a skillful mechanic who thoroughly understands the business both in principle and detail and well merits the confidence and trust reposed in him.

Mr. Coble was united in marriage to Ella Shilling, of Madison county, Ohio, a daughter of John Shilling, who located in Troy, in 1870, and died in this state twenty years later. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coble have been born two sons and two daughters, namely: Earl Raymond, who is employed as a clerk; William H., who is a farmer residing near Addison, Ohio, and married Miss Ollie Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson; Bessie, who is forewoman in the Sunshade Factory, and May Ermie, who is attending school. The family have a very comfortable home in Troy, and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. In religious belief they are Methodists and take an active part in the work of the church here. Fraternally, Mr. Coble is connected with the Royal Arcanum and, politically, he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring that his undivided attention shall be given to his business affairs. The important position which he occupies indicates his high standing in industrial circles. Steadily has he worked his way upward, and although he started out in life empty handed he is now the possessor of a comfortable competence, which he certainly merits.

ALBERT M. BROTHERTON.

Although now living retired, Albert M. Brotherton has been an active factor in the building interests of Piqua, his native city, where he was born on the 16th of October, 1844. His father, Philemon Brotherton, was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1815, and when a boy of ten years came with his parents to Ohio, the family locating in Hamilton county, where he remained until 1829,—the year of his arrival in Piqua. Here he was engaged in the manufacture of brick until 1852, when he retired from that department of labor. For some years he was engaged in the cooperage business, employing from five to six hands and shipping the barrels manufactured to Cincinnati. Subsequently he conducted a grocery and produce business until 1885, when he retired to private life, having gained a handsome competence as the result of his careful management and well-directed labors. He continued his residence in Piqua until called to the home beyond at the age of seventy-nine years, and was one of the most highly respected citizens. In early life he gave his political support to the Democracy, but at the time of the civil war he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, with

which he affiliated until Grant's second term, when he returned to the Democracy. He was cemetery trustee for six years, but never desired office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, in which he met with splendid success. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, and his aid was given cheerfully and largely to every movement which he believed would prove of public benefit. His father, Abel Brotherton, was a native of Syracuse county, New York, and with three brothers he came to Ohio in 1800. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was afterward granted a pension by the government. He died at the advanced age of ninety-six years, after fifteen years residence in Miami county. In politics he was an active Democrat. He belonged to one of the old families of the country, although there is no authentic records extant concerning its establishment in this country. On the maternal side our subject is descended from one of the old families of Pennsylvania. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Morton, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and came to Logan county, Ohio, with her parents during her early girlhood. They removed to Miami county about 1836, and here the parents of our subject were married. Mrs. Brotherton spent the remainder of her life in Piqua and survived her husband only twenty-three days, dying at the age of eighty-five. She was an active member of the Presbyterian church and a lady whose many excellencies of character commended her to the friendship and regard of all with whom she came in contact. She had two children: Albert M., and Frank P., who is just eight years younger than his brother, and is now foreman in the lumber yard and planing mill here.

Albert M. Brotherton spent his boyhood days in Piqua and attended the public schools. He left the high school before he was eighteen years of age to enlist, on the 5th of September, 1861, as a member of Company K, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years and one month. He took part in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Atlanta, and on the expiration of his term of service was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 24th of September, 1864. He was captured at the battle of Stone River, but was only held as a prisoner for about an hour, when he was recaptured by Union cavalry troops. He sustained four slight flesh wounds, but was always found at his post of duty, faithfully performing every task assigned to him.

Mr. Brotherton was not quite twenty-one years of age when he returned from the war with an honorable military record, which many an older veteran might well have envied. He afterward attended a commercial college in Indianapolis, Indiana, and later entered upon his business career in the capacity of bookkeeper. He then sold lumber for several years and followed the millwright's trade in Ohio and eastern Indiana in connection with his father-in-law, Peter Weaver. He was thus engaged for several years, and then began contracting and building on his own account in Piqua, erecting the South street and North street school houses, remodeling the opera house and rebuilding the Frank Gray Woolen Mill. He also built an addition to that plant and erected many of the dwelling houses of Piqua, building thirty-five in one year. He has charge of the Investment Company

here and owns considerable property in Piqua, together with a valuable farm of two hundred acres in Mercer county. His business career was a very active one, in which indolence and idleness were at no times manifest. On the other hand energy, perseverance and enterprise are numbered among his chief characteristics and have contributed in large measure to his success. In 1896 he retired to private life and is now enjoying a rest which he richly merits.

On the 26th of December, 1867, Mr. Brotherton was united in marriage to Miss Anna Weaver, daughter of Peter and Susan (Tunyson) Weaver, who removed from New Jersey to Miami county, Ohio, at an early day. Her father was a millwright and worked in the lock mills here. Mrs. Brotherton was reared in Piqua and is widely known in the city. She belongs to the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Brotherton is very generous in his contributions to its support. In politics he is a Democrat and is active in working for his friends who desire office, but has never sought political preferment for himself. He served on the central committee of the county for seven years, and, as every true American citizen should do, feels a deep interest in the success of the principles which he advocates. He belongs to both the lodge and the encampment of the Odd Fellows society, in Piqua, and to the Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a member of Alexander Mitchell Post, G. A. R., of which he has served as commander. Although he inherited his father's estate, he has added largely to it, his powers of management enabling him to greatly augment his capital, until he is to-day one of the most substantial citizens of Miami county. His business methods have ever been straightforward and honorable, and well does he deserve classification among the representative men of the city.

OLIVER P. RUSSELL.

Oliver P. Russell is serving as justice of the peace and pension general at Troy. He is a native of Miami county, born September 28, 1826, his parents being Isaac and Tamar (Mendenhall) Russell, the former of Welsh extraction. The mother's people were natives of Nantucket island, and the maternal great-grandfather of our subject was killed by the Indians at an early period in the development of this country. One of his sons was also killed and scalped at that time and another son, the grandfather of our subject, was made a prisoner and held a captive for several years, after which he was exchanged for an Indian girl whom the white people had captured. The father of our subject was born in South Carolina, in 1800, and in 1806 came to Miami county. Here he arrived at years of maturity, after which he wedded Tamar Mendenhall, whose birth occurred in North Carolina in 1798. They located on a farm four miles south of Troy, and there spent their remaining days, both living to a ripe old age. They were among the pioneer settlers of Miami county, taking up their abode here when the entire region was almost an unbroken wilderness, giving little promise of future development and progress. They had a family of ten children, one of whom died in infancy. The others reached years of maturity and five of the number are now living. The only surviving brother of our subject is Joseph Russell, a resident of Morrow county, Ohio. The sisters are: Mrs. Rosanna Brooks, of Mulberry, Kansas; Mrs. Harriet Pear-

son, a resident of Miami county; and Mrs. Tamar M. Dixon, of Mecosta county, Michigan. Those who have passed away are: Samuel, who died in March, 1896, when about seventy-three years of age; Isaac, who died in 1855, at the age of twenty-three; Rachel, who died about 1895, at the age of sixty-eight years; Mrs. Ruth Evans, who died in early womanhood; and an infant who died unnamed.

Oliver Perry Russell acquired a common school education in his native county and entered upon his independent business career as a farmer. About 1852 he purchased land in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, adding this to a tract which had come to him through inheritance. He operated this farm for eight years and then, selling the property, purchased a farm in Montgomery county, Ohio, which he owned until after the close of the civil war. During the time the south was engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Union Mr. Russell was numbered among those who wore the blue, and enlisted as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, with the rank of corporal. He served at Fort Marcy at Washington, D. C., his regiment being engaged in defending the capital. He enlisted for one hundred and thirty days, but remained in service for four months. The hardships of war brought on disease, and for a number of years following his discharge he suffered greatly and at length was obliged to lose his right limb. He now receives a pension granted him by the government.

When the war was over Mr. Russell sold his farm and located in Dayton, where for thirteen years he engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He also represented the Dayton Machine Company, traveling on the road for six years. He sold agricultural implements throughout sixteen states and was regarded as a very successful and reliable traveling salesman. On leaving Dayton he took up his abode in Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, where he lived for nineteen years. During that time he served for three years as constable and for twelve years as justice of the peace. On the 1st of April, 1897, he came to Troy and for one year was not connected with business cares, but after the expiration of that period he was elected justice of the peace and has since filled that position, discharging his duties in a creditable manner, his dicisions being marked by the utmost fairness and impartiality. He has also been a recognized pension agent for several years and has prosecuted a large number of claims to successful termination.

Mr. Russell was married, on the 23d of November, 1845, to Miss Lucretia Kerr, who was born in Miami county June 2, 1828. Theirs was a long and happy married life, covering a period of over fifty-three years; but on March 16, 1899, Mrs. Russell was called to the home beyond. Four children were born of their union, of whom two are now living, namely: Mattie and Alice. Isaac H., who was the eldest, died at the age of four and a half years, and Emma died when a year old. Mrs. Mattie Utter, the elder surviving daughter, is living in this city, while Mrs. Alice McClement makes her home in Dayton, Ohio. The sons-in-law are both active and successful business men. Mrs. Russell was a consistent Christian lady, a member of the Methodist church, and was a loving and devoted wife and mother and a woman universally esteemed for her many excellent traits of character. Mr. Russell has also been a lifelong member of the Methodist church. He

belongs to the Grand Army Post, of Cardington, Ohio, and has always given his political support to the Republican party. He has held various local offices, including that of assessor, road supervisor and a member of the school board, and every trust reposed in him has been faithfully performed. His life record has been unassailable, for honesty is synonymous with his name.

FRANKLIN A. DEWEESE.

For fifteen years Franklin A. Deweese has resided upon the farm in Staunton township, which is now his home, and has there engaged in the raising of garden and hothouse vegetables for the market. His entire life has been spent in Miami county. He was born on the farm where Ed Rusk now lives, his natal day being September 19, 1854, and is a representative of one of the old Virginian families. His grandfather, Joshua Deweese, was born in the latter state December 4, 1796, and having arrived at years of maturity wedded Mary Girard, who was the first white female child born in Miami county, her birth occurring April 21, 1800. Their marriage occurred in June, 1818, and unto them were born fifteen children: Samuel W., born July 14, 1819; Bertha, born February 1, 1821; Sarah, April 27, 1822; Catherine, February 16, 1824; Henry G., January 8, 1826; George W., January 1, 1828; Rachel, July 7, 1829; John, February 19, 1831; Joshua, September 1, 1832; Joseph, May 30, 1834; Thomas, May 5, 1839; Mary, January 30, 1840; Mary A., who died in infancy; Mary A., the second of the name, born July 18, 1849; and James, who was born November 9, 1853, and died during the war.

Henry G. Deweese, the father of our subject, was a native of Staunton township, and in early manhood entered land from the government, thus becoming owner of the farm now the property of Isaac Peck. He was born and reared on a farm of eighty acres, which his father had entered, and there made his home until his marriage to Miss Lucy Estey, who was born in Lost Creek township, Miami county, February 21, 1830, and passed away March 26, 1900. She was a daughter of David Estey, whose birth occurred in Nova Scotia July 31, 1792. Her mother bore the maiden name of Ann Knoop and was born in Nova Scotia March 19, 1792. Mr. and Mrs. Estey had a family of eleven children, as follows: James E., born September 17, 1814; Michael, born April 13, 1816; Eunice, born February 24, 1818; Charles, born April 5, 1820; George, born December 2, 1821; Simon, born January 24, 1824; Mary, born March 9, 1826; William, born April 6, 1828; Lucy A., born February 27, 1830; Jotham, born October 5, 1833; and Maria, born February 7, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Deweese became the parents of nine children: Annetta, born July 16, 1849; Zelia A., born April 10, 1851; Jotham, born January 16, 1853; Franklin; Henry H., born May 17, 1856; Maggie, who was born May 2, 1860, and is now deceased; Florence, who was born September 8, 1862, and has also passed away; Docia, born September 18, 1869; and Alva W., born March 13, 1873.

When Franklin Deweese was a lad of twelve years he accompanied his parents on their removal to what became known as the old De Freese farm, in Staunton township, and there he was reared to manhood, devoting his time and energies to the work of the farm through the summer months, while

in the winter season he pursued his education in the common schools. On attaining his majority he began operating a stone quarry on his father's farm, and was thus employed for two years, after which he removed to Shelby county, where he followed farming one year. He then came to Staunton township and rented his father's farm for five years. In 1885 he removed to the place where he now makes his home. He has five acres of land, which is devoted to the raising of garden products. He has two green houses, one 72x20 feet, the other 44x16 feet. He raises lettuce in his hothouses and places upon the market some of the finest specimens of garden vegetables raised in this part of the county. He has made a close study of the business to which he gives his attention and thoroughly understands the needs of the different plants. His close attention to his business, his careful management and his enterprise have resulted in bringing to him a good income.

Mr. Deweese was married, November 20, 1879, to Miss Nettie Small, who was born February 24, 1859, and is the daughter of David and Ellen (Conklin) Small. David B. Small was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, November 3, 1832, and was six months old when brought to Miami county. The mother was born in New Jersey December 7, 1836, and came to Miami county when three years of age. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Deweese has been blessed with five children: Lester, born March 26, 1882; Clyde, born July 10, 1884; Mattie, born July 16, 1887; Elwood, born July 26, 1890; and May, born May 25, 1892. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. The parents are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Deweese gives his political support to the Republican party. He has served as superintendent of the Troy and Piqua pike for sixteen years, and is interested in everything pertaining to the substantial improvement and upbuilding of the county.

WILLIAM E. PRILL.

While it is necessary that a man of excellent executive force be at the head of extensive business concerns, the success of every enterprise must depend in a very large measure upon the faithful performance of duty by each employee, and the aggregate effort in such cases results in prosperity for the concern. William E. Prill is one of the oldest employes in years of continued service with Ford & Company, and at all times has merited the confidence and trust reposed in him. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 22, 1859, and when only three years of age was brought to Tippecanoe City by his parents, John and Eliza (Smith) Prill. The father carried on blacksmithing at this place until his death, which occurred in 1896, when he had attained the age of eighty-four years. His widow still survives him, as do their two children, Ophelia Ann, now the wife of J. C. Collins, of Pontiac, Michigan, and W. E., of this review.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the usual routine of boy life during the early years of William E. Prill, and in 1874, at the age of fifteen, he entered upon his business career as an employe of Ford & Company, the tasks assigned him being those usually given an errand boy. His fidelity and close application won him promotion from time to time. He worked in the spoke department for a considerable period and performed other services in the

shop until August, 1898, when he was appointed to succeed E. A. Jackson in the office. He then assumed charge of the shipping interests and other detail work of the house, and the firm has found him a most valuable representative. With the exception of three men he is now the oldest employe of the company, having been connected therewith for twenty-six years.

On the 7th of January, 1882, William E. Prill was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Belle Hutchins, daughter of Colonel R. P. Hutchins, who was commander of the Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the civil war and is now a resident of Knoxville, Arkansas. Mrs. Prill was born in Tippecanoe City on the 30th of April, 1862. In the family is an adopted daughter, Bertha Maud, who has found a pleasant home with Mr. and Mrs. Prill since the age of seven years, and is now a school girl of thirteen. Our subject and his wife hold membership in the English Lutheran church, in which he is filling the office of deacon. Mrs. Prill is a graduate of the Tippecanoe City high school and a member of the Chautauqua Circle and is a lady of culture and refinement, who presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home. In his social relations Mr. Prill is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 247, in which he has passed all the chairs and is now a member of the board of trustees. He and his wife affiliate with the Rebekah degree of the fraternity, and he is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge. His political support is given the Republican party, and he takes a deep and active interest in its growth and welfare. He served for two years as a member of the county executive committee and his labors have been effective in promoting its interests. Almost his entire life has been passed in Tippecanoe City, and his sterling qualities have gained for him the esteem of his fellow men.

J. HARRISON SMITH.

Although comparatively a young man, this gentleman has already attained distinction as one of the ablest members of the Piqua bar, and is now serving as prosecuting attorney of Miami county. In this profession probably more than any other success depends upon individual merit, upon a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, a power of keen analysis and the ability to present clearly, concisely and forcibly the strong points of his cause. Possessing these necessary qualifications, Mr. Smith is accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the profession in Miami county and stands to-day one of the most esteemed members of the Piqua bar.

He was born in that city, September 1, 1861, and is a son of John Frederick and Mary (Sullenbarger) Smith. The father, who was born in Baden Baden, Germany, in 1833, was a soldier in the civil war and was killed in the battle of Stone River. The mother was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where she was reared, and in 1850 came to Miami county, Ohio, where she located permanently, becoming the wife of John F. Smith in 1860.

Mr. Smith spent his boyhood and youth in Piqua, attending the public schools and graduating from the high school in 1884. In 1885 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he pursued the work of the classical course for a year. He then entered Harvard University, where he remained two years, taking the

regular classical course and also studying philosophy, political economy, history and law. On his return to Piqua he commenced the study of law with Hon. John McDonald, of that city. Soon afterward, in 1890, he received the appointment as special agent in the United States census department to ascertain the mortgaged indebtedness of the states of Mississippi and Arkansas, and was engaged on that work for six months, at the end of which time he went to Washington, D. C., to assist in the classification of the mortgaged indebtedness of the United States, completing that work in 1893. In the meantime he entered the Columbia Law School at Washington, from which he received the degree of bachelor of law in 1891 and master of law in 1892. In 1893 he was admitted to the bar at Richmond, Virginia.

On leaving Washington Mr. Smith returned to his old home in Miami county, Ohio, and worked on the farm for two years, but on the 14th of March, 1896, he was admitted to practice in Ohio, and has since devoted his time and attention to his professional duties, his office being in Piqua. On the 6th of June, 1896, he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for prosecuting attorney; was elected at the general election the following November, and took charge of the office in January, 1897. In November, 1899, he was re-elected for a term of three years, which does not expire until January, 1903. He has proved a most efficient man for the place, and the affairs of the county have never been better managed in this direction than under his prosecution. As a Republican he has taken quite an active and prominent part in local, congressional and state politics for the past ten years. He is a good judge of law, and, what is of almost equal importance, a good judge of men, and it is these qualities, together with his earnestness and ability as a speaker, that have given him marked success in jury cases. Fraternally he is a member of Dorson Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., of Washington, D. C.; Piqua Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.; and Piqua Lodge, No. 523, B. P. O. E.

WILLIAM B. TEN EICK.

The name of Mr. Ten Eick is one which has figured conspicuously in connection with the industrial interests of Tippecanoe City. He has not only the ability to plan but the power to execute, and in these qualities lies the secret of his prosperity. Absolute capability, often exists in specific instances, but is never brought into the clear light of the utilitarian and practical life. Hope is of the valley, while effort stands upon the mountain top; so that personal advancement comes not to the one who hopes alone, but the one whose hope and faith are those of action. Thus is determined the full measure of success to one who has struggled under disadvantageous circumstances, and the prostrate mediocrity to another whose ability has been as great and opportunities wider. Then we may well hold in high regard the results of individual effort and personal accomplishment, for cause and effect here maintain their functions in full force. It is along these lines that Mr. Ten Eick has attained to his present enviable position in connection with the business interests of his native county.

He was born in Bethel township, Miami county, on the 14th of July, 1834, and is a son of Henry Ten Eick, who was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, August 14,

W. B. Lewelick

1802. The family is of Dutch lineage, the paternal great-grandfather of our subject being Henry Ten Eick, who came from Holland in an early day, taking up his abode in New Jersey. During the Revolutionary war he joined the colonial army, serving under General Washington with the rank of captain, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and other memorable engagements. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His son, Mathew Ten Eick, was born in New Jersey, May 4, 1764, and was also one of the heroes of the Revolution. On the 9th of April, 1796, he married Cornelia Post, whose birth occurred January 4, 1771. With his family Mathew Ten Eick removed from New Jersey to Ohio in 1812, making the trip by team. He located in Montgomery county, near the present city of Miamisburg, where he erected a rude log cabin, beginning life on the frontier in true pioneer style. He soon purchased a farm, and with unflagging industry developed a good home, there spending the greater part of his active business life. He passed the last eight years of his earthly pilgrimage in Bethel township, living with his son Henry, and died in April, 1853, when almost ninety years of age. His wife passed away in May, 1849. They were the parents of four sons and a daughter. Mathew, the youngest son, went to Iowa at an early period in the development of that state, and in connection with Governor Lucas laid out Iowa City. His eldest daughter was the first white child born in the place.

Henry Ten Eick, the father of our subject, was the third son in the family of Mathew Ten Eick. During his youth he experienced all the hardships and trials of pioneer life, but thereby developed a vigorous constitution and a fine physique. In the fall of 1821 he engaged in teaming to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he made the acquaintance of Colonel Johnson, and a warm friendship sprang up between them, which lasted through life. In the spring of 1822 Mr. Ten Eick removed to Shelby county, Ohio, and located on a farm, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and stock raising. His efforts there were attended with signal success, and to his superior foresight as a business man, his industry and economy, may be attributed his prosperity. He remained for six years in Shelby county, and then took up his abode in Bethel township, Miami county, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Tippecanoe City. He started out in business for himself with but limited capital, and through his capable management and unflagging industry he amassed a large fortune. He owned fourteen hundred acres of land in one tract, lying in the Horse Shoe bend of Honey creek, Bethel township. He placed the entire amount under a high state of cultivation. He also owned the model farm of central Ohio, comprising one thousand acres, for which he refused sixty thousand dollars. When the Wyandotte reservation of Ohio was sold he purchased twenty-seven hundred acres, afterward disposing of it in two tracts at a large profit. He was equally successful in stock dealing and established a wide reputation, owing to his excellent judge of horses. His selection of horses was regarded as par excellence. While buying horses in Kentucky he became acquainted with Henry Clay, at whose house he frequently dined. At one time he convinced Clay that the farming implements of the Miami valley were superior to those used in Kentucky and expressed him a patent Wilmington plow, which was greatly appre-

ciated by the Kentucky statesman. Mr. Ten Eick afterward sold Mr. Clay what the latter said was the finest horse he ever owned. During the civil war the father of our subject took out contracts to furnish mules for the government, and among the many hundred that he supplied, so well had they been selected, not one was rejected by the government inspectors. In his early life Mr. Ten Eick was connected with the Whig party, and on the organization of the new Republican party he joined its ranks. He was married, May 30, 1821, to Miss Eleanor Barkalow, and fifty years later they celebrated their golden wedding. The lady was born November 19, 1812, and by her marriage became the mother of the following named children: Sarah, who was born January 27, 1823, became the wife of Robert Morrison on the 29th of December, 1842, and died September 20, 1849; Tunis, born January 27, 1825, died June 23, 1865; Derrick B., born June 12, 1827, was married December 27, 1848, to Mary Le Fever, and died March 17, 1849; Mary C., born April 30, 1829, died May 24, 1844; Rachel, born May 30, 1831, is now the wife of David McConnaughey and is living in Tippecanoe City; William B. is the next of the family; David S., born June 12, 1836, was married September 29, 1864, to Hannah J. Smith, and died January 24, 1867; Joseph H., born June 29, 1839, died October 27, 1865; Mathew, born April 1, 1841, and Robert, born July 18, 1843, were the youngest members of the family.

William B. Ten Eick was reared in Bethel township, remaining upon the home farm until twenty years of age, when he went to Wyandotte county, Ohio, to assume the management of his father's stock farm, embracing twenty-seven hundred acres of land. There he remained for four years and on the expiration of that period he returned to Bethel township, Miami county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until after the inauguration of the civil war, when he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting on the 13th of May, 1864, as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, being mustered in at Camp Dennison. With his command he was then sent to the defense of Washington and served for four months, after which he returned to his native township, where he carried on farming until 1879. In that year he located in Tippecanoe City, where he has since made his home. In 1883 he became one of the stockholders in the Tippecanoe Paper Mill, and for four years was the president of the corporation. In 1888 he became the vice-president of the Tippecanoe Whip Company and has since held that office. He also owns a fruit farm of one hundred acres at Georgetown, Indiana, comprising peaches and pears.

Mr. Ten Eick has been three times married. On the 15th of April, 1858, he wedded Louisa Kiser, by whom he had two children: Grace, who died December 21, 1865, and Charley, a merchant of Tippecanoe City. The mother died April 4, 1884, and on the 3d of January, 1885, Mr. Ten Eick wedded Miss Sophia Herrmann, who died July 1, 1890. Their only child, William H., died in infancy. On the 12th of October, 1893, Mr. Ten Eick married Miss Melissa Florence Dye, of Elizabeth township. Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eick have many friends in Tippecanoe City and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of this locality.

In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and is a member of D. M. Rouzer Post, No.

393, G. A. R. He has been a member of the Baptist church since the age of eighteen years and at all times has been loyal to his professions. He possesses resolute purpose and untiring industry and these qualities have enabled him to so conduct his business affairs as to win therefrom a handsome competence. He is very reliable in all matters of business, and his honesty commends him to the confidence and good will of all. His genial and courteous manner make him popular and he is justly regarded as one of the representative, valuable and honorable citizens of this section of Ohio.

DANIEL ARGERBRIGHT.

Danlel Argerbright, proprietor of the leading photograph studio of Troy, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, April 3, 1834, his parents being Abraham and Delilah (Eaton) Argerbright, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His great-grandfather, George Agerbright, served under the personal command of General Washington in the Revolutionary war. The mother's people were of English lineage. In 1840 the parents of our subject came to Ohio, locating at West Alexandria, Preble county, where the father died in 1845. The mother afterward removed to Indiana, where her last days were spent. She was again married, her second husband being a Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Argerbright, whose name begins this sketch, has spent nearly his entire life in Preble and Miami counties, and to the common-school system of the state is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. In early life he served an apprenticeship as a body-maker in a carriage manufactory, and in 1860 he began business on his own account, conducting a factory in Tippecanoe City until 1872. He then organized the Troy Spring Wagon & Wheel Works, of which he was superintendent for four years, when he resigned to accept a position with the Milburn Wagon Company, at Toledo. Six months afterward the works were burned and he was thus thrown out of employment. Returning to Troy, he purchased property and established a carriage shop, which he conducted for a short time and then closed out. He was the first man in Ohio to introduce and use machinery in the manufacture of light vehicles, establishing this innovation in Tippecanoe in 1870. Since abandoning the business of carriage manufacturing he has engaged in photographic work and conducts an excellent studio in Troy, where he not only takes first class pictures, but also does water-color, crayon and pastel work. He also handles photographic supplies for men in the profession and for amateurs. He has a gallery well equipped for turning out a high grade of work and receives from the public a very liberal patronage, which is well merited.

Mr. Argerbright was married, March 1, 1855, in Monroe township, Miami county, to Miss Sarah I. Wells, a native of this county and a daughter of Silas Wells, who was born in North Carolina and came to Ohio in pioneer days. They lost one child and have one living, now Mrs. Lucy B. Wagner, of Troy. They own their own home, which is one of the pleasant residences of the city, celebrated for its gracious hospitality.

Mr. Argerbright assisted in recruiting a regiment for service in the civil war and was tendered a first lieutenancy, but home interests demanded his attention and he remained in Miami county. He was, how-

ever, a loyal Union subject, and to the extent of his means assisted in caring for soldiers' families. In 1855 he joined the Masonic fraternity and has attained the rank of Knight Templar. He served as worshipful master in Tippecanoe Lodge and also filled the same position in the lodge at Troy. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he has been connected for over forty years. Until 1870 he was a radical Republican, but in that year allied himself with the Prohibition party, which he supported until recently, when he became an adherent of the doctrines of the Union Reform party. He is a man firm in the support of his honest convictions, and at all times has been true to every trust reposed in him. His business success is the result of his commendable efforts, and as the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well.

HON. MARTIN K. GANTZ.

Hon. Martin K. Gantz, the son of George and Caroline (Kissinger) Gantz, was born in Bethel township, Miami county, Ohio, January 28, 1862. His father was a farmer, and our subject remained on the farm, obtaining what education he could at the country schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, for two years.

In March, 1880, he entered the law office of Hon. E. S. Williams, of Troy, as a student, and there remained until 1882, when he entered the Cincinnati Law School, in which he was graduated in June, 1883. Mr. Gantz entered into partnership with Hon. E. S. Williams and remained with him until 1889. In 1891 he formed a partnership with A. F. Broomhall, Esq., in the practice of law, which continued until 1894. Since that date he has had no partner, but has built up a lucrative practice. As a lawyer he is careful in the selection of his cases, but when he accepts a case he is diligent in its preparation and energetic in bringing it to a conclusion, and rarely fails to win his cause.

In 1884 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney of this county by the Democratic party against Samuel C. Jones, and was only defeated by a majority of less than five hundred, when the majority for the Republican party in the county that year was nine hundred and eighty-seven. In March, 1890, he was nominated by the Democratic party for mayor of Troy and was elected by a majority of one hundred and ninety-two, over an able man, notwithstanding the Republican majority on the rest of the ticket was two hundred and fifty. On the 1st of October he was nominated by the Democracy for congress in the fourth congressional district, then composed of the counties of Champaign, Darke, Mercer, Miami, Preble and Shelby, over a number of the strongest men in the district, after a remarkably exciting political convention that met in July and adjourned three times, the contest virtually continuing from July to October. The election was also a contest that was fought by the Republican nominee, General W. P. Orr, a popular and wealthy man, yet Mr. Gantz was elected by twenty thousand, seven hundred and five, against nineteen thousand two hundred and five votes cast for General Orr. This is a proud record for a young man who, at that time, was only twenty-eight years of age—a record such as is seldom made, even in this land of popular suffrage.

With the exception of Hon. Joseph W.

Bailey, of Texas, Mr. Gantz was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. In that congress he became known as an industrious member, who was very attentive to the interests of his constituents. He was a member of the important committee on banking and currency, and also of the committee on election of president and vice-president and United States senators. He made a speech in congress in support of a bill submitting an amendment to the constitution to elect United States senators by a direct vote of the people, instead of state legislatures, which attracted wide attention and favorable comment. In 1892 Miami county was placed in the seventh congressional district, which was Republican by such a large majority that the Democratic nominee had no hope of success. Mr. Gantz was nominated by acclamation and received the full support of his party, running ahead of the ticket by two hundred votes.

On the 1st of October, 1885, Mr. Gantz was married, in Troy, to Miss Gertrude Baird, the daughter of Davis and Martha Baird. To this union, one son, Maurice, was born, December 13, 1886. Mrs. Gertrude Baird Gantz departed this life May 25, 1888. In October, 1891, Mr. Gantz was married to Miss Mary Green, the daughter of Dr. J. H. and Mrs. Almira (Childs) Green. She is a lady of fine education, an active member of the Baptist church, and prominent in social and literary circles of this city.

In 1898 Mr. Gantz, in connection with three other gentlemen, purchased the Troy Democrat, and, in addition to his law practice, he has the duties of managing editor of the leading Democratic newspaper of Miami county. He is still, comparatively speaking, a young man with a splendid record behind him, and the promise of an honorable career in the future, but whether he remains a private citizen, or again engages in the battle for political honors, he has already made a history that is a credit to him and his friends and to the community in which he lives. E. S. W.

WILLIAM H. ETHELL.

Through his connection with the industrial interests of Tippecanoe City, William H. Ethell has won a place among the leading business men of the town. The spirit of self-help in an individual is the source of all genuine worth and enables a man to achieve prosperity when the advantages of wealth and the aid of influential friends are denied him at the outset of his career. It has been entirely through his own efforts that Mr. Ethell has gained a place among the substantial citizens of Miami county.

Born in Noble county, Ohio, on the 17th of July, 1848, he is the son of Thomas Ethell, whose birth occurred in Loudoun county, Virginia, where he became acquainted with and married Sarah G. Sheid, also a native of that county. They came to Ohio at an early period in the development of Noble county and took up their abode in the midst of a dense forest. There the father spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1886, when he had attained his eighty-sixth year. He survived his wife some twelve years.

William H. Ethell spent his boyhood days upon the home farm, and as soon as old enough to handle a plow began work in the fields, continuing his efforts at raising crops until the harvests were garnered in the autumn. Through the winter months

he secured his education in the district schools, but with the opening of spring again went to the fields. On attaining his majority he learned the trade of carpentering, also millwrighting and bridge-building, which he followed for a few years. He was connected with various companies on their construction of many important works, holding the responsible position of foreman over several men. He has in this way erected and put in operation various mills, and thus he became familiar with the business in every department, understanding thoroughly the old as well as the modern processes of milling. In 1897 he became connected with the enterprise which he now conducts, the Tippecanoe Roller Mill, of which he is proprietor. It was built in 1838 by Uriah and James Johns. In 1843 it was leased by the state to Joel Schoup for ninety-nine years. The state had built the old Miami canal, and through his lease the lessee secures the water-power privileges and one acre of ground. Mr. Schoup did not conduct the mill, but sold the lease to the firm of Pierson & Favorite. At different times the mill has been operated successively by Mr. Dodd, Gardiner and Joseph Dust, who was succeeded by John K. Horr, and on the 28th of July, 1888, the firm of Kinna, Favorite & Bryant took possession of it, carrying on the business until April 23, 1897, when it was purchased by the firm of Ethell & Hultman. The latter retired on the 10th of August, 1899, Mr. Ethell becoming sole proprietor. The roller system was placed in the mill by the firm of Kinna, Favorite & Bryant, and the plant is equipped with all modern accessories for turning out excellent work. The capacity is fifty barrels of flour per day and the output is sold to merchants and local customers. The favorite brand of flour now manufactured by Mr. Ethell is called Snow Ball, and its excellence secures it a large sale. He also buys and ships grain of all kinds and is the local merchant for the various products which he handles. He gives his personal attention to the business and has built up an enviable reputation as a manufacturer of flour.

Mr. Ethel was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wood, and after their marriage they became members of the Baptist church, in which he has since taken a very active part, doing all in his power to promote its welfare and growth. For three years he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school, and for many years his labors have been very effective in promoting religious work in this section of the county. His life has been one of activity in business affairs, and yet, recognizing the three-fold nature of man, he has found time and opportunity to devote to the development of those characteristics which must in every land and under all circumstances command respect, being founded upon right, truth and honor.

JOHN M. PEARSON.

John M. Pearson is living in Monroe township, which division of the county was the place of his birth. He first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 31st of October, 1831, at which time his parents resided on the farm now owned by Milton Evans. Hardly had Ohio entered upon statehood when the Pearson family was established within its borders by Jonas Pearson, the grandfather of our subject, who came from South Carolina in 1804. After remaining for two years he returned to the

latter state, but when three years had passed, again came to Miami county, locating in Monroe township upon a farm, where the birth of our subject occurred. There he entered three hundred and twenty acres of land from the government, erected a log cabin and began life in true pioneer style. There was only one house in Dayton when, in 1804, they passed the site of the present flourishing city. Mr. Pearson aided in laying out roads, in organizing schools and in promoting the progress and development of Miami county along many lines, and after a long and useful career he passed to his reward, at the age of eighty years. He had a family of four children: Hannah, Aaron, Moses and Mary A.

Aaron Pearson, the father of our subject, was born in South Carolina and came with his parents to Ohio. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Rachel Moore, who was born in Monroe township, Miami county, and was a daughter of John Moore. By this marriage five children were born, as follows: John; George, who died in 1880; Eli, who lives in Pontiac, Illinois; Christopher, who died in 1890, and Sarah, who died in 1880. She was the wife of William Sinks. The second son, George, was twenty-five years of age when he went west and enlisted in the regular army, serving for eight years. He took part in the war of the Rebellion from the inauguration of hostilities until peace was declared, and never enjoyed good health afterward, his constitution being broken down by the rigors and hardships of the war.

John Pearson, whose name begins this record, was reared on the old homestead farm. He lost his father when ten years of age and was left an orphan at the age of twelve, by the death of his mother. He then went to live with his grandfather Pearson, with whom he lived until the latter's death, which occurred when the grandson was eighteen years of age. From that time forward he has depended entirely upon his own resources. He began working as a farm hand and was employed for three months at a compensation of twenty-five dollars. He continued working as a farm hand until his marriage, when he began farming on his own account. In 1856 Miss Harriet Russell became his wife and to him she has been a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey. In 1872 they removed to the farm which is now their home, and here Mr. Pearson owns eighty-two acres of land on section 24, Monroe township, all under a high state of cultivation. He continued the active management of the farm for many years, but has now rented his land and lives retired. His has been a useful and honorable business career and he well deserves the rest which he is now enjoying.

During the civil war Mr. Pearson manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by enlisting, in May, 1864, as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry. He was mustered in at Camp Dennison and with his regiment went to the defense of Washington, D. C., continuing in the service until the expiration of his term, when he received an honorable discharge, in September, 1864. He has always been loyal to every duty of citizenship, promoting the country's welfare with the same fidelity which he manifested when defending the stars and stripes in front of the nation's capital. In politics he is somewhat independent, but usually votes with the Prohibition party. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a member of Monroe Grange and is now serving as

its treasurer. He belongs to the D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R., of Tippecanoe City, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church, with which they have been connected for more than forty years. This worthy couple are people of sterling character, enjoying the high regard of all who know them.

SAMUEL N. BAUSMAN, M. D.

On the 26th of April, 1860, Dr. Bausman was born, in Washington township, Miami county, his father being Emanuel Bausman, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The grandfather, John Bausman, resided in the Keystone state, whence he removed to Ohio, establishing his home near Covington, about 1840. He was accompanied by his son, Emanuel, who on reaching man's estate, married Anna E. Ingle, who was born and reared near Covington and belonged to one of the old families of the state. He was a carpenter and cabinetmaker by trade, following those pursuits in early life and later devoting his energies to farming. An industrious and energetic man, he carefully prosecuted his business affairs and won for his family a comfortable competence. In 1886 he was called to his final rest, at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife passed away in 1888, at the age of fifty-nine. In their family were seven children, as follows: Fianna, wife of Charles Laughman; Catherine, wife of George Shook; George W., a farmer residing in Washington township; Samuel N.; Mary E., who is living on the old home farm; Albert J., who is a practicing physician of Pleasant Hill and a graduate of the Ohio Medical College of the class of 1894, and Charles W., who is pursuing a preparatory course with the intention of entering the medical profession.

Dr. Bausman, whose name introduces this sketch, was born and reared on his father's farm, the district schools affording him his elementary education, which was supplemented by a three years' course of study at Lebanon. In 1883 he went to Oakland, Illinois, where he engaged in grain dealing during the summer months and in the winter season taught school. He was thus employed for six years, after which he entered the Medical College of Ohio, in the fall of 1888. He was graduated in that institution in the class of 1890 and immediately afterward came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since practiced. His preparatory training was thorough and comprehensive and well fitted him for a successful career as a medical practitioner. He has since put forth every effort to perfect himself in his chosen calling, and his high standing in the profession is shown by the liberal patronage which is accorded him.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 361. He also belongs to Lodge No. 574, I. O. O. F., and to the Knights of Pythias fraternity of Pleasant Hill. He has served as master in the Masonic order for two years and has filled all the chairs in the Odd Fellows society. In politics he is a Republican and has served on the central committee, taking an active interest in the work of the party and doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He is a man of genial disposition, courteous and kindly, and his prestige as a representative of the medical fraternity is indeed enviable.

IRA D. CROW.

Ira D. Crow, who owns and occupies a farm pleasantly situated in Monroe township, about eight miles from Troy, was born in Randolph township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 7th of November, 1861. He was there reared upon a farm and in the common schools of the neighborhood obtained his education. His father was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1830, and came to Ohio in 1836. On the 1st of January, 1849, he was united in marriage to Sarah Curtner, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Waymire) Curtner. She was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, May 1, 1829, and became the mother of eight children, three of whom are living: Ira D.; Harry S., of Montgomery county, and Anna, wife of Samuel Betz, of Montgomery county, Ohio. The mother died September 14, 1892. The father passed away July 18, 1896.

Ira D. Crow began work in the nursery when ten years of age. He remained upon the home place until he had attained the age of twenty-two and then entered upon an independent business career, purchasing a farm of sixty-five acres in Union township, Miami county. There he engaged in the nursery business until 1894, when he sold his land, but retained his nursery stock and moved to his present farm in Monroe township, where he owns one hundred and forty acres of rich land. He still deals in nursery stock and carries on general farming, having twenty-five acres planted to nursery products, while the remainder is planted to the cereals best adapted to this climate. His place is known as the Fidelity Nursery, and his long and practical experience in the work, combined with his unflagging industry, has made him very successful in his chosen occupation.

On the 15th of November, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Crow and Miss Nannie I. Johnson, of Chambersburg, Ohio, a daughter of Jesse and Sarah Belle Johnson. The father was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, August 4, 1839, and the mother in Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, October 14, 1842. They were married in August, 1858. Three children were born to them: Sella, wife of Edward Kline, of Chambersburg; Mrs. Crow, who was born May 1, 1864, and Edward F., of Montgomery county. Mr. and Mrs. Crow now have one child, Grace E., who was born February 24, 1887. In his political associations Mr. Crow is a Republican, but has never aspired to office, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs. Socially he is connected with West Milton Lodge, K. P. In all trade transactions he is reliable and trustworthy, and his well directed efforts, keen sagacity and capable business affairs have gained him a comfortable competence and won him a position among the substantial citizens of his adopted county.

ALBERT ACTON HALL.

Mr. Hall is president of the Ohio Marble Company and for many years has been actively identified with the business interests that have contributed to the material welfare and prosperity of the state. The name of Hall is known throughout the civilized world, in connection with the manufacture of safes. His grandfather, Edward K. Hall, established the safe and lock business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and his son, Joseph L. Hall, father of our

subject, founded a similar enterprise in Cincinnati that year. His business steadily increased in volume and importance until the Hall Safe & Lock Company, of Cincinnati, became a power in the industrial world, and at the time of the death of Joseph L. Hall he was employing twelve hundred men in the manufacture of the products of the foundry. In every country on the face of the globe in which business is carried on along progressive lines the Hall safes are found. The business title is now the Hall Safe Company, and three of the sons of Joseph L. Hall are active factors in its conduct. This was the pioneer enterprise of the safe business as carried on to-day, and this extensive concern grew to mammoth proportions under the capable management and wise direction of Joseph L. Hall, whose efforts not only brought to him a fortune, but contributed in a large measure to the commercial activity of the state. He married Miss Sarah Jewell, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Clark Jewell, who was formerly of Penns Neck, New Jersey, where the family had lived for generations. The Hall family is also one of long identification with that state, the ancestors having located in Salem, New Jersey, about 1670. It was there that Edward Hall, the grandfather, was born and reared, and from that city he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. For many generations the Halls were connected with the Society of Friends, but the father of our subject became a member of the Methodist church and was one of its most liberal and active supporters.

Albert Acton Hall, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and at the age of eighteen entered his father's safe works. Notwithstanding he was the son of the president of the company, he served a regular apprenticeship, learning the locksmith's business in all its details. As he mastered the duties entrusted to him he worked his way steadily upward, and in the office has filled every position from that of shipping clerk upward. He spent one year in New York, as assistant manager of the branch located there, and afterward was for four years manager of the branch house in San Francisco. In 1884 the Ohio Marble Company began operation in Piqua and Mr. Hall was induced to become a stockholder. In 1896 he accepted the presidency and assumed the management of the business, removing to Piqua, where he has since made his home. During the four years which have since passed under his able guidance the enterprise has developed rapidly, its output more than doubling in that time. The company owns quarries in this locality, from which they procure a high grade of limestone that takes a fine polish. It is found near the surface, an unusual occurrence, and therefore largely lessens the cost of taking the stone from the earth. It is milled into flour and about two million pounds per month are shipped to the paint and putty trade, the mineral and soda water trade, to paper manufactories and to asphalt pavement works all over the United states. The company sustains a very high reputation for reliability, and that it faithfully lives up to the terms of its contracts is shown by its constantly increasing trade.

Mr. Hall is a man of resourceful business ability, whose efforts have been in no wise confined to one line. He is now manager of the Piqua Paint & Putty Company, manufacturers of all kinds of high grade paint, house paint, ready mixed and coach and carriage paint. This business was estab-

lished in 1896, and in the short time which has since elapsed their paints have been introduced into twenty of the forty-five states and have attained a high standing for their excellence. The output has increased rapidly at a high ratio, and the volume of the business now demands that many men be employed in carrying on the work.

Mr. Hall was married to Miss Mary Foulds, a daughter of Thomas H. Foulds, who served as postmaster at Cincinnati under President Grant. Socially Mr. Hall is connected with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Scottish rite and Mystic Shrine degrees. Through many decades his family have been connected with the Whig and afterward the Republican party, and he is of the same political faith. His time, however, has been given to his business interests without seeking for official reward in return for the unswerving advocacy which he has for the Republican tenets. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men.

P. J. GOODRICH.

P. J. Goodrich has the reputation of being the most efficient officer that has ever held the position of city clerk. He is also journal clerk of the common pleas and circuit courts of Miami county and is one of the leaders of the Republican party, unswerving in his support of its principles. However, he places the county's good before partisan prejudice and labors rather for the faithful discharge of duty than for self aggrandizement.

Mr. Goodrich was born on the 22d of December, 1851, in Beverly, Washington county, which was the first county created in Ohio. He is a son of H. B. and Rebecca (Nickerson) Goodrich, both of whom are descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims. The father was born in the Empire state, in 1821, and died in Sharon, Ohio, in 1873. The mother's birth occurred in Hoskinsville, Noble county, Ohio, in 1820, and her last days were spent in Caldwell, Ohio, where her death occurred on the 1st of June, 1896.

Mr. Goodrich, of this review, was reared in Sharon, Noble county, and acquired a common-school education. For fourteen years he successfully engaged in teaching school in Noble and Washington counties, entering upon his work as an educator when sixteen years of age. His father served as postmaster at Sharon during Lincoln's and Johnson's administrations, and after his death, which occurred in 1873, his son, P. J. Goodrich, filled out the unexpired term, a period of eighteen months. In 1883 Mr. Goodrich came to Troy and for a year and a half filled the position of foreman in the Chronicle office. He then spent two years as a teacher in the schools of this city, so that his connection with educational work will cover a period of sixteen years. In October, 1887, he was appointed court bailiff, which position he filled until November 1, 1896, at which time he was appointed journal clerk in the common pleas and circuit courts. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party and taking an active interest in its affairs, its growth and its success. On the 4th of October, 1892, he was elected city clerk of Troy and is

now serving his fourth term in that capacity. As journal clerk of the courts he has given general satisfaction and the records show that accuracy and neatness characterized the prosecution of his labors. His long continuance in these two positions indicate in an unmistakable manner his fidelity to duty.

In June, 1871, Mr. Goodrich married Miss Lucy L. Smoot, of Noble county, Ohio, and to them have been born two children, Harry E. and Frank C. Socially, Mr. Goodrich is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, taking a leading part in the work of the order. He and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for twelve years he has been a member of its official board, while in the Sunday school he has served as superintendent.

DR. CHARLES H. GOODRICH.

The subject of this sketch was born at Sharon, Noble county, Ohio, January 20, 1844, and at the age of fourteen years he entered the Republican office at Sarahsville, Ohio, as an apprentice, afterward working at his chosen occupation at Springfield, and Newark, Ohio, and enlisting at the latter place, at the age of eighteen years, in the defense of his country. He served with credit during the entire war in the First Ohio Cavalry, being first lieutenant when discharged, in July, 1865.

Shortly afterward he was united in marriage with Catharine C. Kneisly, to which union four children were born: Harry O., Charles F., Louis P. and Walter R., each of whom learned the printer's trade and is now engaged in that line of business.

In 1868 Dr. Goodrich was admitted to the practice of medicine, but in a few years resumed the newspaper life, editing papers in several towns in eastern Ohio, and finally located at Troy, Ohio, in 1882, establishing The Troy Chronicle and later, in 1884, The Daily Trojan.

In 1889 he was appointed assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives, and in 1891 received an appointment under Secretary Charles Foster. During the latter years of his life he was a great sufferer from disease contracted in the service of his country, from which he died at Washington, D. C., August 31, 1892. He was buried in the beautiful Riverside cemetery, at Troy, Ohio, September 4, 1892.

As a journalist, Dr. Goodrich had a rich, racy style that attracted attention and commanded interest. He had good descriptive powers, a humor, quaint, original and sometimes broad in its application. When trampled upon he had a pen bitter as gall, and his short pungent, invective sentences were as cruel and merciless as grapeshot from an exploding shell. He despised shams, he was intense in his hatred, and faithful in his friendship.

JAMES LINCOLN GOODKNIGHT, A. M., D. D.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellow men. That great factor, the public, is a discriminating factor, and yet takes cognizance not of objective exaltation nor yet of objective modesty, but delves deeper into the intrinsic essence of character, strikes the keynote of individuality, and pronounces judicially and

unequivocally upon the true worth of the man—invariably distinguishing the clear resonance of the true metal from the jarring dissonance of the baser. Thus in touching upon the life history of the subject of this review the biographist would aim to give utterance to no fulsome encomium, to indulge in no extravagant praise; yet would he wish to hold up for consideration those points which have shown the distinction of a pure, true and useful life,—one characterized by indomitable perseverance, broad charity, marked ability, high accomplishments and well-earned honors. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by his fellow men.

James Lincoln Goodknight was born on a farm in Allen county, Kentucky, August 24, 1846, and traces his ancestry back to Germany. The first of the name in America took up their abode in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Rockbridge, Virginia, whence representatives of the name went to Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. The great-grandfather of Dr. Goodknight was Michael Goodknight, who removed to Kentucky from North Carolina, and his son Isaac was the first white child born in that state. Michael Goodknight was twice married; his first wife he wedded in Germany. He had seventeen children. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Mary J. Landes and they became the parents of seven children. Two sons served in the Revolutionary war. While returning from a trip to North Carolina he was killed at Crab Orchard, Kentucky. Among his descendants is Charles Goodknight, "the cattle king" of Texas, who is said to own more land than any other one man in the United States. Isaac Goodknight, the son of Michael, took up his abode near Gainsville, Warren county, Kentucky, where he spent his remaining days. Jacob Goodknight, the grandfather of our subject, married Elizabeth Conder and resided in Lincoln county, Kentucky. Their children were: Mary, who married James McMurry and died in Scottsville, Kentucky; John, who wedded Miss Landes and after her death married Agnes Wharton; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Billingsley and died in Kentucky; Isaac, the father of our subject; Thomas, who wedded Miss Dawson and removed to Missouri; Margaret, wife of J. H. Porch, of Ladoga, Indiana; and Sarah, who married Mr. Harney, of Indiana.

Isaac Goodknight, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky. He was born on a farm and in early life was apprenticed to learn the coppersmith's trade. Because in that business it was necessary for him to make stills and the worms for whisky stills, he abandoned this vocation and learned the tanner's trade with his brother-in-law, James McMurry. Subsequently Isaac Goodknight and his brother, Henry, established a large tannery in Allen county, and at one time conducted the most extensive business in their line in that part of the state. Henry died early, leaving the whole business to Isaac. In 1850 the latter turned his attention wholly to his farm, where he engaged in the raising of grain and stock till 1870. His last days, however, were passed in Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky, where he died in July, 1871. He married Lucinda Billingsley, a daughter of Captain John and Mary (Doak) Billingsley. The Billingsley family is of English origin and was founded in America by three brothers who came from the "merrie isle" to the United States, one locating in Pennsylvania,

another in the Carolinas, while the third made his way to the northwest. The Doaks were of Scotch-Irish lineage. Captain John Billingsley was born in North Carolina and won his title by commanding a company in the war of 1812. In his own family were ten children, namely: Alexander, who married Elizabeth McMurry; Jane, who became the wife of Henry Goodknight, and after his death married William Blackburn; Malinda, who became the wife of William Gee and removed to Pinckneyville, Illinois; Lucinda, mother of Dr. Goodknight; Minerva, who became the wife of William Harrison, of Pinckneyville, Illinois; Talitha, the wife of Hosea Thornton, of Pinckneyville, Illinois; Rev. John Mitchell, who was a captain in the civil war and married Alice Lambert, of Kentucky, and made his home after the civil war in Flora, Illinois; Valeria C., who became the wife of Joseph Hinton and died in Kentucky; and Thomas Henry, of Texas, who married Miss Ryan, and after her death married Mary Short. The fifth member of the family was Lucinda Billingsley, who became the wife of Isaac Goodknight and the mother of our subject. She survived her husband several years and died in May, 1877. They were both leading and active members in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Goodknight served as elder, and, in connection with Elder Willis Hinter, he built a Cumberland Presbyterian church on the Goodknight farm. The parents of our subject had a family of eight children: John Jackson, who married Melvina Reeder; Jacob Henry, who married Nannie Guy, who died in Woodburn, Kentucky, in 1876; Thomas Mitchell, who wedded Miss Middleton, and after her death married Norah Murphy; Mary Helen, who became the wife of William L. Lively, who died in Arkansas, her home being now in St. Paul, that state; Alexander Rowland, who died at the age of seven years; Isaac Herschel, who married Ella Hoy and resides in Franklin, Kentucky, where he is known as a very prominent man, having twice been a member of the state legislature and three times represented his district in the United States congress, while at the present time he is serving as circuit judge; and Margaret E., who became the wife of C. C. Stephenson and died at Boise, Idaho, in 1884.

Dr. Goodknight spent his boyhood days in his native state and acquired his preliminary education in an old log schoolhouse, which was situated two miles from his home. School privileges were then very primitive, the teachers often being inefficient, while text books were old-fashioned. He possessed a studious nature, however, and eagerly embraced every opportunity that offered. He was not noted, as a boy, for rapid advancement in his studies, but laid the foundation for the scholarly attainment which has since given him pre-eminence in ministerial and educational circles. During the periods of vacation he worked on his father's plantation. In order to inculcate habits of thrift and encourage the boys to put forth energetic efforts, his father allotted to each of them a portion of ground which they might cultivate for themselves, the half of each Saturday being allowed for this work. Because T. M. Goodknight, the older brother, went into the ministry, the management of the plantation devolved upon the Doctor, who was then only fifteen years of age, but his ambition caused him to look beyond the plow and he quietly and persistently prepared for the ministry. As a means to this end he began teaching, accepting the charge of a school notorious for the

bad conduct of the pupils. His two predecessors had been run off by the scholars, but in Dr. Goodknight they found their master, because he was a personal friend; he not only being able to maintain discipline but also awakened among them interest in their studies, which led to marked intellectual advancement. He remained in charge of that school for one year and then spent the following year in Franklin Academy, Kentucky, after which he entered Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. In the meantime he had united with the Logan Presbytery. On the completion of his college course he was graduated with honors in the class of 1871, and the following year he taught in the Little Muddy school, Kentucky. The trustees urged him to take the school for a period of five years, at a salary of one thousand dollars per year, but he had determined to enter the work of the gospel ministry and instead of taking the school he accepted a pastorate in that place, where the salary was only two hundred dollars per year. At the end of four years, however, his salary had been increased to eight hundred dollars per year and he was offered a thousand to remain. His younger brother and sister having in the meantime completed their education, Dr. Goodknight then determined to pursue a theological seminary course, and in 1876 entered the Theological Seminary of New York, in which he was graduated three years later. He received calls from several churches, offering salaries as high as eighteen hundred dollars per year, but he regarded not the money side of the proposition, considering only the question of where he could do the most good. Accordingly he accepted a call from the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Covington, Ohio, which paid a salary of only six hundred dollars. He filled that pastorate until 1889, covering a period of ten years, and his influence was most marked and beneficial in the community. During that time, as a result of his earnest labors, a new church edifice was erected, worth more than fifteen thousand dollars, and the membership of the church was increased from some one hundred and fifty to about five hundred. In 1884 Dr. Goodknight was sent as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, held at Belfast, Ireland. Upon resigning his pastorate in Covington he went to the World's Sunday School Convention, in London, and then traveled for the summer, and settled at Edinborough, Scotland, to pursue post-graduate studies and take a special course in philosophy. He took first honors in philosophy at the university, and while abroad also made a special study of the methods of conducting university work. He also carried his investigation into the realm of the home and foreign policy of Great Britain, as the question of government has ever been one of deep interest to him. Proceeding to the continent he pursued a special course in pedagogy in the University of Jena, Germany, under Dr. Rein, studied biology under Haeckel and philosophy under Leipmann. He also noted the methods of conducting German schools and universities, visiting many of the most noted institutions of learning in his ancestral fatherland. In the interim he journeyed all over Europe, making a close study of the people and their customs, gaining thereby that knowledge, experience and culture which only travel can bring. Subsequently he continued his researches in Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt, and by way of Port Said went to Joppa, thence through Palestine and Syria. By way of Damascus and Balbeck he proceeded

to Bayreuth, thence to Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and on to Ephesus and Constantinople. In the latter city he closely noted the methods pursued in Roberts College. He viewed the ancient city of art and learning —Athens, Greece—thence continued his journey to Sicily and on the west coast of Italy visited Naples, Vesuvius and Pompeii. He also visited Rome, Pisa and Florence and other cities in Italy, attended the Paris exposition and thence returned to the world's metropolis, London.

In July, 1891, Dr. Goodknight returned to his native land. While in Germany the degree of doctor of divinity had been conferred upon him by Waynesburg College, of Pennsylvania, and while in Germany he received a call to the pastorate of the church in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. Accepting this, he entered upon his duties on the 1st of October, 1891, there remaining until June, 1895, when he was elected president of the University of West Virginia. Under his guidance that institution made rapid progress, but in 1879 he resigned because of political changes in the state. When elected and during his stay at the university he had the unanimous and hearty support of the board of regents, but that board was legislated out of existence and a new board appointed. During his presidency the attendance at the university was doubled, the press of the state becoming a unit in its support for the first time, and all denominations became its advocate. With the assistance of others in the university he drew up what is known as the "engineering experiment station bill," and secured its introduction into the house and senate of congress. Two-thirds of the house and three-fourths of the senate were pledged to support the bill, but when Dr. Goodknight passed out of his educational position there was no one to push the measure and it was not passed. Through his special effort, with the support of loyal friends and farsighted business men, the Citizens National Bank of Covington, Ohio, was organized. As a witness to his business ability and the confidence of directors he was made cashier of this bank.

Returning to Miami county in 1897, the Doctor located upon the farm where he is now living in retirement. He has been three times married. In 1882 he wedded Miss Williams, of Nashville, Tennessee, who died in Covington the following year. In 1885 he married Miss Alice Cleaver, of Lincoln, Illinois, who died in 1887, and in 1889 Mrs. Ella Biddle Elliott, of Piqua, Ohio, became his wife. By his first marriage he had one child, C. Williams, who is now a student in the high school. By his second union there was one son, Allie Cleaver, who is also pursuing a high-school course in Covington. In his political views the Doctor is independent, supporting the men and measures that he believes will best advance the nation's welfare. Socially he is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance, he is imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name, and he enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of the community.

THOMAS M. WRIGHT, M. D.

The liberal patronage which is accorded Dr. Thomas Melville Wright is the best indication of his superior ability as a physician and surgeon. His comprehensive

knowledge and his accuracy in applying the principles of medicine to the mastery of disease has gained him creditable prestige, and he is accounted one of the foremost members of the medical fraternity in Troy. His birth occurred October 5, 1848, in Montgomery county, Indiana, his parents being James W. and Nancy (Fugate) Wright, natives of Russell county, Virginia. The father was born in 1811 and the mother in 1814, her death occurring in Boone county, Indiana, in 1852. The father died in Troy, Ohio, in 1897, having devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and to the practice of medicine. With his family he removed to Indiana about 1836, but his last days were spent in the Buckeye state.

Thomas M. Wright acquired his preliminary education in the common schools, after which he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1870. He had engaged in teaching for two years prior to entering the normal, having had charge of a school at Blue Grass, Illinois. It was in that way he acquired the capital necessary to meet his expenses in school. After his graduation he resumed teaching, which he followed for four years, spending one year as principal of the high school in Crawfordsville, Illinois. In 1872 he began the study of medicine, and in 1874 abandoned the work of the schoolroom altogether in order to give his entire time to the mastery of the principles of medical science. His reading was directed by Dr. Nelson Walkley, of Troy, Ohio, and he was graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1876. Immediately afterward he opened an office in Troy and has since engaged in practice, securing a large and liberal patronage. He has performed many of the most important abdominal operations in the county, including operative surgical work for ovariotomies, strangulated hernia, ectopic gestation, cæsarian section and appendicitis. He is a member of the Miami County Medical Society, of the Ohio State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and is a close student of his profession, keeping in touch with its continued progress and advancement.

In 1871 occurred the marriage of Dr. Wright and Miss Angeline Mendenhall, of Miami county. She died in 1879, leaving a son, Thomas M., and the Doctor was again married, in 1880, his second union being with Miss Emma A. Albaugh, of Miami county, by whom he has a daughter, Angeline Bracken. In his political views a Republican, he keeps well informed on the questions of the day, but is no aspirant for political honors. He has taken all the York-rite degrees of Masonry, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His direct regard for the ethics of his profession, his wide knowledge and his careful attention to his business have won him prominence and success.

REV. GEORGE P. STEINLAGE.

There is no position held by man more important than that of a pastor of a church, nor is there a position that has attached to it greater importance or responsibility when properly conceived and conscientiously discharged. This is more essentially the case with the clergyman of the Catholic faith, for he is held more as an instructor and guide, not only in religious matters but in moral and social conduct by his congregation. There are few men by character and education better fitted to preside over a people in

all these relations than the reverend gentleman whose name stands at the head of this biography.

Father Steinlage, rector of St. Boniface Catholic church, of Piqua, Ohio, was born in Osnabruck, Germany, in 1840, and acquired his early education in the schools and colleges of his native land. After pursuing his studies for some time in the college at Meppen, in Hanover, he was graduated in 1859. The following year he came to the United States, sailing from Hamburg to New York. On his arrival in the latter city he proceeded at once to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered St. Mary's Seminary, where he completed a course in philosophy and theology in 1863. That same year he was ordained by Archbishop John B. Purcell and soon afterward was assigned to St. Paul's church of Cincinnati, as an assistant to the Very Rev. Joseph Ferneding, remaining there two years. He was then transferred to St. Philomena's church in Cincinnati, being assistant to Father Tobbe for two years. The following seven years he was pastor of St. Joseph's church at Hamilton, Ohio, and during that time built a church and also a school house at that place, the former being known as St. Joseph's church. On leaving Hamilton he was assigned to Taylors Creek, remaining there over five years, and for two years was at Reading, Ohio.

On the 14th of February, 1881, Father Steinlage came to Piqua, and has since been in charge at this place as rector of St. Boniface church. The present church edifice was built in 1865, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and the parsonage was erected in 1879, but both have been remodeled by Father Steinlage, who has made many improvements since locating here. The debt of thirteen thousand dollars which was against the church property when he arrived here has been nearly paid, only about two thousand dollars indebtedness remaining. The church property also includes a good school of four large rooms and is presided over by the Sisters of Christian Charity. The school building and Sisters' residence were both built by Father Steinlage. The church has a seating capacity of six hundred, and the congregation now numbers three hundred families residing in the city and surrounding country. No estimates of material progress, however, can give an indication of the great work which Father Steinlage has done in molding and shaping to higher issues the lives of those to whom he gives his best thought. Broad in his views and sympathies, a friend of the poor and oppressed, ever ready with helpful counsel for the perplexed or sorrowful, he has a wide field for labor and well does he discharge its arduous and sacred duties.

DAVID E. ULLERY.

A native son of Miami county, David Ellison Ullery is now a retired farmer, living in Covington. He was born October 25, 1839, on the old home farm in Newberry township, and for many years he has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of the county, but at the present time, having acquired a handsome competence, he is living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. His grandfather, Jacob Ullery, was born on Chincoteague Island, just off the eastern shore of Maryland, March 5, 1772, and came to Ohio about 1810. His death occurred in Newberry township, August 7, 1847, and he was buried in Sugar Grove cemetery. He was

of German descent and a member of the Dunkard or German Baptist church.

David Ullery, the father of our subject, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, February 28, 1809, and during his boyhood accompanied his parents to Miami county. He was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, acquired a limited education in Newberry township and was a highly respected citizen of that community. He was married, March 8, 1836, to Alsey Gibbons, who was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, March 20, 1818, a daughter of James and Mary Gibbons, natives of Ireland. The Gibbons family came to Miami county at an early day, and Mrs. Mary Gibbons died in Newberry township, February 27, 1853, at the advanced age of ninety years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ullery were born the following children: Jacob, who was killed at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, July 21, 1864; James G., who died in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and whose wife was Nellie Surratt, a native of Tennessee; and Mary E., who died April 8, 1873. David Ullery died June 5, 1842. His wife survived him until April 8, 1856.

David E. Ullery, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the old Hart schoolhouse, where he became familiar with the elementary branches of English learning. He was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of the time, in a pleasant home where habits of industry and honesty were inculcated. During his boyhood his father died, and after his death the farm, comprising a quarter-section of land, was operated by his elder brother. He began the work of the fields at a very early age, and becoming greatly attached to his old home, he could not endure to see it pass into the hands of strangers, and, although he was not able to buy it all, when it was sold he purchased one hundred acres of it. In the spring of 1872 he began the operation of a sawmill and followed that business in connection with farming for twenty-eight years. His enterprise was successfully conducted and his marked energy, perseverance and business ability enabled him to acquire a comfortable competence.

In the spring of 1861, in company with Hugh Hart, an old school friend, he started on horseback for Illinois to visit his brother, Jacob Ullery, but before they reached their destination Fort Sumter had been fired upon. This news stirred the patriotic blood of these two young travelers and before reaching their journey's end they had determined to enlist. When they arrived in Illinois they found that Mr. Ullery's brother, Jacob, had already joined the army, and David became a member of the same company for three months' service. Before the Twentieth Illinois Regiment was formed, however, the quota was full, and the legislature, being in session, issued a call for thirty-day men and the Twentieth responded to that call. Mr. Ullery, of this review, enlisted on the 22d of April, 1861, and was assigned to Company D, Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, under Captain Charles L. Paige. He afterward re-enlisted as a veteran and served until the close of the war. He and his brother fought side by side until the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, where his brother was killed, shot by a musket ball. He died on the field, giving his life a ransom for his country's preservation. The Twentieth Regiment was assigned to John A. McClernand's Division, and after the battle of Shiloh was in the First Brigade, Third Division, under command of General John A. Logan, in the Seventeenth

Army Corps, under the command of General McPherson. Mr. Ullery participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where he was wounded by a piece of shell, and in many smaller engagements in the Corinth campaign and around Vicksburg. He took part in the battles of Port Gibson and Raymond, and in the latter was severely wounded in the left breast and right shoulder, the ball passing through about fourteen inches of flesh, also injuring the right lung, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He remained in the field hospital until after the capitulation of Vicksburg, when, in July, 1863, he was taken to Lawson Hospital at St. Louis, where he remained until October of that year, when he returned to his regiment. He was promoted to the rank of sargeant and was with Sherman's command on the march of one hundred miles to Meridian. In the spring of 1864, after re-enlisting, he was granted a thirty-day furlough, at the end of which time he joined his regiment in Springfield, Illinois, and soon after joined Sherman's army at Ackworth, Georgia, when he took part in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, and in the latter the regiment lost fifty-four men, killed and wounded, on July 21, thus being reduced to only one hundred and fifty men. On the 22nd of July, the Twentieth Illinois did some very desperate fighting, and at sunset it numbered but one officer and seventeen men who were still able to hold their position on the line. On that day Mr. Ullery was captured and remained at Andersonville prison until October 1, 1864, when he was sent to Savannah, Georgia, for a few days. He afterwards spent thirty days in Charleston, South Carolina, after which he was incarcerated in Florence, that state, until February 27, 1865. At Wilmington, North Carolina, he was paroled and sent to St. Louis, by way of Annapolis, Maryland. On his way to the former city he visited his people and also paid a visit to his sweetheart in Piqua, Ohio. He finally reported at St. Louis and was sent to Springfield, Illinois, where he was discharged on the 13th of July, 1865, having served four years, two months and twenty-one days. He came home shattered in health, weighing only seventy pounds, owing to the rigors and hardships of war.

On the 26th of August, 1865, only about a month after his return, Mr. Ullery was united in marriage to Miss Rachel C. Passage, of Piqua, Ohio, a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state. Her grandfather, Henry Passage, was married in New York city to Miss Clausser, a German lady, and their children were Peter, John, Peggie, Elizabeth and Stephen. He died near New Waverly, Indiana, having emigrated westward at an early day. Peter Passage, the father of Mrs. Ullery, was born in Connecticut, in 1801, and when fourteen years of age went to New York city where he was reared to manhood. By trade he was a cabinet-maker, and at an early day he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned surveying. He surveyed much of the country, as far west as Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in that work was associated with Captain Riley, a noted surveyor of that state. He followed that business until a year prior to his marriage, which important event of his life occurred in Piqua, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah Lines, a daughter of Levi Lines. The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Ullery was Samuel Lines, who, with his wife, came from England in colonial days, locating in Connecticut when the Indians were numerous in that state. One night the

red men attacked their home and burned their cabin. They also carried away the grandfather of Mrs. Ullery. He was taken to Canada and lived with the Indians until he had attained man's estate, when he returned to his home. The pewter ware of the family had been buried on the night of the attack, and upon his return he took it up, finding it just where it had been placed many years before. After their marriage Peter Passage and his wife resided for a time at Piqua and then removed to New Carlisle, Ohio. Later they purchased a farm at Defiance, Ohio, and while on the way there Mr. Passage was persuaded to accept a position as section boss on the canal, and while engaged in that work, his family made their home at Houston, Shelby county, Ohio. Some time afterward he purchased a section of land in Shelby county, and it is upon this tract that the reservoir now stands. Mr. Passage returned to Houston, where his death occurred December 20, 1845. In his early manhood he was a member of the Christian church, and in his life exemplified his belief. After his death, his widow and her family located at Piqua, and after the marriage of Mrs. Ullery, the mother made her home with her until she, too, was called away, in 1887, at the age of eighty-six years. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1801, and was nine years old when her parents removed to Piqua, making the journey in a wagon. On reaching Mad river, they found the stream so swollen that they were compelled to halt for two weeks, and during that time their horses were stolen by the Indians. Theirs was the fifth house built in Piqua, so that the Lines family can well be termed honorable pioneers of Miami county. Mrs. Passage witnessed the first treaty made with the Indians and could relate many interesting incidents of the pioneer days of the Buckeye state. By her marriage she became the mother of the following children, namely: Cinderella, widow of Anthony Harp, of Polo, Ohio; Elizabeth, widow of James Harp, of Piqua; Levi, who served in the civil war and died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, about 1889; Rebecca, wife of John Sprague; Peter, who was a corporal in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry and was wounded at the battle of Beverly, but did not die until many years later, his death occurring in Polo, in 1896; Mrs. Ullery; and Jennie, wife of Jacob Bowers. He served in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry during the civil war, and after his death his widow became the wife of David Daniels, but survived her second marriage only one year.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ullery, the young couple went to the home that he had prepared for his bride upon a part of the old homestead. There they enjoyed many years of happiness, devoted to each other and their family. They had six children: Minnie G., now the wife of William Drees, of Covington, Ohio; James Ellison, who died at the age of two and a half years; Sadie E., wife of William Orr, of Piqua; Clifford C., who died at the age of eighteen; Joseph C. and Gustin C., who are at home.

In public affairs Mr. Ullery has been very prominent. He was connected with the township school board in different capacities for fourteen years, and the cause of education found in him a warm friend who greatly promoted the interests of the schools. He also served eleven years as township trustee. He was elected real estate appraiser of Newberry township in the fall of 1899, without opposition. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. Socially he is con-

nected with Langston Post, G. A. R., of Covington, and since 1872 has been a member of the Christian church. Mr. Ullery has made good use of his opportunities, has prospered from year to year, has conducted his business affairs carefully and successfully and in all his acts displays an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the acquiring of wealth to effect in any way his actions towards those less successful than he, and has always a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all with whom he has come in contact. As a citizen he is as loyal to his country as when upon the field of battle he followed the old flag. His career has indeed been an upright and honorable one, worthy of high commendation, and he well deserves to be classed among the enterprising and honored citizens of his native county.

L. C. CRON.

This gentleman needs no introduction to the readers of the history of Miami county, for he is very widely known throughout this section of the state and his business reputation extends far beyond the confines of western Ohio. For almost a third of a century he has been engaged in the manufacture of furniture in Piqua, and his labors have been of substantial benefit to the city, while promoting his individual welfare and prosperity. He is certainly one of the most energetic and enterprising men of Piqua. America has gained pre-eminence as one of the strongest commercial powers of the world, and in each of its cities are men who are recognized leaders in the industrial, commercial and professional circles. Among this number in Piqua is Mr. Cron, and probably no single individual has done more to promote the business activity and consequent prosperity of Miami county than he.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Piqua, September 16, 1836, and obtained a good elementary education in the public schools, supplementing it by study in private schools. Throughout his business career he has been connected with the manufacture of furniture. He early began learning the trade of manufacturing furniture and has since continued to follow that pursuit through an active, honorable and useful life. He established his present business in 1868, carrying it on alone until 1869, when he admitted his present partners, under the name of the L. C. & W. L. Cron Company. The firm name has since been unchanged and the enterprise is the oldest of the kind in this section of Ohio. As the years passed their trade grew, both in volume and importance, and the field of their operations was extended. They were forced to secure larger facilities from time to time until their plant has now grown to extensive proportions. It covers, together with the ground on which the lumber is piled, about eight acres, and is connected with the railroad system of the city by side tracks, which enter the premises and afford the most complete receiving and shipping facilities. The factory and warehouses are embraced in large and substantial brick buildings. The main factory is four stories high and the warehouse three stories in height. These are connected with a covered bridge crossing the street at the second floor. The mechanical equipment embraces all the latest improved, labor saving machinery known to the trade, and is operated by a one hundred horse-power engine, and every operation in connection with the manufacture of the products that may be accomplished

by machinery is thus executed. Notwithstanding this latter fact employment is given to one hundred and seventy skilled workmen, which is an evidence of the extent of the output. To facilitate the economic and rapid production of the products an immense stock of lumber is kept maturing, and perfect system and order reign supreme in all the departments of the establishment. The products of the company are bed-room suits, made chiefly from oak and elm. They are made in a variety of handsome and attractive styles, the workmnship being most thorough and finished, and the output of the factory is in demand in trade circles throughout all sections of the Union. In addition to this they manufacture all kinds of plain and fancy house furniture. New and original styles are being introduced and the company has earned a high reputation for being fully abreast and in advance of the times with artistic novelties in their line. In all valuable elements the products are attractive and salable, and therefore are just what the trade wants. The central location of Piqua, the unsurpassed shipping facilities afforded here, the complete manufacturing plant of the company and the progressive management of the business, all combine to enable them to offer inducements and advantages to buyers that invariably insure continued business relations. The active management of the business is vested in the hands of L. C. Cron, president, and Edward Whitlock, secretary. Mr. Cron is a practical manufacturer and a progressive business man in the prime of his usefulness, and he takes great pride in turning out the best goods of the kind on the market. The policy upon which this enterprise is conducted is based on fair and honorable dealing, and the well known reliability of the company, together with the excellence of their output, secures to them a large and continuous patronage.

Mr. Cron has been twice married. On the 29th of September, 1859, he wedded Miss Margaret Ginn, and to them were born five children, namely: George L., who was born August 27, 1864, and died February 15, 1867; Maggie E., who was born March 12, 1866; Charles L., born September 26, 1867; Jackson C., born June 18, 1869; and Albert M., who was born December 27, 1871, and died July 25, 1878. The mother of this family was born in Miami county, September 7, 1838, and was called to her final rest on the 27th of December, 1873. On the 11th of August, 1874, Mr. Cron was again married, his second union being with Marcella Edmonds, of Dayton, who was born December 4, 1847. They had four children: Hattie B., born July 27, 1875; and Minnie A., who was born September 19, 1878, and died July 1, 1879; Florence, born May 30, 1882; Clarence, born in 1886.

During the civil war Mr. Cron manifested his locality to the goverment, for, with patriotic spirit, he responded to the call for troops in 1861, spending three years in the army. He was the principal musician in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, Fort Petersburg and many other, of less renown. He was always found at his post of duty, faithfully fighting for the cause of the Union. He has filled many positions of pulbic trust and responsibility. He is president of the Democratic Publishing Company, of Piqua, which was organized in 1891. He is at present serving as president of the city council. He was mentioned for state representative by the Democrats, and, though he lost the election, it was a

defeat which amounted almost to victory, for in the county which usually gives a Republican majority of fourteen hundred his opponent received a plurality of only ninety-one votes. The large support which was given Mr. Cron certainly indicated his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him. He is a man of broad capabilities, as his varied and extensive business interests indicate. He is at all times approachable and patiently listens to whatever a caller may have to say, always courteous and at all times a gentleman in the truest and best sense of the term. He cares not for notoriety, nor is there about him the least shadow of mock modesty. His has been the mind to conceive and direct and the hand to execute all of the many improvements and advancement which have been made by the company of which he is the head, and that he stands to-day among the most successful and prosperous business men of Piqua is a fact due entirely to his own efforts.

MARION L. DEWEESE.

Mr. Deweese, of Troy, is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, Samuel Deweese, held a commission in the Continental army during the war which brought independence to the nation. His son, Joshua Deweese, grandfather of our subject, located in Concord township, Miami county, at a very early day. He is said to have been the first Baptist minister in this locality, and was licensed to preach about 1824. He came from the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and proclaimed the glad tidings of great joy among the pioneers of the Buckeye state. When his country's liberties and rights were threatened, however, he showed the spirit of the warrior by promptly responding to his country's call for aid in the war of 1812, taking part in the warfare against the Indians, under General Wayne. He wedded Miss Mary Gerard, a daughter of Henry Gerard, who came from Pennsylvania to Staunton township, Miami county, with the Knoop family in 1798. They made the first settlement of which there is authentic record in the county, although, doubtless, the French visited the locality in 1749, and their descendants remained in this part of Ohio as Indian traders. Henry Gerard surveyed a large portion of the land in Miami county, and as compensation for his services received about eight hundred acres, extending from Spring Creek to Troy. Some of his survey field notes are now in possession of the father of our subject. Mr. Gerard took an active part in the early development of the county. He built the first mill within its borders, and in all possible ways aided in its progress and advancement. In his later life he removed to Attica, Indiana, where he died at the extreme old age of one hundred and twenty-four years. Isaac Gerard was the first teacher in Concord township, and David Gerard, a son of Henry, was the last white man killed by the Indians in this county. He and a companion, by the name of Ross, were hewing timber one afternoon about four o'clock in 1812, when two Indians passed by and shot Gerard. Ross made his escape, but the Indians proceeded two miles further north, where they found Mr. Dilbone at work in a flax patch, mortally wounded him and also scalped his wife before his eyes.

Samuel McDougall Deweese, the father of our subject, was born in Concord township, Miami county, in 1819, and was reared

amidst the wild scenes of the frontier. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Rachel Connell, a native of Pennsylvania. Both the father and mother are still living and enjoying good health, having reached the ages of eighty-two and seventy-eight, respectively. He is perhaps the best informed man in local history in the entire county, and is one of the oldest settlers, his residence here covering a period of eighty-one years. In his family were six sons, namely: Albert, a resident of Troy; Edwin, who is living in Philadelphia; Allen, of Pleasant Hill, Miami county; Judson, of Decatur, Alabama; and Arthur, of Tippecanoe City, Miami county. There were also two sisters, Mrs. Flenthan Buckler, of Tippecanoe City, and Mrs. Oresta Cory, of Springfield, Ohio. The parents are now living in Tippecanoe City.

Mr. Deweese, of this review, was born on the old family homestead in Concord township, December 13, 1845, and pursued his education in the schools of Troy. He entered the high school, but when the civil war was inaugurated he put aside his textbooks, and, at the age of eighteen enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, in 1864, for three months' service. After receiving his discharge he returned to the home farm, where he remained until twenty-four years of age. He was married, in 1870, to Elizabeth A. Frazee, a daughter of James Frazee, of Lost Creek township, and a granddaughter of James Frazee, Sr., who was one of the pioneer settlers of Miami county. The last named wedded Miss Knight, also a member of one of the prominent families.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Deweese has been born two daughters, one, Otilia, dying at the age of twenty-two years. She was a natural artist in oil and crayon; and Lucia, who resides with her parents in their pleasant home in Troy. Mr. Deweese and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist church, and socially he is connected with the Grand Army Post. His political support is given to the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his energies and time to his business affairs. He is regarded as the best mechanic in the building trade in Troy, and has a record of more buildings in the city than any other contractor. He performs his part of a contract most faithfully, and his reliability and energy have secured to him a very liberal patronage, and is constantly increasing.

HENRY B. PRINTZ.

Henry B. Printz is a prominent and representative farmer of Newberry township, and is descended from sterling German ancestry, the strong characteristics of the Teutonic race being at many times manifest in his career. His paternal grandfather was born in Germany, and emigrating to America took up his abode in Berks county, Pennsylvania, participating in the Revolutionary war when the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression. His remaining days were spent in the Keystone state. Daniel Printz, the father of our subject, was born in Berks county, about 1798. He was a stocking weaver by trade, and followed that pursuit for some time after his removal to Ohio. He was married in the county of his nativity to Elizabeth Hayden, a native of Berks county. Her father, however, was born in England, and coming to the United States in colonial days, he, too,

strongly sympathized with the spirit of independence manifested in the colonies, and participated in the Revolutionary war as a member of Washington's army. About 1819 Daniel Printz and his wife, with their three children, removed to Clark county, Ohio, making the journey with a one-horse wagon. His elder brother had preceded him to that county, and for several years the father resided on his farm near Springfield. He then removed to Moorefield township, Clark county, where he remained for more than twenty-six years, during which time he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He finally purchased a small tract of land which is now in the heart of the city of Springfield. For six years after his arrival in Ohio he followed his trade, and then turned his attention entirely to farm work, becoming one of the most extensive agriculturists of Clark county. He was progressive, and was the first man to bring a reaper into this state. The following year he purchased another reaper, and at all times he was ready and willing to promote any movement that would advance agricultural interests or facilitate his work. His reapers were considered such oddities that at times a hundred people would gather to watch the operation of the machine. They did not believe it could satisfactorily do the work, and scoffed at the idea of such a machine taking the place of the cradle in the harvest field. Mr. Printz died on his little farm in Springfield, May 19, 1864. In the early days he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but afterward united with the Universalist church. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat, recognized as one of the leaders of his party in Ohio. For many years he served as justice of the peace, and on one occasion he was a candidate for state senator. Although he was not elected, it was a defeat that amounted almost to a victory, for in a strongly Republican district he lost the election by only four votes. His wife died about 1861, at the age of sixty years. When she was married she weighed only ninety pounds, but at the time of her death she weighed three hundred and eighty-four pounds. In the family of this worthy couple were twelve children: Angeline, who became the wife of Lewis Petre, and died near Springfield, Ohio; Franklin, of Champaign county, who wedded Catherine Gordon, and after her death married Emma Bressman; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Absalom Kepner, and died near Clayton, Miami county; Sarah, wife of Samuel Short, of Shelby county, Ohio; Daniel, who married Mary J. Coulter, and died in 1855, in Clark county; Susan, who married Leonard Seibert, and afterward E. R. Ganson, and is now a widow, living in Columbus, Ohio; Mollie C., wife of Jacob Seibert, a resident of Logan county, Illinois; John, who wedded Jane Thatcher, and resides in Clark county; Rebecca, who became the wife of Daniel Teach, and died in Covington, Ohio; Catherine, who died at the age of three years; Henry B.; and James K. Polk, who married Lavina Babylon, and resides in Shelby county. For forty years there was not a death in this family of children.

Henry B. Printz was born in Springfield township, Clark county, Ohio, February 28, 1840, and was reared to manhood in that and Moorefield township. He acquired his education in the country schools of the neighborhood, and was reared upon the home farm, his time being passed in the usual manner of farmer boys of that period. On attaining his majority he left the parental

roof and started out to make his own way in the world. Going to Columbus, he was employed as a brakeman for two years on the Little Miami Railroad, and on the expiration of that period he returned to his home in Clark county. On the 26th of November, 1863, Mr. Printz was united in marriage to Miss Deborah Morgan Lynn, who was born in Moorefield township, Clark county, June 4, 1839, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Suver) Lynn. Her paternal ancestors came from Ireland, her grandfather being a native of that country, whence he emigrated to the new world, taking up his residence in Virginia. Her maternal grandfather, John Suver, was born in Germany, and was married in Pennsylvania to Catherine Haines. About 1830 he removed to Clark county, Ohio, where his death occurred. Her grandfather Lynn died in the state of Virginia. His wife was Deborah Morgan. Joseph Lynn, the father of Mrs. Printz, removed from the Old Dominion to the Buckeye state and located in Clark county, where he died about 1868. His wife died in 1882, at the age of seventy-four years, and he was about sixty years of age when called to his final rest.

After their marriage Mr. Printz located on his father-in-law's farm, where he remained for three years, and then removed to another farm in the same township, upon which he resided for a similar period. In the fall of 1868 he took up his abode south of Springfield, where he lived for twelve years. His next home was northeast of Springfield, and after passing three years at that place he became a resident of Miami county, on the 5th of March, 1884, locating on his present farm, then known as the James Patterson property. It comprises one hundred and two acres of rich land, and he carries on general farming, his principal crops being wheat and corn. He has made many substantial improvements upon the place, building fences, laying tile, remodeling the house and barn and doing other such work as contributed to its improvement and development, and it is now considered one of the model properties of the community. unto Mr. and Mrs. Printz have been born two children, Joseph L. and Kittie, both living at home. The former married Orpha Minnich, and unto them have been born five children—Fannie, Margie, Gladys, Joseph H. and Reuben M. Mr. Printz is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and in his political views is a stanch Democrat. He is well versed, both politically and otherwise. He has read extensively, is a deep thinker, and is independent in thought and action. His broad, general information makes him an entertaining conversationalist, and he is a genial and hospitable gentleman. He has good business judgment, is reliable and trustworthy in all his dealings, and through his well-directed efforts he has acquired a comfortable competence. His methods of farming are progressive, and the neat and thrifty appearance of his place indicates his careful supervision.

URIAH J. FAVORITE.

Uriah J. Favorite is now living a retired life in Tippecanoe City, his many years of active and honorable labor being thus crowned with a well deserved rest. During the civil war he was a loyal defender of his country, and at all times he has been faithful to whatever is true and right, whether in public, in business or in social life. Thus has he commanded the respect and esteem of his

fellow men, and as one of the leading citizens of the community he well deserves representation in this volume. He was born in Tippecanoe City, on the 9th of October, 1843, a son of Jonathan and Mary (Hyatt) Favorite. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and about 1836 came to Miami county with his parents. Later he married Miss Hyatt, whose father was a merchant and one of the pioneer settlers of this locality, the hamlet of Hyattville being named in his honor. He was a native of England, and with his family came to America during the early girlhood of his daughter Mary. Both he and his wife attained a very advanced age.

Jonathan Favorite, the father of our subject, was a mechanic, carpenter and millwright, and during the early years of development in this section of the state was a prominent business man. In 1838 he built the flouring mill, which he conducted for a number of years with excellent success. At the same time he worked at his trade, and in addition conducted a sawmill. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way to the Pacific slope, where he engaged in mining for three years. His efforts were attended with creditable success, and he returned with capital sufficient to enable him to carry on a good business. On the return trip, however, he invested in Iowa lands and was moving his family to the Hawkeye state when both he and his wife died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, of river fever. The family of five children returned to join an elder sister in Ohio. Nancy, the eldest daughter, is the wife of John Morrison, and is a resident of Nemaha county, Nebraska; John S. is a real-estate dealer of St. Louis, Missouri; Jefferson, who became a printer, was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, and died in Sacramento, California, in 1876; Mrs. Martha J. Egner makes her home in Centralia, Washington; Uriah J. is the next of the family; and Mrs. Harriet A. Hoover, widow of William Hoover, is living in Lincoln, Nebraska. It will thus be seen that our subject is now the only representative of his immediate family in Miami county. His uncle, Daniel Favorite, however, reared a family north of Troy, and some of his children are still residents of the locality. George Favorite, a half brother of the father, is now living in Washington city, and another half brother, Lafayette, died in Troy, Ohio.

Uriah J. Favorite, whose name introduces this review, was a lad of about ten years at the time of his father's death. The children were then separated, and he lived for five years in the family of Samuel Staley, in Bethel county, and his school privileges were those commonly afforded to farmer boys. On entering upon his business career he secured a clerkship in a store in Tippecanoe City. Saving his wages, he afterward entered the high school at Piqua, where he pursued his studies until his means were exhausted. On the 15th of April, 1861, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he responded to President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, joining Company D, Eleventh Ohio Infantry. On the expiration of the first term of three months he re-enlisted for three years, in the First Independent Ohio Battery and was in the Kanawha division of the Army of the Potomac, with which he saw service under the command of General Garfield, Hayes and McKinley, all of whom were afterwards presidents of the United States. After a time his regiment was transferred to the Potomac and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and all the en-

gagements of the McClellan campaign. In the spring of 1863 he was again sent to the Kanawha region and participated in the Hunter raid before Lynchburg. In August, 1864, he received an honorable discharge at Parkersburg, for his second term had expired. Still the south was not yet subdued and he once more entered the army, as a member of the secret service, being sent to Chattanooga to look after government supplies. In the spring of 1865 he was commissioned by Governor Brough second lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, which company he had assisted in recruiting in Tippecanoe City. With that command he went to the Shenandoah valley, where he remained until after Lee's surrender, receiving his discharge at Fort Federal Hill, in Maryland, in September of that year. He was in nine important battles and participated in many campaigns. In command of his company he went to Fort Delaware to assume charge of the prisoners and there remained until all were exchanged.

After the war was over Mr. Favorite returned to Miami county and secured employment in the glucose works, learning the business carried on in the chemical department, becoming familiar with every duty of the laboratory. During various changes in the ownership of the works he was retained as chemist, and later was made superintendent in charge of the interests of the company. After a connection of ten years with that business he closed it out, selling the buildings and remaining in charge until all relations were satisfactorily terminated. He then became a partner of Messrs. Kenney & Bryant in the purchase and operation of the mill which his father had built and owned thirty years before. For nine years he then engaged in the milling business, meeting with excellent success in his undertakings, and since that time he has lived retired, owning a pleasant home in Tippecanoe City, where he is surrounded with all the comforts that go to make life worth living. In March, 1900, he was appointed decennial appraiser of realty for Monroe township.

Mr. Favorite was married, February 21, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth A. Athey, a daughter of William Athey. She was born in Virginia and died April 12, 1896, at the age of fifty-eight years. Their children are: Minnie May, now the wife of John M. Saunders, a grain dealer of Tippecanoe City; and Harry J., a real-estate and insurance agent of Tippecanoe City, who wedded Mary Hartman, daughter of Dr. Samuel D. Hartman.

Mr. Favorite is a prominent Mason, belonging to the lodge at Tippecanoe City, No. 174, to Franklin Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., of Troy, and to Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T., also of Troy. His wife was a charter member of the Relief Corps, but gave the greater part of her time and attention to her home. He maintains pleasant relationship with his old army comrades through his membership in D. M. Rouzer Post, No. 393, Grand Army of the Republic. He has served as commander of the post and is filling that position at the present time. He has attended several national encampments, has revisited some of the battlefields on which he valiantly fought for the preservation of the Union, and in the work of the organization he takes deep interest. His chief source of recreation is with the rod and gun, having always found great delight in the sports of hunting and fishing. His career has been an active and useful one and his well directed efforts have brought him success. He has

always been a loyal citizen, as true to his country in days of peace as when he followed the starry banner through the southland.

WILLIAM K. BOAL.

It is the enterprise and character of the citizen that enrich and ennoble the common wealth. From individual enterprise has sprung all the splendor and importance of this great west. The greatest merchants have developed from the humblest origins. From clerkships have emerged men who have built great business enterprises. America is a self-made country, and those who have created it are self-made men. No influence of birth or fortune has favored the architects of her glory. Among those who have achieved prominence as men of marked ability and substantial worth in Piqua, the subject of this sketch, William K. Boal, occupies a prominent position.

The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in the pages of history. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves by the possession of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those around them should not be permitted to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of heroes, statesmen and writers, as they furnish means of subsistence for the multitude whom they in their useful careers have employed.

Such are the thoughts that involuntarily come to our minds when we consider the life of him whose name initiates this sketch. William King Boal was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. His father, James Boal, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and acquired his education in the Glasgow University. In connection with his father and brother he loaded a vessel, the Mary B., with merchandise and the two sons sailed with it to Philadelphia, where they disposed of the goods. James Boal remained in his native land and engaged in the importing business throughout his active career. William Boal built and sailed other vessels until the firm had seven engaged in the merchant trade. James Boal married Agnes Frederick, who was born in Muncy, Pennsylvania, in 1806. It was for her great-grandfather, Moses Frederick, that the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was named. George F. Boal, another brother of our subject, was graduated in Dickinson College of Pennsylvania, afterwards studied law and became a member of the legislature of the Keystone state. Another brother of our subject,, James McLellan Boal, studied at Dickinson College and afterward removed to Minnesota. He was at one time the owner of the site on which the city of St. Paul now stands, and was a member of the first legislature of that state.

After the death of his father, James Boal, in 1840, William K. Boal, of this review, removed with his mother to Greenup county, Kentucky, where his sisters, Mrs. James W. Allison and Mrs. William M. Patton, resided. On completing his education at the Inductive Seminary there, he afterward entered the office of the Iron Furnace Works, owned and controlled by his brother-in-law, William M. Patton. In this way he gained an excellent knowledge of the business with which he was afterward to become so actively connected. He served as bookkeeper and manager until

1855, when he accepted a position in a bank at Ashland, Kentucky, there remaining until 1863. In that year he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became a very extensive dealer in cotton and hemp. He also conducted a commission business, his annual sales amounting to more than a million, five hundred thousand dollars. In 1872 he purchased the stove foundry of W. C. Davis & Company. Under his management the business increased rapidly and he sold it to the Favorite Stove Company, but the new organization did not make a success of the enterprise, and in 1888 Mr. Boal organized the Favorite Stove & Range Company, securing the plant and business of the defunct Favorite Stove Company. The new corporation purchased land and established its foundry in Piqua, and since that time the business has steadily and constantly grown until it is now one of the largest of the kind in the United States.

From an account of this mammoth business published in one of the local Piqua papers we quote freely, for certainly such a gigantic concern is deserving of particular mention in connection with the industrial activity of the city. For a number of years Piqua has enjoyed the reputation of having the most extensive manufacturing interests of any city of its size in the state, and chief among these is that conducted by the Favorite Stove & Range Company, whose extensive plant is located between Young and South streets. The officers are: W. K. Boal, president; Stanhope Boal, vice-president; and E. W. Lape, secretary and treasurer; while the board of directors is composed of W. K. Boal; Jacob Bettman, of Cincinnati; A. M. Orr; Adam Gray, of Cincinnati; and Stanhope Boal. Under the wise control and capable management of the president, this has become one of the leading stove and range manufactories of the United States. The plant was removed to Piqua from Cincinnati in the fall of 1888, and on the 25th of February, of the following year, began operation. Since that time its business has steadily and rapidly grown, and to-day the output of the factory is known throughout the United States. The line of goods manufactured is quite extensive, consisting of Favorite steel ranges, cast ranges and many kinds of cook stoves, all of which are made for different kinds of fuel, together with Favorite baseburners for hard coal, and all kinds of heating stoves in varied sizes. In addition they manufacture Favorite gas ranges and Favorite gas heaters for artificial and natural gas, and the Favorite Piqua hollow ware is one of their products. The plant has a capacity for turning out one thousand steel ranges, baseburners and other fine stoves each week, which is equivalent to three thousand stoves of the cheaper grades. In a single day twenty-eight tons of iron are used in making castings of the various stoves and ranges. When the company began operation in Piqua about eleven years ago, it had in its employ two hundred and seventy-five men, including the traveling salesmen. To-day there are four hundred men employed at the plant, while the traveling salesmen and other representatives number fifty, and the weekly pay roll of the concern is enormous. In order to facilitate the trade and make quicker shipments branch offices have been established in New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Ottumwa, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and Menominee, Michigan. At each of these branches a large stock of stoves and ranges are constantly kept on hand so that orders are filled promptly. The rapidly growing trade has

necessitated the enlargement of the plant from year to year, and recently a new brick building, two hundred and seventy-five feet and two stories high, was erected. The buildings of the company now number fifteen and, although some are joined together, there are different departments in each. The entire depth of the buildings is fifteen hundred and thirty feet. The office building is located in front of the plant, and is very conveniently arranged, being handsomely furnished and supplied with everything that is required to conduct the extensive business which the corporation enjoys. There are large warehouses and mounting departments in which many men are constantly engaged in setting up stoves and getting them ready for shipment; the cleaning shop, where the rough edges of the castings are taken off before they are sent to the mounting department; the moulding department, in which every piece that enters into a stove is cast, and in the center of this room is a large cupola where the iron is melted; in another building are the core ovens, where the cores for the gas ranges and hot plates are made. Another interesting building is the wood pattern department. It is here the designs for all of the new stoves are made. Every piece that enters into the construction of a stove is carefuly carved from selected pine, and, after being made to fit perfectly, they are taken to the moulding department and iron patterns made from them. When those have served their purpose they are stored in fire proof buildings and are kept for futue use. In this building the concern has every pattern that has ever been made for a stove, no matter how large or small, for they are liable to be needed at any time. There is also a nickel-plating department, and after the plating is done the pieces are carefully dried and then taken to the polishing room where they are brightened. There are storage rooms, and gas range, hollow ware, tin shop and odd plate departments, each being equipped with the latest and most improved machinery. The plant is operated with a large two-hundred-horse-power Corliss engine and one one-hundred-horse-power Seely engine. There is also a dynamo in this room used for generating light for the entire plant, save for the nickeling department, which has its own dynamo. There are machine shops where various things are made for the different departments, and a Japanning house, coke and sand houses. Thus thoroughly equipped the Favorite Stove & Range plant has become one of the most extensive in the entire country, and its output finds its way to every state in the Union.

While thoroughly a man of affairs whose competency to control extensive business interests has been manifested in the success of the enterprise with which he is now connected, Mr. Boal is in private life a genial, kindly gentleman who has won many friends. In 1855 he married Miss Eliza Naomi Van Bibber, the only child of Dr. James and Naomi Barton (White) Van Bibber. Her father was a very successful physician and the best known citizen of Greenup county, Kentucky. He was also a cousin of Daniel Boone. His wife was a daughter of Naomi Barton, who was of English birth, and a cousin of Francis Scott Key, to whom, as the author of the Star Spangled Banner, the country will ever owe a debt of gratitude. Mr. and Mrs. Boal are the parents of seven children, namely: Stella; Nannie; Louise; Eliza Van Bibber, wife of A. M. Orr, of Piqua; Naomi, wife of George Wiedeman, of Newport, Kentucky; Ailine, and Stanhope. The son is associated with his father in busi-

ness, and is vice-president of the Favorite Stove & Range Company, is president of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association, of the National Gas Stove Works Association and the Western Association of Stove Manufacturers. A man of fine physique, of affable manner and genial disposition, in business life he is highly regarded for his marked executive ability and the faithfulness with which he discharges the duties that devolve upon him through his connection with the various organizations of which he is the head. A most pleasant relationship exists between him and the employes of the foundry, and a similar regard is shown his father, William K. Boal, who sustains a most enviable reputation in business circles. He is well known as a thorough-going business man who conducts his affairs along systematic lines and requires absolute faithfulness on the part of his employes. At the same time they recognize that fidelity to duty is the stepping stone to something higher, and that as opportunity offers he will reward their faithfulness by promotion. The humanitarian spirit of Mr. Boal was shown at the time of the great financial panic of 1873, when the company retained all their men, paying them regularly every Saturday, although the output the factory was very much diminished. Through his effort and those of capable associates he has built up one of the most extensive industrial pursuits in the country. The day of small undertakings, especially in cities, seems to have passed and the era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. In control of mammoth concerns are men of master minds, of almost limitless ability to guide, of sound judgment and keen discrimination. Their progressiveness must not only reach the bounds that others have gained, but must even pass beyond into new and broader, untried fields of operation; but an unerring foresight and sagacity must make no mistake by venturing upon uncertain ground. Thus continually growing, a business takes leadership in its special line and the men who are at the head are deservedly eminent in the world of commerce, occupying a position which commands the respect while it excites the admiration of all. Such a place does Mr. Boal now fill. Outside of his office he is known to be a man of genial disposition, courteous and companionable. He is highly esteemed by his brethren of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows society, and is a leading member of the Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as vestryman. His home is one of the most elegant residences in Piqua, and stands as a monument to a life whose labors have been discerningly directed along lines that have brought to him handsome prosperity, and at the same time have gained for him that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

NELSON SHANCK.

Nelson Shanck is an enterprising farmer of Union township, Miami county. His birth occurred in Montgomery county, Ohio, three miles southwest of Dayton, on the 3d of January, 1850. His father, Phillip Shanck, was born in Maryland and during his early life emigrated westward with his family and settled near what is now the city of Dayton, then a small village. The family lived on a farm and Phillip Shanck remained at home until his marriage, after which he removed to Indiana. He spent a year in that state and then returned to Ohio, locating upon rented farm land in Miami county. When six years had passed he purchased

his father's old homestead and thereon remained until his life's labors were ended, at the age of seventy-eight. In politics he was a Republican but never sought or desired the honors and emoluments of public office. He held membership in the German Baptist church, which was also the faith of his parents. His father, John Shanck, was a native of Maryland, and died on the old homestead in Ohio, when about eighty-five years of age. He, too, held membership in the German Baptist church and was a man of the highest respectability. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Rebecca Shafer and was born in Pennsylvania. During her girlhod she came with her parents to Ohio and is still living, at the age of seventy-eight years. She, too, was a member of the church and led an earnest Christian life.

Nelson Shanck remained at home until about twenty years of age, and the duties and pleasures of farm life occupied his time and attention. He then left home and for a time was employed as a farm hand by the day. Subsequently he rented land and engaged in raising tobacco and potatoes. During the third year in which he was thus engaged he was married, and continued to rent a farm of thirty-five acres in the neighborhood for about four years. On the expiration of that period he purchased twenty acres just across the line in Darke county, living there for twelve or thirteen years, during which time he extended the boundaries of his land by an additional purchase of twenty acres. On selling that property he purchased the eighty-acre tract upon which he now makes his home, and has since carried on general farming, his fields being under a high state of cultivation, while the many modern improvements and accessories seen upon the place indicate his careful supervision and practical, progressive methods.

As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Mr. Shanck chose Miss Sally Isenberger, of Union township, and they now have five children: Edna, wife of Calvin Minnich; Effie, Noah, Jesse, and Lucy, all at home. Mr. Schanck exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and he and his wife hold membership in the Dunkard church. The circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances and they are widely and favorably known in Miami county.

H. LAWRENCE HOUSER.

Among the native sons of Miami county who are recognized as substantial and respected citizens is classified H. Lawrence Houser, whose birth occurred in Spring Creek township on the 13th of December, 1855. His grandfather was Henry Houser, his father, Aaron Houser, and the latter was born on the old homestead farm in Spring Creek township, January 27, 1826. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Eliza A. Inskeep, a native of Staunton township, and they became the parents of seven children: William S., now a resident of Piqua; James B., who is living in Spring Creek township; H. Lawrence; Frank, who also resides in Spring Creek township; Joseph, who is living in Piqua; Carrie, wife of Bland Scudder, of Fletcher; and Albert, a resident of Troy. Throughout his active business career the father of this family carried on farming with creditable success in his undertakings. He voted with the De-

mocracy and was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as class leader for many years. He was one of the founders of the Bethel church and labored earnestly to promote the cause of Christianity in his community. He died January 26, 1899, his wife having preceded him only a few months, having passed away on the 20th of September, 1898.

H. Lawrence Houser spent his youth upon the old family homestead and in the common schools acquired his education. At the age of twenty he began teaching and followed that profession at intervals for twelve years during the winter months, mostly in Spring Creek and Brown townships. In 1897 he removed to his present farm, which comprises a tract of land of eighty acres on section 9, Spring Creek township, about five and a half miles northeast from Piqua, on the Snodgrass pike. There he carries on general farming, the well-tilled fields giving promise of rich harvests. He also raises stock of a good grade, and this adds materially to his income.

An important event in his life occurred on the 18th of May, 1879, when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Lucinda Snodgrass, a daughter of William Snodgrass. They now have five children: Blanche, a student of music; Harry, who is attending a commercial college in Piqua; Earl and Earnest, twins; and Grace, at home. Widely known in their community, Mr. and Mrs. Houser have many warm friends. In politics H. Lawrence Houser is a Democrat. For three years he served as justice of the peace and his rulings were fair and impartial. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership being in Orange Lodge, No. 779, of Kirkwood, of which he is a charter member.

JOHN E. ANDERSON.

John E. Anderson, who is filling the position of county commissioner of Miami county and resides in Piqua, was born near Bethany, in Butler county, Ohio, January 28, 1844. He represents one of the oldest families of the Buckeye state, his grandfather, John Anderson, having emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio about the time the state was admitted to the Union. He took up his abode in Butler county and was numbered among its pioneer families. He there lived to be about eighty years of age. The family is probably of Scotch extraction. He married Miss Mary Hageman, who was born in this country but was of Dutch lineage. She, too, lived to be about eighty years of age.

Adrian Anderson, John's father, was born in Butler county, in 1818, and there resided until 1847, when he came to Miami county, taking up his residence near Piqua, where he has since followed agricultural and horticultural pursuits, conducting a prosperous business. He is a Republican in his political views and a United Presbyterian in his religious faith. He married Jane Peterson, a native of Warren county, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel Peterson, who resided in Adams county, Pennsylvania, whence he came to the Buckeye state at an early period in its development. Mrs. Anderson, who was a member of the United Presbyterian church, is now deceased. She had three children: John, of this review; Emma, wife of J. A. Robison, of Piqua; and Laura B.

John E. Anderson of this record was only three years old when brought to Piqua by his parents. He remained upon the home farm, assisting in its cultivation and improvement through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the

Piqua schools, pursuing his studies until the breaking out of the civil war. On the 1st of August, 1862, he loyally responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in Company B, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, in which he served as a private until July, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge and returned home. His regiment was with the army under Sherman and participated in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign and the engagements of Franklin and Nashville. Mr. Anderson was always found at the post of duty and with true patriotism valiantly aided in the defense of the Union.

When the war was over, he returned to Piqua and completed his course in the high school, where he was graduated in 1866. Subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade and for several years was engaged in contracting and building, during which time he erected many of the substantial residences of the city. These stand as monuments of thrift and industry and are an excellent indication of his ability. He, however, abandoned his chosen occupation July 1, 1897, when he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of county commissioner.

Mr. Anderson was married to Mrs. Lucretia H. Gillespie, a native of Miami county and a daughter of William Patterson, of Piqua. They are both members of the Presbyterian church and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard of many friends. Mr. Anderson is a stanch Republican in his political affiliations and has been quite active in the work of his party. He served for six years on the school board of Piqua, and by appointment became a director of the infirmary. In his present capacity as county commissioner, he has jurisdiction over a territory thirty miles in length and thirty miles in width. This includes six hundred miles of turnpike and the supervision of all the roads and bridges in Miami county. He now devotes his entire time to his official duties, and their discharge is characterized by marked promptness and fidelity. Socially, he is connected with Alexander Mitchell Post, No. 157, G. A. R., of Piqua, and served as vice-commander for a year. As a citizen he is as true to-day as when he loyally followed the banners of the Union on the battlefields of the south.

GERHART TIMMER.

Much of the civilization of the world has come from the Teutonic race. Continually moving westward, they have taken with them the enterprise and advancement of their eastern homes, and have become valued and useful citizens of various localities. In this country especially have they demonstrated their power to adapt themselves to new circumstances, retaining at the same time their progressiveness and energy, and have become loyal and devoted citizens, true to the institutions of "the land of the free," and untiring in promotion of all that will prove of benefit to their adopted country. The German element in America forms an important part of American citizenship, and, while they cannot attain to the highest civil office in the gift of the people, they have given ample evidence of their power to sustain and uphold the government of the republic and to become the factors in various communities to whom the locality owes its progress and prosperity.

Mr. Timmer is a native of the fatherland, his birth having occurred in Hanover, in the village of Bentheim, on the 12th of

March, 1830. He was reared on a farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He came to America in 1853, hoping to benefit his financial condition in the new world. Taking up his abode in Miami county, he learned the cooper's trade at Troy, and for thirty years was engaged in that business. In 1855 he removed to Tippecanoe City, and after working for a year in the employ of others, he opened a shop of his own, securing two workmen to aid him in executing the orders given him. He did all kinds of coopering work, and his business steadily increased so that he furnished employment to seven or eight workmen. The output of the factory was quite extensive, the excellent workmanship and honorable business methods pursued therein winning liberal patronage. During the existence of the sugar factory he employed from twenty to twenty-five men, and continued the conduct of his industry until 1883. In the meantime he had spent three years in California, going to that state in 1859. He engaged in gold mining with satisfactory results, and in 1862 returned to Tippecanoe City, where he resumed his business. He is a man of resourceful ability, enterprising and energetic, and has not confined his efforts to one line, but has been interested in various concerns. He was one of the incorporators of the wheel factory, and was a director until he sold his stock, and in connection with two partners, Fred Huber and Morris Huffman, he rebuilt the malt house, which was operated with fair success for ten years. He also became a stockholder in a paper mill, and on its establishment was made a member of the board of directors. He was thus connected with the enterprise for three years. He was also one of the original stockholders in the bank, and maintained his association with the institution for a year. He was one of the first to subscribe to stock when the Glucose Company was organized. After disposing of his various industrial and commercial connections he invested his capital in farming land, and is now the owner of three hundred and fifty acres, all in Miami county. This property he rents and it brings to him a good income.

On the 13th of July, 1855, Mr. Timmer was united in marriage, in Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Wilhelmina Kettlehager, a native of Hesse, Germany, who came to America in 1852 with her parents, Conrad and Justina Kettlehager, who located in Tippecanoe City. The father was a carpenter, and died at the age of seventy-two years. In his family are six children who yet survive: Charles and Henry, who are residents of Tippecanoe City; Frederick, a resident of Dayton; Caroline, who is also living in Dayton; Riga, of Troy; and Mrs. Timmer. Unto our subject and his wife have been born the following children: Caroline, a resident of Piqua, Ohio; Matilda, wife of W. H. Myers, of Dayton; Wilhelmina, wife of S. E. Musselman, of Piqua; Bernard, who is connected with the bent wood manufactory at Troy; Fanny, wife of T. S. Conway, of Tippecanoe City; Ella, at home; Edward, who is engaged in the hardware business; Justina, at home; and Albert, who is also engaged in the hardware business. All have been confirmed in the Lutheran church. While his sons were young Mr. Timmer, in order to teach them habits of industry and economy, gave them the task of raising tobacco, and thus they made their start in life.

In his political views Mr. Timmer is a stalwart Democrat, unswerving in his ad-

vocacy of the party and its principles. He is one of the original members of the German Lutheran church, which was originated about eighteen years ago, and has served on the official board. His labors contribute to its support and indicate his interest in the work. As a citizen he manifests a deep interest in everything pertaining to the public good, and his efforts along material, social and moral lines have been very effective and beneficial. Mr. Timmer has won the proud American title of a self-made man, for his success has come to him entirely as a result of his own well-directed efforts, his keen discernment in business affairs and his reliable dealing. His word is as good as his bond, and his reputation in commercial circles is indeed enviable.

CLARK E. STEWART.

On the 6th of March, 1895, there passed away one of the oldest residents in Miami county, for Clark E. Stewart was called to his final rest on that day, at the age of ninety-five years. Like the day with its morning of hope, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man, and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. He was born in New Jersey, September 5, 1800, his parents being David and Sarah (Clark) Stewart, both natives of the same state. Emigrating westward in the early part of the century, they located in Staunton township, Miami county, in 1817, and there secured a tract of government land, on which the father erected a log cabin. He then began clearing his land in true pioneer style, but his labors in his new home were of short duration, as he was attacked by milk sickness, to which so many settlers fell victims. He died in 1820, about three years after locating here. His wife and daughter also died of the same disease in three days' time. The only surviving child, Clark E. Stewart, was also prostrated with this terrible disease, but eventually recovered from his illness, after which he made his home with his uncle for about three years. He then began learning the mason's trade under the direction of Abraham Miller, of Piqua. He remained with his employer for six years, and became an expert workman, taking an active part in the building interests in his section of the county.

On the 25th of November, 1834, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Hannah E. Rollins, a daughter of Josiah and Nancy (Tucker) Rollins, both natives of New Hampshire, whence they came to Ohio in 1815. They were among the pioneer settlers of the county, and took an active part in opening up this region to civilization. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were born ten children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are: Josiah R.; David C. and Richard W., now deceased; Sarah A., wife of David Rusk, of Troy; Mayhew H., deceased; Abigal W., wife of James Whisman, of Piqua; Elizabeth, deceased; Phoebe, deceased, wife of John Drake, of Piqua; and Mary J.

After his marriage Mr. Stewart resided for twenty-one months on the Winans farm, and then purchased a tract of land adjoining the farm where he spent his last days. He there remained for a year and a half when he came to the place now known as the Stewart homestead. When he started out in life for himself he had no capital, but was possessed of strong energy and determination,

and as a result of his resolute purpose and capable management he worked his way steadily upward, overcoming all the difficulties and obstacles in his path. He was ably assisted by his wife, who proved to him an excellent helpmeet, and thus they acquired a good farm and home for themselves and their children. He had seventy-one acres of rich land on section 19, Staunton township. The house which he erected was built of brick manufactured on the farm, and all the improvements upon the place stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He reached a very advanced age, and his career was certainly a long, useful and honorable one, meriting the confidence of all with whom he was associated. He gave his political support to the Democracy, and was a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died July 27, 1889, and he survived her for six years, passing away on the 6th of March, 1895. He retained his mental and physical faculties largely unimpaired until the last, and was able to read without glasses almost up to the time of his death. He possessed a strong constitution, and the way in which he husbanded his resources undoubtedly led to his long lease on life. Miss Mary J. Stewart now resides upon the old homestead, and superintends the farm. She is a good business woman, and a kind, generous lady, who stands high in the community where her many good deeds have won her the love and esteem of all who know her.

SAMUEL LIND.

The beauty of a city depends largely upon its architecture, and to those who design and construct its buildings is due the credit of the position it holds in this direction. Among those who have executed a large amount of the work which adorns the streets and avenues of Troy is Samuel Lind, who is well versed in the details and principles of this branch of industry, and who has already established an extensive and lucrative business. His success has come as the result of well-directed and honorable effort, and of marked fidelity to the interests of his patrons.

Mr. Lind was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of April, 1836, and is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Myers) Lind. The father was born in Ireland, about the year 1790, and in 1812 came to the United States, locating first in Pennsylvania. In 1849 he came to Ohio, taking up his residence in Clark county, where he died when about seventy-nine years of age. By occupation he was a bookkeeper, but in later life engaged in farming. His wife was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and died in Clark county, Ohio, in the eighty-third year of her age.

In the common schools Samuel Lind obtained his education, gaining a good knowledge of the English branches and thus became well fitted for the practical duties of life. At the age of nineteen years he began learning the carpenter's trade at Addison, in Champaign county, Ohio, and in 1870 he took up his abode in Troy, where he has since resided. Three years later he began contracting and building on his own account. He erected many of the barns and a large number of the residences in Elizabeth township, and after becoming an active factor in the building interests of the city, he put up, under contract, many of the fine residences of Troy, together with a number of business houses and blocks. Among many of the best residences which he has

erected are those owned by W. H. Francis, Dr. Thomas Wright, P. J. Gates, George W. Conrad and Mrs. M. Harter. He has also erected the Troy Buggy Works' shops, the tobacco warehouses, Brown's block and many others of the leading structures of the town. He ranks among the most prominent contractors and builders of the county, and in business circles is regarded as very reliable.

In 1862 Mr. Lind was united in marriage to Miss Susan Neal, a native of Clark county, Ohio, and they have two sons, Frank and Harry. In his political opinions Mr. Lind is a Democrat. He has been a Mason for thirty years, and is now a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.; Franklin Chapter, No. 24, R. A. M.; Franklin Council, No. 14, R. & S. M.; and Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T. All of those organizations are in Troy, and with Antioch Temple of the Mystic Shrine he is also identified. Mrs. Lind is a member of the Christian church, and the family enjoy the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances in Troy.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT.

The glory of our republic is in the perpetuation of individuality and in the according of the utmost scope for individual accomplishment. Fostered under the most auspicious of surroundings that can encompass one who has the will to dare and to do, our nation has almost spontaneously produced men of finest mental calibre, of true virile strength and vigorous purpose. The cradle has not ever been one of pampered luxury, but the modest couch of infancy has often rocked future greatness. American biography thus becomes, perhaps, one of more perfect individuality, in the general as well as the specific case, than does that of any other nation of the globe. Of America is the self-made man a product, and the record of accomplishments in this individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we are enabled to gain a recognition of this sort of a record, for he is a man of broadest intellectuality and one who has attained to distinguished honors. For this reason there is a particular interest attaching to the points which mark his progress in life and this sketch is amply justified. Mr. Gilbert is still a young man. He was born on a farm near Gettysburg, in Darke county, Ohio, on the 28th of December, 1863, his parents being Henry and Mary (Harry) Gilbert. The father came with his parents from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm two miles west of Covington, near Croft's Mill. He married Mary E. Harry, who came to Miami county in her early girlhood with her parents. The wedding was celebrated January 4, 1863, and they began their domestic life near Gettysburg, Darke county, whence they afterward removed to Miami county. They became the parents of seven children and all are yet living, with the exception of the youngest, who died in childhood. The parents are now residents of Pleasant Hill, this county.

William Harry Gilbert is the eldest son of the family. He was reared on his father's farm, and acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of Ohio. He afterward spent a short time as a student in the Normal school at Portland, in 1884, and was a student in the Normal

School at Ada, Ohio, in 1885. He is now a man of scholarly attainments, his knowledge, however, having been acquired principally through a systematic course of study at home. He began reading law in the office of Meeker & Bowman, in Greenville, Ohio, in the spring of 1886, and there remained until November of that year, when he was appointed librarian of the Greenville law library and special court bailiff. He continued his studies in the law library under the direction of the firm of Meeker & Bowman until October 4, 1888, when he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio. He has since devoted his energies to the profession, and his large clientage attests the public's recognition of his ability.

On the 19th of November, 1890, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage to Miss Virginia G. Meeker, the accomplished daughter of Judge D. C. Meeker, of Greenville, Ohio. He practiced law in Greenville with fair success until October, 1892, when he removed to Troy and entered into partnership with A. R. Byrkett, then one of the leading attorneys of the Miami county bar. That connection was continued until July, 1895, after which Mr. Gilbert was alone in practice until April, 1899, when he admitted to partnership Leonard H. Shipman, who had formerly been a student in his office. He has devoted his attention exclusively to his law practice. During the eight years of his residence in Troy he has secured a large clientele and has been very successful in winning his cases both before the court and jury. One who knew him well has said of him, "Mr. Gilbert is a hard working, skillful lawyer of sterling qualities. In a modern, well-equipped office he carefully starts his cases, and develops and thoroughly prepares every case step by step, and when he goes into the court room it is with confidence and a well prepared plan of attack and defense. Seldom surprised, and never exhibiting surprise or feeling, he carefully tries his case with coolness, ability and adroitness. He has superior natural abilities, thoroughly believes in his cause, stands by his convictions and ceases to fight only after there is nothing to fight for, and is an aggressive, interminable combatant, often turning defeat into victory by his unswerving loyalty to his cause. One of his best and strongest qualities is his faith in what he undertakes and his ceaseless fidelity to his client, whether rich or poor, or whether for a lucrative fee or merely for the love of his work, and his satisfaction in aiding some helpless person to obtain justice. In a trial he skillfully develops his case in the most favorable light. His addresses to juries are earnest, thrilling and persuasive, and to the court, clear, logical and convincing. Needless to say he is an all-round, successful lawyer, enjoying the confidence and respect of the bench and bar, and is favored with a large portion of the best civil business. As a citizen he is an interested student of politics, and well informed upon all leading issues. He is an earnest Republican, but with no political ambitions. His only ambition being to excel in the broad field of the law.

JOHN M. SANDERS.

A native of Ohio, John M. Sanders was born in Spring Valley, Greene county, on the 24th of November, 1861, his parents being Jesse P. and Catherine A. (Stoker) Sanders. The father, also a native of Greene county, was a son of Hiram San-

ders, who removed from the Empire state to Ohio, in 1812. Jesse P. Sanders was for many years proprietor of a hotel at Spring Valley, and thus became widely known to the traveling public. His later years were passed in Montgomery county upon a farm, where his death occurred at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years. His widow still survives him, and is now living with her son in Tippecanoe City.

John M. Sanders spent his boyhood days in his native village, attending the schools there and assisting in the work of the hotel. He was married on the 12th of August, 1885, in Tippecanoe City, to Miss Minnie Mae Favorite, daughter of U. J. Favorite, after which he operated the homestead farm in Montgomery county until 1894. He still owns that property, comprising ninety-five acres, and its rental adds materially to his income. Upon his retirement from the farm he became connected with the grain trade in Tippecanoe City, purchasing the elevator and warehouse, the former having been erected soon after the building of the railroad. Later a grocery store was converted into a grain establishment. The elevator now has a capacity of three thousand bushels of grain, and Mr. Sanders deals in all kinds of grain and seed, also grinds feed and handles both feed and hay. His business has grown to satisfactory proportions, so that he now furnishes employment to from two to four men. His methods are practical, systematic and reliable, and his indefatigable energy justly entitles him to the prosperity which has crowned his efforts.

In his political views Mr. Sanders is a Republican and earnestly advocates the principles of the party, doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He takes an active part in campaign work, attends the local conventions, and for one year he served as a member of the city council, yet his labors in behalf of Republicanism have not been performed with the hope of reward. Fraternally he is a Mason, and with the exception of master has filled all the offices in the blue lodge. He has recently taken the Royal Arch degrees, and will probably in the near future be made a Knight Templar, in Coleman Commandery, at Troy. In demeanor he is unostentatious in manner, yet pleasant and genial—an approachable gentleman who enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

GEORGE W. CONRAD.

No history of the business life of Troy would be complete without mention of this gentleman, who is actively associated with two of its leading interests, being president and manager of the Troy Bending Company and the senior member of the firm of George W. Conrad & Company, coal dealers. His life has been one of honest and earnest endeavor, and due success has not been denied him. He is indeed a self-made man. He entered upon his business career without the aid of wealth or influential friends, depending solely upon his own energy and ability. Though he has met obstacles and difficulties, his unfailing perseverance has enabled him to conquer these, and steadily has he advanced to the plane of affluence. He certainly deserves great credit for his success. It is such men which form the strength of state and nation, their enterprise contributing not alone to their individual prosperity, but also advancing the general welfare and progress.

Mr. Conrad is numbered among the native sons of Ohio, his birth having occurred in the capital city, on the 22d of February, 1851. His parents were Philip and Rebecca (Yingling) Conrad, natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1841, locating in Columbus, where he was engaged in the grocery business for a number of years. In 1851 he removed to Monroe county, Michigan, where he carried on farming until 1859, when he went to Morgan county, Missouri. He was connected with the building interests of Versailles, in that state, until the spring of 1861, when he removed to a farm in that locality, and there he was killed by bushwhackers, in August of that year, on account of his avowed sympathy with the Union cause. He was a man of firm convictions, fearless in defense of what he believed to be right, and his outspoken utterances in support of the national government at Washington led to his death. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Conrad disposed of her household goods and property and went to Tipton, Missouri, where she remained until January, 1862, when she returned to Marysville, Ohio, making her home in Union county until her death, which occurred in the spring of 1894. She was the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters.

George W. Conrad attended the common schools to a limited extent, but his knowledge has mostly been acquired through reading, experience and observation. At the age of fifteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade at Milford's Center, Ohio, serving a four years' apprenticeship, and when he had mastered the business he worked at the trade on his own account in Marysville until 1884.

In that year Mr. Conrad arrived in Troy, and until 1894 was foreman of the blacksmith department of the Troy Buggy Works. In that year, however, he became president and manager of the Troy Bending Company, one of the leading enterprises of the city, employment being furnished to about one hundred people. This enterprise being located in the heart of the wooded districts of Ohio and Indiana, they have an excellent opportunity to secure superior material for use in their shops. The company owns its own saw-mill, and can cut lumber to any desired thickness, thus being enabled to fill orders promptly for special sizes. The plant is splendidly equipped with the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of its products, and its output is very extensive. They manufacture shafts and poles, also hammer handles, and the volume of their business is constantly increasing. Mr. Conrad is also engaged in the retail coal business, as a member of the firm of George W. Conrad & Company, his connection with this trade dating from 1885.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Lena Magerlein, of Columbus, Ohio, who died in 1876, leaving one daughter, Mary, who is now the wife of William Frich, of Piqua, Ohio. In 1882 Mr. Conrad was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Nicol, of Marysville, Ohio, by whom he has four sons—Herman, Leo, Edward and Albert. The parents are both members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in politics Mr. Conrad is a stanch Republican. He is a charitable man, has aided in many benevolent institutions, both of a public and private character, and in manner is pleasing, genial and very approachable, not hedging himself about with the reserve such as many men do who have become wealthy. When

we stop to consider that a third of a century ago he entered upon his business career as a blacksmith's apprentice, his success seems most marvelous, but it is the outcome of his own efforts. There is no trace of the overbearing taskmaster in him. He has great sympathy for those who are striving to improve their condition, and is always ready to help those who are willing to help themselves. A man of unswerving integrity and honor, one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, he has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men and is distinctively one of the leading citizens of the thriving city of Troy, with whose interests he has now been identified for sixteen years.

McPHERSON BROWN.

Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Piqua than McPherson Brown. Although a young man, he has been, and is, an important factor in business circles, and his popularity is well deserved as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited, and thoroughly interested in everything that tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Piqua, and his fitness for leadership brought him the honor of an election to the state senate of Ohio.

Mr. Brown was born in Pittsburg, on the 21st of October, 1860, and belongs to one of the old families of that state, which tradition says is of Irish extraction. His grandfather, John Brown, was born in that state, as was the father, John Brown, Jr. The latter was a native of Carlisle, and in early life he followed the cooper's trade. When a young man, he went to Pittsburg and there engaged in coopering throughout his remaining days. He was at one time the proprietor of a very extensive establishment in that line, and his excellent workmanship, capable management and honorable dealing brought to him good financial returns. In politics he was a Democrat, but never sought or desired office. He died at the very advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Davis, was a native of England, and when a maiden of twelve summers came to America with her parents. Her father, William Davis, took up his abode in Pittsburg and was employed as a shingler in a rolling mill. At one time he was in very comfortable circumstances, but lost considerable in the Pittsburg fire, in 1845. He lived to be eighty-three years of age. His daughter, Mrs. Brown, spent the greater part of her life in Pittsburg, but about 1890 came to Piqua, where she is still living, at the age of seventy-six years. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and her careful training has been an important factor in molding the lives of her children. She was the mother of ten sons and four daughters, but seven of the number are deceased, five having died in infancy. Mary Ann and Robert are residents of Pittsburg. John, who was a Union soldier and was held as a prisoner of war for some time, died from the effects of his service. Jane and Martha are also living in Pittsburg. William was killed at the age of forty-two years. George C. is employed as a sheet roller in the rolling mill in Piqua. McPherson is the next of the family. Charles H. is also a sheet roller of Piqua, and the others died in very early life.

McPherson Brown, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days at home, and pursued his early education in the public schools of Pittsburg, but when only eight years of age he began to earn his own living by working in a brickyard. In order to acqire a better education, he attended night school until sixteen years of age. He then accepted a clerkship in a grocery store, but after a short time secured employment in a rolling mill, where his close application to his duties and his marked ability and fidelity won him promotion from time to time. He was thus employed for about six years, after which he engaged in the manufacture of brick on his own account in Crafton, Pennsylvania, six miles from Pittsburg. He conducted that enterprise for about two years, but it did not prove a paying one and in consequence he returned to the rolling mill at Pittsburg, where he remained until the 21st of November, 1889, when he came to Piqua. He has since served as sheet roller in the extensive rolling mill at this place, with the exception of the time which he spent in the senate, and in the service of the country during the Spanish-American war. He is a young man of excellent business ability, and his labors have secured a marked advancement in commercial and industrial circles. He was at one time vice-president and general manager of the Loyal Mutual Accident Association, serving in that capacity from 1893 to 1899. He is a stockholder and director in the Hubbard Grocery Company, and a director in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building & Loan Association. He is also a stockholder in the King Solomon Mining Company, having extensive mines in British Columbia which are now extensively developed. He has already made money off of this enterprise by selling some of his stock at an advanced price. Formerly he was a stockholder and director of the Dispatch newspaper, but has sold his interest in that journal. Mr. Brown gave his wages to his mother until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he was married and started out in life for himself with practically no capital. He has steadily worked his way upward, overcoming all the difficulties and obstacles in his path, and whatever success he has achieved is the merited reward of his own labors.

Mr. Brown was married in Pittsburg, January 13, 1884, to Miss Mary Janet Andrews, of Pittsburg, and they now have three children: Marguarette Geist; Ethel, who died in infancy; and Frederick Geist. They have many warm friends in Piqua, and enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes in the city.

In his political views Mr. Brown is a stanch Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in political questions, keeping well informed on the issues of the day. Even before he could vote he was a student of the political history of the country. He cast his first presidential vote for Blaine in 1884, and has ever labored to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. His fitness for leadership being recognized by those prominent in Republican circles, he was nominated for state senator in 1893, was elected and re-elected in 1895. His district is, as a rule, very strongly Democratic, its normal majority for that party being about fifteen hundred. Mr. Brown is the second Republican ever sent to the senate from the district, and is the only one that has ever been re-elected. This fact stands in unmistakable evidence of his popularity as a man, and the faithfulness and ability

with which he labored for the county that he represents. During both terms he took an active part in the work performed by the senate, and was instrumental in presenting and passing a great many bills which had for their object the welfare of the commonweath. He opposed the contract system of labor in the penitentiary, and was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill to bring about the exchange of commodities between the different public institutions of the state and which would place the labor of some institutions out of competition with the working man. He also introduced a bill to change the fee system in county offices, paying a salary instead to the incumbents. He also labored to secure the passage of the vinegar bill and the pure food commission, and was a member of many of the important committees. He has served on the county central committee, has often been a delegate to the state, congressional, judicial, senatorial and county conventions, and is active in organizing the local work in Miami county. In every respect Senator Brown is a consistent, energetic and faithful member of the Republican party. He was a member of the county election board the year in which the Australian ballot system came into vogue. Although believing most firmly in the principles of the party, he places his country's welfare before partisan prejudice and the public good before self-aggrandizement. In 1898 he raised Company K, to fill the quota of the Third Regiment for the Spanish-American war, and as its captain he went to Tampa, Florida, and thence to Fernandina and Huntsville, where he remained for about four months. His regiment was never ordered to Cuba, and was mustered out at Columbus, on the 26th of October, 1898.

Mr. Brown is very prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to Warren Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M.; Piqua Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M.; and to Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T., of Troy. He has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, belongs to the Consistory, of Dayton, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine, of Cincinnati. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is the only member of the Heptasophs in Miami county, his membership being in the lodge of that order in Pittsburg. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. His life has indeed been well spent, and with a just appreciation of the duties of citizenship and of the obligations of man to his fellow man and to his Creator, his life has been one commanding the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

BYRON T. WELDY.

Mr. Weldy has a most creditable record and from the study of his life history one may learn valuable lessons. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantages of wealth or influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending on his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, Mr. Weldy has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence in the commercial world and is now in control of a certain successful business interest that is regarded as one of the leading enterprises of Miami county.

Born in West Charlestown, Bethel town-

ship, Miami county, February 9, 1857, Mr. Weldy is a son of Hazel and Frances E. (Howe) Weldy. The father was born in West Charlestown, February 21, 1831, and his parents were Daniel and Priscilla (Thomas) Weldy. The grandfather was born June 3, 1809, his wife July 3, 1815, and their marriage was celebrated in 1829. The family is of German lineage, the great-grandparents of our subject having come with their family to America, making a settlement in Pennsylvania. About 1818 they removed to Miamisburg, Ohio, where both died. Daniel Weldy was a native of the Fatherland and by trade was a gunsmith. He was only fourteen years of age and his wife fifteen years of age when their son Hazel was born. Soon after their marriage they had settled at West Charlestown where Daniel Weldy worked at his trade and afterwards followed farming, making his home there throughout the remainder of life. He died March 4, 1873, and his widow afterwards became a resident of Tippecanoe City, where her death occurred August 6, 1892. They had a family of four sons and one daughter who reached years of maturity, namely: Hazel; Uriah, who is engaged in the cultivation of small fruits at Piqua; Nathan, who died while serving in the Union army during the civil war; Andrew, a farmer and small-fruit grower of Piqua, who died near Troy, Ohio, at the age of forty-five; and Martha, wife of Joseph Benham, a resident of Tippecanoe.

Hazel Weldy was reared on the old home farm, and in company with his brothers operated that tract of land until his marriage. On the 2nd of October, 1853, he married Frances Howe, who was born near West Liberty, Ohio. He continued to engage in agricultural pursuits near Charlestown until 1861, when, feeling that his country needed his services, he responded to the call for troops, enlisting in Company D, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry. He filled the position of teamster until 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of spinal trouble. He never fully recovered and was afterwards granted a pension. His life was a useful and honorable one, consistent with his profession as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he took an active interest. In his family were five children who grew to years of maturity, while two died in early life. The others are Byron T.; Oscar, who was killed November 27, 1889, at the age of thirty-one years, leaving a wife and one child, Clarence; Laura Belle, wife of George Helmer of Alcony, Ohio; Hazel, who is living in West Charlestown; and Maggie, wife of James Funderburg, of Piqua.

Byron T. Weldy, whose name introduces this record, spent his boyhood days in West Charlestown until fifteen years of age, after which he spent five years in Toledo, Ohio, working in a planing mill. His wages were given to his parents, and he there remained until about the time when he attained his majority. He then returned to West Charlestown and soon after accepted a clerkship in a grocery store in Tippecanoe City. In a few months, however, he engaged in gardening at West Charlestown, meeting with excellent success. He extended the field of his labors by dealing in nursery stock, beginning the enterprise with six bushels of peach seeds. As opportunity afforded he added to his stock, his business constantly growing in volume and importance. In 1892 he employed several men to represent the nursery upon the road and has since operated in that

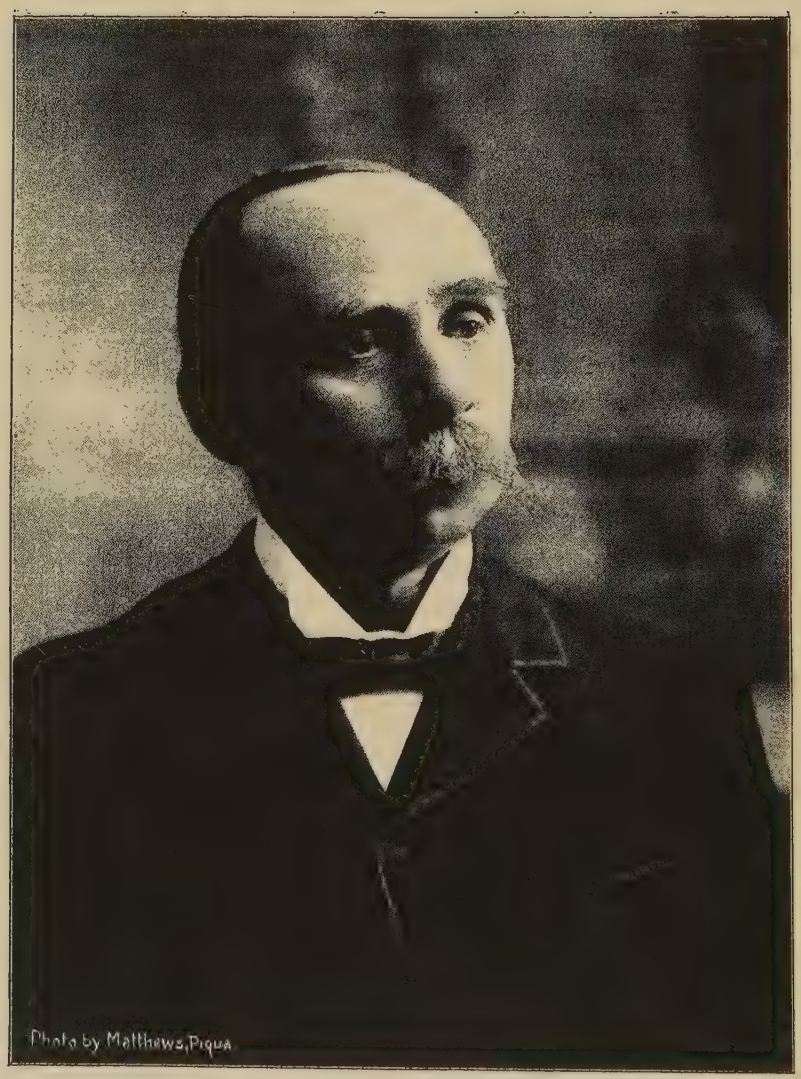
manner in addition to the cultivation of nursery plants for the wholesale trade. The business proved quite successful and in 1893 he purchased his present farm. He now owns eighty acres of rich and valuable land known as the Benjamin Deitrich farm, one of the oldest farms in the locality. It is splendidly equipped with an excellent house, substantial barns and about sixty acres are planted in trees of various kinds. He also owns a small farm of thirty-three acres near Tippecanoe City, planted in nursery stock. He employs from six to thirty men, according to the season, and has a canvassing force of fourteen men who sell his goods in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. His annual sales amount to about twenty-five thousand dollars, the West Charlestown nursery having become widely known for the reliability of the owner, while the excellent stock which he carries has secured to the business a most enviable reputation. Mr. Weldy has made a close study of horticulture from the standpoint of the nurseryman and thoroughly understands his business both in principle and detail. He is a member of the American Nursery Association, and his opinions are regarded as authority in many matters connected with his line of business.

In October, 1885, occurred the marriage of Mr. Weldy and Miss Jennie Lee, a daughter of Stephen and Ann (Shurrum) Lee. She was born in Mercer county, where her father died, and when two years old she was brought back to Brandt by her mother, with whom she lived until her marriage. Her mother died in Brandt, at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Weldy has one sister, Nancy Ann, wife of Clayton Davis, of Brandt, and had a brother, Thomas, who died at the age of ten years.

Mr. Weldy takes quite an active part in political affairs, supporting the Republican party, and for some years he served as central committeeman. He has frequently been a delegate to the county, judicial, congressional and state conventions, and his labors have been effective in promoting the welfare of the party. His efforts have been freely offered, for he neither seeks nor desires political preferment. A very prominent Mason, he belongs to the lodge of Tippecanoe City, to Franklin Chapter, R. A. M., of Troy, to Coleman Commandery, also of Troy, and to Antioch Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Dayton. He has filled all the chairs in both lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows society, and both he and his wife are connected with the Order of Rebekah. He is a man of excellent business ability and enterprise, of strong force of character and of sterling integrity. Through his own capability and careful management he has succeeded in building up one of the leading industries in this section of Miami county. His life has been manly and his actions sincere, his manner unaffected and his example is well worthy of emulation.

HENRY JAY.

Each calling or occupation of life, if honorable, has its place in the ranks of human existence. Emerson said, "All are needed by each one; nothing is fair or good alone." It is thus that each honorable work becomes an intricate part in the activity and prosperity of the nation, but is a recognized fact that the noblest lives are those which are devoted in a large measure to aiding and assisting others. "Bear ye one another's burdens" is the divine command, whose execu-



Henry Jay, Lift
The "Knoop Children' Hand"

Mrs Laura Jay. Mahan
The "Knoop Children's Home"

tion ennobles and uplifts all who follow the mandate. Mr. Jay is devoting his life to a most humane work. It is concerned with those large, loving interests affecting humanity, and his broad sympathy and great kindliness well qualify him for the important task which he is now discharging. He is at the head of the Knoop Children's Home, at Troy, and under his supervision the institution has had a prosperous career. Its beneficent influence is like the ever-widening circles of the water and cannot be measured by any known standard. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Mr. Jay was born at Pleasant Hill, Miami county, on the 20th of November, 1850, his parents being Joseph Furnas and Mary (Coate) Jay. His father's birth occurred on the farm where Henry first opened his eyes to the light of day, the grandparents being William and Mary (Furnas) Jay, who entered the land prior to the war of 1812. There the grandfather resided until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, Mary, had passed away many years previous. She was born in Montgomery county and at the time of her marriage was a resident of Miami county. After her death her husband was twice married. Joseph Jay, the father of our subject, was born about 1814, spent his entire life on the homestead farm, and died in 1874, in his sixtieth year. His wife survived him until seventy-three years of age. The farm passed into possession of their son, Oliver Perry, who sold it about two years ago.

Henry Jay, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and early became familiar with the work of the farm in its various departments. He pursued his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and in a high school at Pleasant Hill. He manifested exceptional mechanical skill in his youth, but was connected with agricultural interests until his marriage, which occurred August 27, 1875, Miss Laura A. Griffith, of Adrian, Michigan, becoming his wife. Her father, Rev. George L. Griffith, a minister of the Christian church, is now living retired near Troy, and is widely known in his denomination. He carried on farming in Miami county until he assumed charge of the Ludlow Falls Saw & Lumber Mill, which he operated until chosen superintendent of the Children's Home, at Troy. He was well known to the trustees of the institution, having had numerous business deals with them previous to this, and thus gained their confidence and proved his ability to superintend the home. On the 1st of March, 1891, he became its superintendent and his wife was appointed matron. Under his careful supervision the work has been carried forward most successfully. The task of securing homes for the children devolves almost entirely upon Mr. and Mrs. Jay, and they have been very fortunate in placing many of these little ones in families where they have received good care and are trained in habits of industry, economy and honesty, so that they become honorable men and women. Such is the confidence that the trustees repose in Mr. Jay that they have given him great latitude in his work, not hampering him with restrictions which would limit the field of his usefulness. The sanitary condition of the school is most excellent, and during the past five years, with an attendance of six hundred children, there has not been a single death in the home. An excellent Sabbath school is conducted in

connection with the home, under the direction of S. G. Harbaugh, of Casstown, who is acting as superintendent. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Troy, also gives an earnest supervision to the work of the institution, and annually sends its representatives to the home with beautiful flowers for each child. Although there have been epidemics in the institution, about forty per cent. being sick with diphtheria, the splendid care and attention which were given the children by the superintendent, the matron and the attending physician have enabled them to report that not a single death has occurred. Mr. Jay is a man of excellent business and executive ability, as well as of broad sympathy, and thus his labors are rendered effective and practical. His life is indeed a useful and honorable one, commending itself to the regard of all, and winning him high admiration for his many excellent qualities.

THE KNOOP CHILDREN'S HOME.

Perhaps no institution in Miami county reflects more credit upon the citizens of the locality than does the Knoop Children's Home, at Troy, wherein many little homeless boys and girls are each year provided with tender care and given not only the necessities but also many of the comforts of life. Under the able superintendence of two men, who have had the place in charge, it has indeed been made a home, and the kindliness and attention denied children by their parents or as the result of an adverse fate is here accorded them. The institution had its beginning on the 4th of June, 1877, when John K. Knoop deeded to Isaac Clyne, W. H. Northcutt and D. E. Branson, commissioners of the county, and their successors, the place known as the John Statler farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land in Elizabeth township, the condition attaching thereto being that the commissioners erect a building and maintain it as a children's home. The question of accepting the gift and providing funds to build and maintain the place was voted upon in October of that year, with the following result: five thousand eight hundred and ninety-one votes for and one hundred and seventy-five against its establishment. D. W. Gibbs, of Toledo, was selected as the architect, and on the 8th of May, 1878, contracts were awarded to various builders, the home being erected at a cost of sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-five cents. The total cost of the main building, including the gas fixtures, was twenty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-nine cents and the entire improvements up to date have been made at a cost of forty-eight thousand dollars. The first trustees selected were William Scott, of Piqua; Jacob Rohrer, of Tippecanoe City, and S. K. Harter, of Troy. Mr. Scott, however, declined to serve and R. P. Spiker was selected in his place. W. Barnes was chosen superintendent and his wife, Mrs. Martha Barnes, was made matron. On the 10th of March, 1878, he assumed control, and when the institution was opened fifty-two children were placed in its care. Throughout the intervening years it has had a prosperous existence. The idea was put forth that the home would be overcrowded and that the expense would be too heavy for the tax payers, but in 1899, twenty-one years after the establishment of the home, there were only forty-five children therein. However,

during the intervening years it has afforded shelter and secured homes for seven hundred and seventy children. Mr. Barnes, the first superintendent, remained in charge for twelve years, or until 1890, when he was succeeded by Henry Jay. Instructions equal to the regular ten-months schooling is given to the children in the home, who are under the care of two competent teachers. The terms of admission to the home are very liberal, the institution furnishing shelter and protection to such children, who by reason of abandonment by parents or orphanage or neglect or inability of parents to provide for them, become dependent on others. They must have resided at least one year in Miami county, or may be residents of other counties if the trustees wish to admit them to the school. All kinds of small products and fruits and grain are raised in sufficient quantities to provide the table and also for stock-feeding purposes, and thus the institution contributes largely to its own support. The majority of the children who have entered the home have been placed with private families, and in a greater number cases have received good care and attention and have grown to be a credit to those who have kindly sheltered them.

JACOB HENNE.

Jacob Henne, proprietor of the Troy brewery, which for many years has been operated under the name of Joseph Henne & Son, was born on the 10th of July, 1861, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Long) Henne. The father was born in Germany, and when about eighteen years of age crossed the Atlantic to the new world, locating in Troy. For a number of years he was engaged in the retail shoe business, and in 1874 he purchased an interest in the Troy Brewery, of Titus Schwind. The business was conducted for some time under the firm name of Henne & Mayer, after which Mr. Henne purchased his partner's interest, carrying on the business alone for some time. In 1884, however, he deeded a half interest to his son, Jacob Henne, who was associated with him until his death. The father departed this life December 28, 1890, and since 1895 Jacob Henne has been sole proprietor of the business. He was reared in Troy, obtaining his education in the public schools, and on putting aside his text-books he entered the brewery to learn the business, gaining a practical knowledge of the work in every department. His entire life has been given to this enterprise, and he is now the sole proprietor although operations are still conducted under the old firm name. He has made many improvements on the property, the plant now having a capacity of five thousand barrels per annum, and the sales are very extensive, the excellent product securing a liberal patronage. Since his father's death he has also been a director in the Troy National Bank.

In politics Mr. Henne is a Democrat, warmly espousing the principles of that party. In April, 1891, he was elected a member of the city council for two years, representing the fourth ward, and in April, 1899, he was elected as water works trustee for a term of three years. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Those who have had business relations with him esteem him for his reliable methods, and in his circle of friends he is held in high regard.

EDWIN R. FARRINGTON.

Edward Ruthven Farrington, a retired capitalist of Piqua, belongs to that class of enterprising, progressive American citizens who owe their advancement entirely to their own well-directed efforts. He is a self-made man and the record of accomplishments in this individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we are enabled to gain an insight into the sources of his success, for he is a man of strong mentality, of marked force of character and one who has attained splendid success in connection with business affairs. For this reason there is particular interest attaching to the points which characterize his progress in life, and his history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers, showing as it does the plans and methods he has followed to gain his present enviable position.

Edwin Ruthven Farrington was born at Baldwinsville, near Syracuse, New York. His father, Philip, was a native of Albany county, New York, and in the Empire state spent his entire life. He resided for some years in Oswego county, where he began the manufacture of lumber. He died in 1848, when only about thirty-five years of age. In politics he was a Democrat and took an active interest in the growth and success of his party. He was recognized as an enterprising business man and through his carefully conducted affairs acquired a handsome competence for that time. In his religious views he was a Methodist. The family from which he is descended was of English extraction and the ancestry in America can be traced back to 1700. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Haynes, was born in Onondaga county, New York, the father being one of the very prominent citizens of that locality. The Haynes are descended from an old family that lived near Boston in colonial days, but later representatives of the name took up their abode near Syracuse, New York, and owned a farm where the city now stands. Mrs. Farrington, the mother of our subject, died in New York, in 1878, when about seventy years of age. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and had a family of two sons, Origen B., a retired farmer and lumberman, who is now living in Oswego county, New York, and is the possessor of a handsome competence, and Edwin R., of this review.

Rufus Farrington, a brother of Philip Farrington, was a very prominent Mason, who died in Memphis, Tennessee, of cholera. He had a contract with the government to move the Indians west of the Mississippi river and to supply them with blankets and provisions for a number of years. He went to Washington, District of Columbia, to get his money from the government, but before his claim was allowed his death occurred.

Edmond Farrington, another brother, was for many years one of the most prominent and active business men of Piqua. His connection with the industrial and commercial interests of the city covered a period exceeding that of nearly every other man whose labors have proved an important factor in the conduct of business affairs. He was a native of New York and came to this city in 1838. Two years later he married Catherine M., daughter of Robert Young. Her death occurred in 1869. Edmond Farrington became the leading contractor of Piqua. Before coming to this city he built

the Miami aqueduct and afterward completed several important contracts on the canal and other public works. In 1848 he engaged in business in this city, establishing many leading enterprises which have made this a thriving commercial and industrial center. His efforts have in very large measure promoted the substantial welfare and progress of the city, nor have his operations been confined to that point, but have been of great benefit throughout the Miami valley. He was for some years a senior member of the firm of Farrington & Slauson, grain dealers, who owned their own canal boat for transportation. He was also a member of the firm of Wood, Farrington & Company, proprietors of the Piqua Oil Mill, and of the firm of E. Farrington & Company, distillers. He was also interested in the grain business at other points and had loans in this part of the state. He was indeed for many years recognized as the leading business man of Miami county and the strongest capitalist of the valley. He possessed keen discrimination and was a man of distinctive ability whose strong determination and careful management enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. His business methods were ever honorable and straightforward and his splendid success was the legitimate outcome of his labors.

Edwin Ruthven Farrington, whose name introduces this record, remained under the parental roof until about twenty years of age and obtained his education in the common schools and in an academy in Mexico, New York. He put aside his text-books, however, in order to go to Memphis, Tennessee, and engaged in the dry-goods business with his uncle Rufus. He had been working there for only one year when his father died and in consequence he returned to his home. He and his brother succeeded their father as lumber manufacturers and owned two large mills which they operated for about ten years, when Edwin sold his interest to his brother. That was in November, 1860. Immediately afterward he came to Piqua and engaged in the distilling business, in company with his uncle, Edmond Farrington, who owned the distillery. This connection was maintained with mutual pleasure and profit until 1882, when they joined the trust and their business was closed down. In the meantime they also carried on an extensive business as grain dealers, and their interests were profitably conducted until the uncle's death in the fall of 1892. This severed the partnership which had continued for thirty-two years. Mr. Farrington continued in the grain business alone from that time until the summer of 1899, when he rented his building and retired from active business life. His business had grown both in volume and importance until he was a very extensive shipper. His efforts brought to him a handsome income and he is now numbered among the wealthy men of Miami county. He is vice-president of the Piqua Electric Company and one of its heaviest stockholders. He was one of the pioneers in introducing electricity for lighting purposes into the west. In 1880, he went to Pennsylvania and investigating some of the best plants, noting the superiority of electricity over other methods of illumination, and was instrumental in securing a plant for Piqua, establishing here the first electric light plant west of the Alleghany mountains. The object at first was simply to light buildings, but later it was used for furnishing illuminating power in the streets, and Piqua is certainly one of the best lighted towns in

the state and is now putting in a new plant. Mr. Farrington served as president of the first electric light company, continuing to fill that position until the reorganization of the company. He is a stockholder in the Piqua National Bank and owns considerable valuable real estate.

Socially Mr. Farrington is a Mason, having taken the initiatory degree in the order in Schriba Lodge of Constantia, New York. When he came to Piqua he was demitted to Warren Lodge, this city, also belongs to the chapter here and is a member of the commandery at Troy, New York. No investigation into the history of Miami county can be carried into the last half of the nineteenth century without the student learning that the name of Farrington figures conspicuously therein. Edwin R. Farrington, as well as his uncle, has left the impress of his individuality upon the city in which he yet makes his home. He is a brilliant financier and a man whose capable business methods are indicated by his splendid success. He possesses a strong will and steadfast nature and has ever persevered in his undertakings with a persistent purpose. To-day he is not more honored on account of the enviable position which he has acquired in business circles than on account of the many kindly deeds of his life which have been quietly and unostentatiously performed.

GEORGE W. ROUTSON.

George W. Routson, who owns and operates sixty-two acres of land on sections 21 and 27, Staunton township, and is prominently connected with the educational interests of this community, was born in Newberry township, Miami county, December 7, 1861. The family was founded in this county by George Routson, the grandfather of our subject, who came from Maryland in 1832, and located in Newberry township, and there, August 5, 1833, occurred the birth of Reuben Routson, the father, who first opened his eyes to the light of day on the farm which was the birthplace of our subject. The last named was reared upon the old family homestead, and in the common schools acquired his education, manifesting special aptitude in his studies. Subsequently he engaged in teaching and followed that profession until 1886, when he became a student in Wittenberg College, there remaining until 1888. He then resumed teaching and was thus connected with the schools of his native township for seven years, when he accepted the position of superintendent in the schools of Casstown. On the expiration of one year he resigned that position in order to become principal of the schools of Covington, where he also remained for one year. He then spent one year as a teacher in the school at North Clayton, after which he purchased and located upon his present farm in Staunton township.

On the 21st of July, 1892, Mr. Routson was married to Miss Angeline Branson, a daughter of D. C. Branson, and a native of Newberry township. Since he located on his farm, Mr. Routson has served as superintendent of the schools of Staunton township. He has also filled the office of justice of the peace a portion of one year, but resigned his position because the duties thereof interfered with his school work. During the summer months he devoted his energies to the care and operation of the farm and has made it a valuable property, its neat appearance indicating his sagacious supervision.

In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious belief is a Lutheran. Mr. Routson is known as a very capable educator who has the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge he has acquired. He is a man of scholarly attainments and he has given considerable thought and attention to the questions now occupying the public mind, and his life is actuated by broad humanitarian principles.

JOHN L. BOYER.

Occupying a conspicuous and influential position among the leading business men of Piqua stands Mr. Boyer, who is proprietor and manager of the Union Underwear Factory. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, March 7, 1857. His father, E. A. Boyer, is also a native of that county and there spent his entire life, following farming and also general merchandising at Milford. He was a Republican in politics; a member of the Universalist church, and his death occurred when he had attained the age of forty-eight years.

Mr. Boyer remained on the old home farm in his youth and pursued his education in the public schools and in a private seminary in Goshen, Ohio. He there obtained a teacher's certificate when seventeen years of age and for one term had charge of a district school in that county. In 1874 he went to Cincinnati, where he was employed as salesman in a large dry-goods store for five years. He was then employed as salesman in the carpet department of the large firm of George F. Otto & Company, of Cincinnati, until 1883, when he became manager and buyer for the carpet department in the Alms & Drepke Company, of the same city, continuing as one of the most capable and industrious employes of that house until 1887, when he resigned.

In that year Mr. Boyer came to Piqua, where he established a dry-goods and carpet store, remaining identified with mercantile interests in that city until 1897. He extended the field of his operations, however, in 1895, by entering upon the manufacture of underwear. He started the new enterprise on a small scale, but his business steadily increased in volume and importance, and in order to give more time and attention to manufacturing, he sold his store, after two years, and has since devoted his energies entirely to the conduct of the factory, which is now the largest in that line in Piqua. He caters to the jobbing trade and his goods are bought throughout the United States. The output of the factory is now very extensive and he receives for his labors most excellent financial returns. In the factory employment is furnished to from fifty to seventy-five men and girls, and the annual sales amount to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Boyer was married, in Milford, to Miss Ida M. Harvey, of that city, daughter of Daniel K. and Hannah H. Harvey. They now have two children—Armotte H., who is twelve years of age, and Elizabeth, eight years of age. Mr. Boyer votes with the Republican party; socially he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Their home is one of the finest residences in the city, being located at the corner of Downing and Park avenues. His business career has indeed been a creditable one. He was left fatherless when only five years of age, and, at the age of seventeen, entered upon an independ-

ent business career. He went to Cincinnati in order to seek employment, having neither friends nor influence to aid him, but after he once attained a position it was never again difficult for him to secure work. He refused the general management of a large firm in that city when he came to Piqua to engage in business on his own account. He is truly a self-made man and one whose prosperity has been honorably achieved. He is very popular, his social qualities and his sterling worth gaining him many warm friends.

GEORGE W. WHITE.

George W. White was born in Johnson township, Champaign county, Ohio, four miles east of his present home, on the 22d of February, 1834, his parents being George and Mary (Anderson) White. The father was a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and was married there. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to the earliest epoch in the history of New England, the original American ancestor being Peregrine White, who was the first white child born in Massachusetts, his ancestors having crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower. Among the old family relics in possession of our subject is a copy of the will of Sarah Hollingshead, of Charleston, South Carolina, his great-grandmother on the maternal side. George White and his brother, Samuel, came to Ohio in 1830, and both secured government land in Champaign county, where Samuel died when about sixty years of age. His son, D. W. White, is still residing at St. Paris, Ohio, In 1850, George White, the father of our subject, located on the farm where his son George now resides. He had previously developed a quarter-section of land in Champaign county, making it a good farm and improving it with substantial buildings. It was heavily timbered land, but with characteristic energy he cleared away the trees and planted crops. After coming to his present farm he continued the work of development and cultivation, and soon abundant harvests rewarded his labors. The barn upon the place had been built in 1847, and there was a small brick house, but in 1861 he replaced it by the present brick residence. He burned the brick upon his farm and also cut the lumber, having in 1850 set up a saw-mill. Most of the timber was secured upon his own land, for only forty acres had been cleared at the time he took up his abode at this place. As he cut down the trees he converted them into lumber and successfully operated his saw-mill for a number of years. It was conducted by him and later by his sons until about 1875. It had been completed only a few days when it was burned, but he immediately rebuilt it and also added a flouring mill. The whole plant was afterward again destroyed by fire, but, not discouraged by his losses, he again rebuilt the saw-mill and continued the manufacture of lumber, for which he found a good market at Piqua and Springfield. He did a large custom work for the entire neighborhood, and in this way added materially to his income. In 1875, however, the mill machinery was taken out and the building was used for other purposes. Throughout the years of his residence here he also superintended the operation of his farm, employing hired help to do the work in the fields. In politics he was a Whig in early life, voting that ticket when there were only six Whig votes cast in his township, in Champaign county. On the organization of the new Republican

party, he joined its ranks and was always ready to defend his views by able argument. In religious belief he was a Universalist, although not identified with any society. The family lived in true pioneer style in the early days. He had learned both the trades of shoemaking and weaving in early life, and in addition to his other work he made shoes for the entire neighborhood. Having constructed a loom, his wife spun the wool which he wove into cloth, and thus their completed garments were made from the raw wool. His early training in Pennsylvania well fitted him for this work, for in 1817 he had been bound out to a cordwainer in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, for whom he worked until twenty-one years of age, receiving in return for his services his clothing and the opportunity of working for one week each year in the harvest fields. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he was given two new suits of clothing, and thus equipped for life's practical duties he started out to make his own way in the world. His old papers of indenture are preserved as a relic by his son, George W. Through many years of active effort he constantly accumulated his capital until at his death he left an estate valued at seventeen thousand dollars, his son, George W., being named as the administrator. He passed away in October, 1869, at the age of seventy-one years, and in his death the community lost one of its respected and valued citizens. His wife died in 1875, at the age of seventy-six years.

This worthy couple had a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. They lived to see all of them married and settled in homes of their own. The father was the first member of the family to depart this life, and at his funeral all of his children and his widow were present. Eight of the number are now living. In 1900, G. W. and his sister, Jane Duer,, being the only ones now residing in Miami county. The others are: Joel C., of Montezuma, Mercer county, Ohio; S. N., of Holton, Kansas; Benjamin H., of Harper, Iowa; James W., of Oklahoma; C. S., who is living in Rockford, Mercer county, Ohio; and Y. S., of Shelby county, this state.

George W. White, whose name introduces this record, remained at home until twenty-one years of age. In March, 1855, he began working by the day, receiving fifty cents per day for splitting rails. Having assisted in his father's saw-mill for five years, he afterward accepted a position in a saw-mill in Champaign county, where he worked for three months at a dollar per day. Subsequently he worked for George Williams, of Champaign county, who gave him a dollar per day and his board. Three months later he bought a half interest in the mill, in company with Jasper Scott, thus incurring an indebtedness of one hundred dollars. The partnership continued for about two years, and Mr. White had full charge of the mill. On the expiration of that period he sold his interest, but remained as superintendent for four years, receiving a dollar and a quarter per day in compensation for his services.

In the meantime Mr. White married, on the 4th of September, 1856, the lady of his choice being Miss Lucinda McKinley, of Champaign county, a distant relative of President McKinley. Afterward he purchased his father-in-law's homestead, conducting that farm for two years, when he traded it for a saw-mill at Conover, assuming the management of the latter industry about 1860. He operated the mill for eight

years, meeting with satisfactory success in the enterprise, and then invested in farming land near Conover, but at his father's death he purchased the old White homestead and in 1870 returned to the farm upon which his sons resided. He has added to it until it now comprises two hundred and twenty acres, and he also owns another farm of sixty-three acres in the same neighborhood, although across the line in Champaign county. He has remodeled the barn and has erected substantial farm buildings. He has laid many rods of tiling, having at least thirty acres thus drained, making the tract a very rich and fertile portion of the farm, when otherwise it would have been unfit for use. His farm was entered from the government in 1824, and the old patent, signed by President Monroe, is now in the hands of Mr. White. He gives his attention largely to the growing of grain, and his well-directed efforts have been rewarded by a good income.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. White have been born the following children: William P., a farmer of Champaign county; Samuel H., who operates the home farm; Rose F., wife of William Miller, of Lena; Rhoda, wife of Daniel Wyland, of Lena; Clara, who became the wife of William Mathers, and died, leaving two children, Lloyd and Velma, the latter living with the grandparents; Mary, wife of Lewis Duer, of Lena; Nora, wife of Gerard Wolcott, of Conover; General Grant, of De Graff, Ohio, who took a law course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and is now a member of the law firm of Huston & White, of Logan county, Ohio; and Myrta and Minta, twins, at home. Mr. White has been a stanch Republican since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856. He has closely adhered to the principles of his party, has never failed to cast his ballot for its men and measures, always attends the local public conventions and is a recognized leader in Republican ranks. His wife is a member of the Baptist church, at Lena, and both Mr. and Mrs. White are held in the highest regard throughout this section of the state, where they have a wide acquaintance and many friends.

JOSEPH A. MARKLEY.

Joseph A. Markley is a farmer and stock-raiser of Union township, Miami county. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, ten miles above Cincinnati, on the 29th of August, 1855, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bobbs) Markley. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Markley, was a native of Pennsylvania, and during the pioneer epoch in the history of Ohio took up his abode in Hamilton county, where he owned a large tract of land. He afterward sold some of that land to the city of Cincinnati and it is now occupied by the water works. As a farmer he was very successful, adding yearly to his income. He was an active member of the United Brethren church, and died at the age of seventy-two years. His son, Joseph Markley, the father of our subject, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, spent the days of his childhood and youth in that locality, and after the discovery of gold in California made his way to the Pacific slope, where he remained for two years, meeting with good success in his undertakings in that section of the country. He died upon his farm in Hamilton county, Ohio, when about thirty-five years of age. He, too, was a member of the United Brethren church, and in his political views was a Republican. His wife

was a native of Ohio and by her marriage to Joseph Markley had three children: Joseph, of this review; Victoria, wife of John C. Henderson, and William, who is deceased. The mother afterward became the wife of John C. Henderson and her death occurred in Miami county.

Joseph A. Markley was only two years old when his father died. He remained at home with his mother and stepfather until he had attained his majority, working on the farm and in a sawmill. When he had reached man's estate he rented a tract of land in Union township, which he operated for one year. On the expiration of that period he purchased fifteen acres, continuing its cultivation for two years, when he sold that property and bought seventy-three acres,—a part of his present farm. Here he has since made his home, and to this property he afterward added a tract of twenty acres. Subsequent to that time he and his stepfather purchased one hundred and forty-seven acres within the corporation limits of Laura, and in the spring of 1900 Mr. Markley bought forty acres just across the road from his home. He now owns one hundred and twenty-six acres in the home place and a half interest in a tract of one hundred and forty-seven acres, which is well improved. He raises tobacco and rents a part of his land. His systematic business methods, his sound judgment and unfailing energy have been the salient features of his success.

On the 26th of August, 1877, Mr. Markley was married to Miss Almira Bonham, of Darke county, who died November 5, 1895, leaving three children: John O., Bertha and Callie, all at home. Subsequently he wedded Rachel Christian, daughter of Aaron Christian, of Union township, and they have two children, Lydia and Joseph Martin. Their home is noted for its hospitality, and their circle of friends is very extensive in the community. Mr. Markley is a member of the United Brethren church, his wife of the Christian church. In politics he is an active Democrat. He gives earnest support to all measures which he believes will prove of public good and is a valued and respected member of the community.

JOHN HARRY CLARK.

Prominent among the business men of Piqua is Harry Clark, as he is familiarly known. His active connection with the business interests of the city has done much to promote its commercial activity and thereby advance the general prosperity. He was born in Piqua on the 16th of October, 1852, a son of Harvey Clark, whose birth occurred in Essex county, New Jersey, in 1823, and who came to Piqua in 1845. He has since been recognized as one of the leading business men of the city, and his executive power, sagacity and untiring energy have brought to him a handsome competence, which is the merited reward of his labors. For fifteen years he was a member of the firm of Clark & Zollinger, grocers of Piqua, and later he became a member of the firm of Rouzer, Evans & Clark, founders and machinists. He continued in the latter department of industrial labor until 1873, when he sold his interest and became part owner of one of the valuable stone quarries south of the city, the same being operated by the firm of H. Clark & Son. The father still has an interest in this enterprise, which is now being managed by our subject, but in 1890 he retired from the active cares of

business life and now spends the winter months in Redlands, California, where he has a beautiful home. He was also one of the stockholders and directors of the Piqua Straw Board & Paper Company, and superintended the building of one of the large plants here. In 1849 he married Mary J., daughter of Henry Kitchen, and unto them were born seven children. Mr. Clark was one of the representative men of the city and has left the impress of his strong individuality upon public improvement along many lines. Not only has he contributed to the general prosperity of the city through the establishment and conduct of many business enterprises, but has also been a leader in temperance work, and is a prominent Republican, who has exerted a strong influence politically. He has served as mayor of the city, but was forced to resign on account of the demands which his extensive business made upon his time. He is an active member of the Green Street Methodist Episcopal church, contributing liberally to its support and doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He has been very successful in his business affairs, and is the owner of valuable property, including a fine bearing orchard of ten acres in California and much city property in Piqua. All that he has is the reward of his own efforts, having come to him as the result of carefully directed labors, of enterprise, sound judgment and unflagging perseverance.

His son, Harry Clark, has succeeded to his place among the prominent business men of Piqua. His boyhood days were passed in this city and by a liberal education, completed by a high school and commercial course, he was fitted for life's practical duties. When quite young he became his father's partner in the ownership and operation of the stone quarry and continued to conduct the same until 1889, when they sold out. Eleven years later, however, in 1898, they again purchased the quarries, which they now lease. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Clark embarked in the lumber business with the Piqua Lumber Company, which was afterward merged into the Piqua School Furniture Company, at which time Mr. Clark disposed of his share in the enterprise. He has since devoted the greater part of his time to the management of the interests of the Piqua Hosiery Company, with which he is officially connected as vice-president and manager. He was one of its organizers, the company being formed in 1886, with an authorized stock of sixteen thousand dollars. Later the business was reorganized and the capital stock increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. They manufacture all kinds of knit underwear, and the sales amount to about seventy-five thousand dollars annually. Their trade is constantly growing and the output of the factory is now very large and is shipped to many important markets. Mr. Clark is also a director of the Third National Bank, and of its directorate his father was also a member for many years. He is an excellent financier, is far-sighted in his dealings, forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution, his judgment is rarely at fault and his reputation is above question.

With a just appreciation of the privileges and duties of franchise, Mr. Clark has given close and earnest investigation to the questions affecting the weal or woe of the nation, and his careful study has led him to give an unfaltering support to the Republican party. He is now treasurer of the Republican county central committee, and

does all in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of the party. He, too, belongs to the Green Street Methodist Episcopal church, and is serving as one of its trustees. His character is positive, his disposition genial, and his circle of warm friends is extensive.

MRS. ASENATH BULL.

Among the ladies who have long resided in Miami county is Mrs. Bull, who now makes her home in Staunton township. No less worthy of mention on the pages of history are the noble women who quietly perform life's daily duties. Their work in its very nature brings them less before the public notice, but it is of no less important character than that of the husband and father who controls the veins and arteries of trade. Mrs. Bull belongs to one of the oldest pioneer families of Ohio, her father having been Jacob A. Riddle, one of the honored early settlers, an account of whom is given on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of George Riddle. Upon the home farm Mrs. Bull was reared. She attended the schools of the neighborhood and her time was largely occupied by her duties in the household, as well as the social pleasures of the neighborhood.

On the 14th of September, 1858, she was united in marriage to L. Bull, who was a native of Shelby county, Ohio, and who, throughout his life carried on agricultural pursuits. Two children were born of their union, but the son, Albert B., died in 1864. The daughter, Lottie, who was born in 1862, became the wife of Frank Houser and died May 26, 1896, leaving two children, Clyde B. and Forest S. Throughout his business career, Mr. Bull engaged in tilling the soil and his well-directed labors brought to him a comfortable competence. He lived a quiet and unostentatious life, but his neighbors and friends recognized his sterling qualities and gave him their regard. He died March 18, 1878. Mrs. Bull still resides on a part of her father's old homestead, where she located soon after her marriage. She has here one hundred and sixty acres of land and the income derived therefrom supplies her with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. She is an earnest Christian woman, sympathetic and kindly by nature, and her worth has gained to her many warm friends.

WILLIAM D. DAVIES.

William D. Davies is a representative of two of the oldest families of Miami county. He was born in Piqua, on the 14th of September, 1846, his parents being Samuel and Rachel (Johnston) Davies. His mother is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, and in December, 1899, published many reminiscences of early pioneer days. They experienced all the hardships, trials, privations and pleasures incident to the establishment of a home upon the wild western frontier. During the early girlhood of Mrs. Davies, her father built a large two-story log house, in 1818. This was located at Upper Piqua, on the Ashton farm. The logs were cut in the woods and drawn to the saw-mill, where they were transformed into lumber. A board kiln was built and in this the lumber was dried. The shingles which covered the house were cut by hand in the woods, and the brick used in the construction of the new home was also made upon

the farm. Mr. Johnston also erected a huge log barn, which is still standing, and set out a large orchard, containing peaches, apples, cherries, pears and plums. Upon the place was a maple grove, and from the sap from the trees they made their own molasses and sugar. They raised their cattle and sheep, cured their own beef and sold the hides to the tanner. Much of their clothing was also made upon the farm. They raised flax and after spinning it, it was woven into cloth by an old woman living near by. The wool from the sheep was brought home, carded and spun into yarn, which was woven into blankets and coverlets, after being dyed by the mother. When harvest time came, it was a great occasion, often as many as sixty men were employed at one time in the field cutting wheat with sickles. Later a much improved implement was used—the cradle, and it in turn was succeeded by the modern reaper. Threshing was done with a flail, wheat was tramped out by horses and afterward cleaned and sent to the mill. Mr. Johnston often took wheat to Cincinnati to sell, at a time when it took eight days to make the round trip. On one occasion he brought back with him a wagon load of goods for a merchant, but as the man was unable to pay him, he took instead of the money a tract of land on Main street, north of Ash street, on which now stand five leading business houses of the city. One of these lots is still in possession of Mrs. Davies, mother of our subject. The Indians were much more numerous than the white settlers at the time James and Mary Johnston arrived in Miami county. Although the red men were of a roving disposition, the beautiful Miami valley was a favorite resort to them and here they celebrated all their feasts, performed their dances and odd religious rites, fought their battles and engaged in many scenes of torture. It was in this valley that Tecumseh made his home and here were found many representatives of the tribes of the Shawnees, Pottowatomies, Wyandottes, Senecas, Muncies, Miamis and Delawares. All were powerful tribes and to them Mr. Johnston supplied horses furnished by the government. Very friendly relations always existed between the Indians and the Johnston family and the daughters, now Mrs. Margaret Kirk and Mrs. Rachel Davies, spent many an hour in the camp of the Shawnees, receiving the kindest and most devoted attention from the squaws. Mrs. Davies now has in her possession a large bowl carved from the knot of a hickory tree, which was given to her by the Indians to be used for holding corn-meal. As the years passed the family prospered and the log cabin in which so many happy hours had been spent was at length abandoned for a brick house. The Johnstons were active in promoting the religious development of the community, and Mrs. Davies frequently rode on horseback behind her mother to attend the meetings of the Piqua Bible Society. With the exception of Mrs. Davies, all of the children of the Johnston family were born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The parents were married in Sherman's valley, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1798, and in the Keystone state five children were born to them, namely: Stephen, who was born November 24, 1799, and died at Upper Piqua, August 2, 1849; Mary Ann, who was born December 7, 1801, and died September 19, 1887; William, who was born May 2, 1804, and died March 24, 1888; Eliza, who was born October 10, 1806, and died August 3, 1896, and Margaret, who was born March 18, 1800, and died August 2, 1894.

The parents came to Miami county in 1811, and on the 7th of December, 1812, their youngest child, Mrs. Rachel Davies, was born. On the 7th of July, 1841, she became the wife of Samuel Davies, who was born December 10, 1810, and died March 4, 1865. Their children were: Susan, who was born April 11, 1842, in Lockport, Ohio, and died September 7, 1843; James Johnston, who was born November 25, 1844, and died July 24, 1863; William D., whose name begins this record; John J., who was born December 29, 1848, and died July 26, 1885; Samuel, who was born February 10, 1851, and died April 21, 1890; Charles H., who was born February 4, 1853, and Frank Carter, born December 21, 1855. All were born on the family homestead at the corner of Greene and Wayne streets, in Piqua. Mr. and Mrs. Davies began their domestic life in Lockport in a little log cabin situated between the canal and the river, where they lived for three years, the father at that time being employed by the state in constructing nine locks on the canal. It took five years to complete the contract and the stone used was brought from the quarries at Dayton, Ohio. When that work was completed Mr. Davies moved with his family to Piqua, where he established a grocery store, which he conducted from 1843 until his death. In 1847 he erected a pleasant home for the family at the corner of Wayne and Greene streets, and the old home is still standing, being yet occupied by his widow.

William D. Davies, whose name begins this record, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and obtained his education in the common and high schools of Piqua. In 1869 he went to Chicago, where he was engaged in driving hacks until 1873, when he was made superintendent of the Flat Rock Stock Farm, at Rushville, Indiana, his employers being the Wilson Brothers, who were the owners of much fine racing stock. Mr. Davies acted as superintendent and driver for them for three years and then began business for himself, having purchased several fine trotters while in the employ of Wilson Brothers. After two years he took charge of the Sunset Stock Farm, at Van Wert, and raced their stock, together with some of his own. Subsequently he had some fine racing stock of his own upon the leading tracks, making his headquarters in Chicago until 1898, but that business kept him from home during the greater part of the time and he then abandoned it for the livery business. He was at one time the owner of Joe Hooker, with a record of 2:16½, and Lizzie Dowling, with a record of 2:15¼. He has owned and trained twenty-eight fine racers with a record of from 2:09 to 2:30. He was very successful as a horseman, but on returning to Piqua, he sold all of his racing stock, with the exception of William Penn, which horse has a record of 2:12½.

Mr. Davies married Miss Julia Murphy, of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, and they had two children, but both died in early life. In his political views Mr. Davies is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests in which he has met with excellent success.

JOHN H. MOORE.

In the history of Miami county John H. Moore well deserves representation, for he is numbered among her native sons and has ever been a loyal and valued citizen, true to every trust reposed in him. He was

born in Brown township, March 23, 1849, and is a son of William Moore, whose birth occurred in New Jersey. Reared to manhood in his native state, the father was there joined in wedlock to Miss Orr, and on emigrating to Ohio in the early '30s, he took up his abode near Addison, whence he removed to Brown township, Miami county. There he purchased a small farm, upon which he lived until his death, passing away in August, 1881, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He was twice married and by the first union had two children, who are now deceased. For his second wife he chose Sidney Brooks and they became the parents of nine children. The mother of this family died, and he afterward married Mrs. Rebecca (Wiley) Belford, and has one child, Joseph, now living in Indianapolis, Indiana. His children by his second wife were William R., who enlisted, in 1861, in Company E, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of captain, and died of typhoid fever at Brandywine Station, in 1864; Susan, deceased; Thomas B., who has also passed away; Catherine, wife of Miles Mathers, of Brown township; James, who is engaged in the real estate business in Piqua; Sidney, deceased; Priscilla, wife of Elias Snodgrass, of Brown township; Elizabeth, and John H.

Mr. Moore, of this review, was reared in Brown township until sixteen years of age, at which time he entered the Piqua high school, wherein he pursued his studies for two years. He then began clerking in a store in Fletcher, where he remained for five years. He next embarked in the produce business on his own account in that town. He was for two years a representative of its commercial interests and on the expiration of that period took up his abode on the farm, which has since been his home. He owns seventy-two acres of land on section 2, Spring Creek township, where he carries on general farming, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates the careful supervision and progressive methods of the owner. The place is improved with good buildings and well kept fences and bountiful harvests add materially to his income.

In 1871 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Moore and Miss Mary Sanders, and they now have five children: Violet J., wife of Charles Cox; Forest E., at home; Clinton, deceased; Judson J., and Keifer S., who was named in honor of General Keifer.

Mr. Moore has been a school director in Spring Creek township for eleven years and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend, who is active in the advocacy of every movement that will promote the advancement of the community. He is master of the Miami Grange, which indicates his standing in agricultural circles. He belongs to the Spring Creek Christian church, of which he has been deacon since 1886, and in politics he is a Democrat.

PAUL F. KNIGHT.

Paul F. Knight, now deceased, was born October 3, 1814, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and died in Casstown, Miami county, February 6, 1889. His birth occurred near Cincinnati and when four years of age he was brought to this county. His parents were Jonathan and Catherine (James) Knight. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of William Knight, who purchased the land where the Orphans' Home now stands, becoming a resident of this county

after the removal of his son to this section of the state. Jonathan Knight had purchased land near Conover, Miami county, but died before making a permanent location here. Soon after his death the mother, with her son, Paul, then four years of age, came to Lost Creek township, locating on Lost Creek, where the grandfather had settled. William Knight died in this locality when well advanced in years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Miss Corbly, survived him some time and made her home with her son, William, for a number of years. She was a sister of Mrs. Martin, who was scalped by the Indians in early life. Paul Knight was one in a family of seven children, of whom Mrs. Isaac Clyne is now the only survivor. The four sons of the family were William, Stephen, Paul and Corbly. Their mother remained upon the farm which had been given her by her father-in-law, and there reared her sons and daughters.

Paul Knight remained under the parental roof and early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was married, April 6, 1837, to Miss Charlotte Ensminger, a daughter of Philip and Mary (Parks) Ensminger, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, making a location in Greene county, where their daughter Charlotte was born, on the 3d of August, 1819. The father was a miller and followed that pursuit on Wolf creek. When Mrs. Knight was about ten years of age he purchased the Burkhalter mill on Lost creek, remodeling and rebuilding portions of it and successfully conducting it until after the time of his daughter's marriage. Later he sold that property and removed to Indiana, where he died at the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Knight was the only one of the family to remain in Miami county.

After his marriage Paul Knight located on the farm adjoining the old homestead, and there successfully carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years. To his mother, who had carefully cared for him in his youth, he gave a good home in her declining years, her last days being spent as a member of his household. She was called to her final rest when about seventy-five years of age. Mr. Knight succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead, and later he became the owner of the old Ensminger mill, which had been rebuilt by his wife's father. After operating it for some time he sold that property, and it is still used for its original purpose. The first mill was built by George Green, grandfather of Davis Green, and since that time a mill has been continuously in operation at that place. In his later years Mr. Knight retired from business life. Selling his farm, he removed to Casstown, where he made his home for seven years. His business career was one of activity and industry, guided by sound judgment, and his well-directed efforts brought to him a very comfortable competence, which enabled him to spend his declining years in retirement. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Knight were born nine children: Stephen, who died in childhood; Catherine, wife of Robert Winters, of Brown county, Kansas; Caroline, widow of H. Covault, a resident of Lost Creek township; Franklin, who is living in Muncie, Indiana; Joseph, a resident of St. Paris, Champaign county, Ohio; Mary, wife of J. R. Fuller, now living with her mother; Charles Luther, whose home is in Galion, Ohio; William, a resident of Wapakoneta, Ohio, and Lorenzo, who died at the age of thirty-one years.

Mrs. Knight has also reared two grandchildren—Lottie, wife of Harry Killian, of Albany, Indiana, and Allie, wife of Loren Coppock, of Tippecanoe City. They were daughters of Franklin Knight, and their mother died during their early girlhood. Mrs. Fuller has three children: James, of Columbus, Ohio; Anna and Charley.

In his political views Mr. Knight was a Republican, but never sought or desired office, preferring that his attention should be given to his business interests, in which he met with creditable success. In religious faith he was a Baptist, and his life was upright and honorable, consistent with his profession. In his death the community lost one of its valued citizens, one whose identification with the county covered all the years from its pioneer development, and who had taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community. He was particularly well versed on religious subjects and was fond of an argument, but was always just and considerate of his opponents. He possessed many excellent qualities, which endeared him to his friends and neighbors, and in the history of Miami county he well deserves representation. His widow still survives him, but on account of ill health is now confined to the house. Soon after her marriage she became a member of the Baptist church and in her life has ever exemplified her Christian faith.

LEVI E. RECK, M. D.

Successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Piqua, Dr. Reck has worked his way upward to a position of prominence in the medical fraternity. He was born in Greenville, Ohio, July 31, 1864. It is believed that the family is of Holland extraction and at an early day was founded in Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor was David Reck, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who became a successful farmer, was a member of the Lutheran church and lived to be about eighty years of age. He married a Miss Lightner, of English extraction. Frank W. Reck, the Doctor's father, was born near the city of Lancaster, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there remained until about fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Darke county, Ohio. They located on a farm near Greenville and the father afterward purchased a farm adjoining the old family homestead there. For a number of years, in connection with his agricultural pursuits, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber as foreman of a planing mill. During the civil war he joined the army, loyally serving his country from 1863 to 1865. He married Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, a daughter of Levi and Mary (Spiece) Gilbert. The former was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was there reared and married, and made farming his life work. He lived to be eighty-two years of age. His parents were natives of England, while his wife's people were of German lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Reck became the parents of seven sons: Charles L., a druggist of Piqua; Levi E.; Louis, a farmer and school teacher in Darke county; Alonzo, a machinist, of Darke county; Homer G. and Daniel Webster, at home, and one who died at the age of fourteen years. The parents are both consistent and faithful members of the United Brethren church and are both still living.

Dr. Reck spent his boyhood days upon

the home farm, and the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist early became familiar to him. He pursued his education in the public schools of the neighborhood until about eighteen years of age, when he entered the high school at Greenville, and, after completing his course there, he continued his studies at the Ada Normal School and later began reading medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. A. F. Markwith, of Greenville. A year later he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in which institution he was graduated in March, 1891, after which he opened an office and began practice at Piqua. His professional career has been attended with a gratifying degree of success and he now enjoys a large and constantly increasing patronage. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Piqua, and in politics is a stanch Republican. He does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party.

As his elder brother, Charles L. Reck, is a well known resident of Piqua, it will be interesting in this connection to give a synopsis of his life. He was born and reared on the home farm in Darke county in the usual manner of farmer lads, and, having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, he afterward spent six weeks in the Westerville University at Westerville, Ohio, and then matriculated in the Ada Normal University, where he remained for about three years. When his literary course was completed he entered the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies for about three years, being graduated in 1888. He afterward engaged in working in drug stores in Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago and Dayton, and in May, 1892, he came to Piqua, where he established his present drug store, which he has since successfully conducted. He has now a well appointed establishment and the public accords him a liberal share of its business in his line.

Charles Reck was married in Piqua, to Miss Nina Pierce, of Forest, Ohio, and they have two children, Wilbur and Alfred. He votes with the Republican party, and, socially is connected with Gettysburg Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., of Gettysburg, Ohio.

REUBEN MOORE.

Reuben Moore was born in Miami county, on the old family homestead, July 8, 1852, a son of Rufus and Lydia (Bennett) Moore. Gresham Moore was born in Wales in 1752, and his wife, Anna, was born in 1758. They had eight children: Lewis, born in 1778; Reuben, born in 1791; Elias, born in 1792; Phebe, born in 1793; Philip, born in 1794; Catherine, born in 1795; Rachel, born in 1797; and Nancy, born in 1800. Lewis Moore, the grandfather of our subject, was born August 16, 1778, in New Jersey, and his wife, Susan Moore, was born in that state July 5, 1786. They were the parents of twelve children: Anna, who was born June 6, 1805, and died June 8, 1845; Rufus, the father of our subject; Eliza, born December 17, 1809; Sarah, born October 15, 1811; Elias, born October 5, 1813; Amy, born November 2, 1815; Anthony B., born November 5, 1817, and died February 14, 1839; Reuben, born October 14, 1819, and died October 9, 1849; Samuel, born January 13, 1822, and died July 27, 1823; Lydia, born November 29, 1823; Stephen G., born November 12, 1825; and Alpheus E., born April 5, 1828, and died August 17, 1858. The father of this fam-

ily died May 8, 1859, and his wife passed away on the 19th of December, 1872.

The father was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 13, 1807, and the mother's birth occurred in that county November 11, 1815. Her marriage was celebrated February 17, 1833, and was blessed with seven children: Nancy Jane, born August 23, 1836, became the wife of George McMillan and died July 1, 1866, leaving three children, Alva E., Harry W. and Elroy C. Mary Ann, who was born July 12, 1839; Lewis, who was born April 7, 1843, and died on the 16th of April of that year; Elias, born July 17, 1845, Theodore, born October 1, 1847, and Eliza, born August 6, 1850, and Reuben were the younger members of the family. Eliza is now the wife of A. Berryman, of Troy.

William Bennett, the maternal great-great-grandfather of our subject, was born in England, and came to this country shortly after the time William Penn arrived. He settled on an island in the Susquehanna river, and afterward opened copper mines in Pennsylvania. He was the father of nine children. His son, Thomas Bennett, was the father of George Bennett, the maternal grandfather of our subject. George Bennett was born in Virginia March 3, 1783, and his wife, Nancy, was born June 10, 1783. They were the parents of ten children: Henry, born August 25, 1814; Lydia, the mother of our subject; Thomas, born January 7, 1817; John, born April 7, 1818, and died on the 29th of September of the same year; Susanna, born July 21, 1819; Amelia, born January 27, 1821, and died July 17, 1825; Mary Ann, born June 10, 1823, and died July 5, 1825; George, born September 28, 1824, and died August 7, 1825; George, the second of the name, born July 14, 1826; and Elizabeth Ann, born April 23, 1831, and died in 1874. George Bennett, the father, died March 15, 1844, and his wife passed away in June, 1836.

Rufus Moore, the father of our subject, made his home in Butler county, Ohio, for a short time after his marriage, and then removed to Loramie, Shelby county, Ohio, where he continued to make his abode until 1840. In that year he located on section 4, Staunton township, Miami county, and cleared the greater part of that farm, making excellent improvements thereon, transforming the wild land into a very valuable property. He died March 9, 1876, and his wife passed away April 14, 1885.

Mr. Moore remained on the farm with his father until the latter's death, when he took charge of the old homestead and cultivated the land until 1879, when he removed to his present place of residence, constituting a part of the old homestead. He has here eighty acres of rich and arable land. All of the improvements upon the place stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He has eight acres planted in an orchard, mostly of apple trees; his buildings and fences are kept in good repair and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage, March 23, 1876, to Miss Florence E. Brandenburg, a daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth Brandenburg, both of whom were natives of Maryland and came to Miami county in 1852. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore: Nettie and Mamie, who died in infancy; Cornelius Allen, born August 6, 1880; Lewis E., August 5, 1882; Frank B., September 4, 1884; and Charlie H., September 1, 1886. Mr. Moore is a member of the Miami Grange

and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His wife is a member of the Pythian sisterhood and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bethel. For many years he has been connected with the agricultural societies of the county and during the entire time he has so conducted his affairs as to merit the confidence and esteem of the entire community. His wife also takes an active interest in all things pertaining to agriculture and horticulture. She is the efficient secretary of the Spring Creek and Staunton Township Farmers Club, and has been for over eight years. She has also served for several years as secretary of the Miami Horticultural Society. Mr. Moore is an up-to-date farmer, and he and his wife believe that honest, intelligent farmers are among the best class of citizens in this nation of free men.

SOLOMON FUNDERBURGH.

Solomon Funderburgh is the village blacksmith at Ragtown, and is a man of industry in business affairs and reliable in all life's relations, thus winning the respect of his fellow men. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, on the 10th of May, 1844, his parents being William and Almira (Helmer) Funderburgh. His father was born in Madison county, Ohio, near Summersford, in 1811, and was a son of Daniel Funderburgh, a native of Germany, who came to the Buckeye state in early manhood. In Madison county he wedded Mary Wilson, whose father, H. Wilson, resided near Xenia, Ohio. Daniel Funderburgh took up his residence in Madison county, where his wife died. William Funderburgh, their eldest child, was reared to manhood there and afterward went to Clark county, Ohio, learning the blacksmith's trade at Midway. After his marriage, however, he engaged in farming. In 1850 he removed to Adams county, Indiana, where he continued until 1856, when he returned to the Buckeye state, locating in Brandt, Miami county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring at the age of seventy-nine years and ten months. His wife died in her seventy-fifth year. William and Almira Funderburgh became the parents of ten children, of whom five died in infancy, the others being Arthur, who is now engaged in the grocery business in Westfield, Indiana; Peter, who is living in Brandt; Isaac, a carpenter in Springfield, Ohio; Minerva Ellen, now the widow of Steven C. Hughs and a resident of Springfield, Ohio; and Solomon, of this review.

When a youth of twelve years Solomon Funderburgh became a resident of Brandt, Miami county, and at the age of seventeen he entered upon a three-years apprenticeship to Boyd Gowdy, a blacksmith of Brandt, from whom he received three dollars and a half per month and his board. From that amount he purchased his clothing and all that he had remaining went to his parents. When his apprenticeship was completed he began working for himself, his wages going for his own support. During the civil war, however, he put aside his personal desires, enlisting on the 2d of May, 1864, when twenty years of age, as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The command was enrolled in the National Guard and was drilled ready for active work at the front. His service with the One Hundred and Forty-seventh was at Arlington Heights, the regiment being called out on the 3d of July, 1864, to support the New York Bat-

tery, whose purpose it was to check the advance of Early, who threatened Washington. Mr. Funderburgh was discharged with his regiment at Camp Dennison.

On the 22d of September, 1864, just after his return from the seat of war, he married Miss Electa Dunlap, of Piqua, Ohio, a daughter of James Dunlap, a painter of that city. Mr. Funderburgh worked as a journeyman for Mark Gantz, and also spent two years in the employ of Arthur Helmer. He then opened a shop at Tadmor, where he continued for four years, after which he went to West Charleston, where he conducted a blacksmithing business for eleven years. He has carried on business at his present location for eighteen years, building here his smithy and enjoying a prosperous trade, his patronage steadily and constantly increasing as he has demonstrated his ability to perform the work entrusted to him.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Funderburgh have been born ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are Thomas, who is now driver of an engine in the fire department at Springfield, Ohio; Clara, wife of Andy Bridges, of Troy; James, a machinist employed in the woolen mill at Piqua; Rosa, wife of Pierce Magoret, of Huffordville, Ohio; Blanche, at home; Alvira, wife of Harly Davidson, of Grayson, Ohio; Gracie, wife of Elmer Zerkel, of Tippecanoe City; and Effie, who completes the family. Both boys learned the blacksmith's business in their father's shop, but preferred to engage in other work.

Mr. Funderburgh, his wife and daughters are all members of the Christian church at Cove Springs. Since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, he has supported the Republican party, and has taken a deep interest in its growth and upbuilding. His life has been quietly passed, unmarked by any events that were of a very exciting nature, yet characterized by the faithful performance of his duty to his country, his neighbors and to himself. Such reliable citizens form the bulwark of the nation, and among the representative men of his town he well deserves mention.

JAMES W. HARDESTY.

James W. Hardesty is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Miami county and through many years has been connected with the upbuilding of Piqua. He is now a retired contractor, enjoying the well earned rest which has come to him as the merited compensation for years of earnest toil. A native of the Old Dominion, he was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, March 6, 1824. His father, John Thomas Hardesty, was also a native of Virginia, and acted as overseer on extensive plantations. He died when about sixty years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah A. Palmer, was also a native of Virginia, and lived to an advanced age, dying in Piqua, where she took up her abode in 1837.

Mr. Hardesty, of this review, was a lad of only seven years when his father died, and in the fall of 1835 he accompanied his elder brother, John, to Piqua. They made the journey with the family of Ezekiel Trenary. Mr. Hardesty was then only eleven years of age. The next spring he began carrying the mail between Piqua and Fort Wayne, Indiana, a distance of about one hundred miles. He made the journey on horseback, his way being through the dense wilderness, and about one week was required to make the round trip. He also carried the mail for the towns of Defiance,

Sidney and Dayton for four years, and the last year he drove the stage to Dayton. During a part of the time he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to gain a more advanced education by attending school. He there pursued his studies for about one year. After being in the mail service for four years, he determined to fit himself for other work by learning the carpenter's trade, and when he had completed a year's apprenticeship he entered the employ of a Mr. Walkup, who was to pay him five dollars per month for his services during a year. On the expiration of that period he entered into partnership with Mr. Nolan, his first employer, the connection being continued for two years, when he formed a partnership with a Mr. Parks, and their relationship was maintained for a year, at the end of which time Mr. Hardesty began contracting and building alone. He was not associated with any one again until 1861, when he entered into partnership with David Spellman, and for twenty years the firm of Hardesty & Spellman engaged in general carpentering and contract work. They conducted a shop and also took contracts for the erection of buildings throughout this section of the county. Mr. Hardesty was then actively associated with the material development and improvement of the county through his building interests until two years ago, when he put aside business cares and has since lived retired. He has probably assisted in building or has taken contracts for the erection of more houses than any other man in Piqua, a fact which indicates his excellent workmanship and his fidelity to the terms of contracts. He has also purchased land, improved and sold many properties in the city.

On the 23d of November, 1847, Mr. Hardesty was married to Miss Lidia Nigh, who was born in Spring Creek township, Miami county, a daughter of Jacob and Orcia Ann (McCann) Nigh. Her father was born in Maryland, in 1800, and during his early boyhood days came to Ohio with his parents. He worked in a sawmill for many years and made his home in Piqua until his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, who was born in Ohio, in 1807, came with her parents to this state from New Jersey. She was a consistent member of the Christian church and lived to be about seventy-three years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hardesty have been born six children, who are yet living: Laura, wife of John Davis, of Piqua; Frances, widow of Marcus Atattler; Anna, at home; Osborn, who is engaged in the coal business in Piqua; Jennie, wife of William Anderson, of the same city; and Gertrude, who is employed in a drygoods store in Piqua. They also lost four children.

Mr. Hardesty votes independently at local elections, but at national elections supports the principles and measures of the Republican party. He served as township trustee for twelve or fourteen years, proving a capable officer. He and his wife have long been members of the Baptist church, and he has also been a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Piqua for forty-five years, this record being equaled by only one other member of the lodge.

CHARLES O. HARDESTY.

Charles O. Hardesty, proprietor of the coal and wood yard of Piqua, was born in the city which is still his home November 21, 1858. He is a son of James W., whose sketch appears above. His boyhood days

were spent under the parental roof, amid the refining influences of a good home and in the public schools of his native city acquired his literary education. He has, however, added to his knowledge by experience and observation and is now a well informed man. As soon as he was old enough to work he began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, and was employed in connection with the building interests of the city until about 1890, when he accepted a position as salesman for a lumber company, with which he remained for four years. On the expiration of that period, with a capital which he had acquired through his own well directed efforts, he embarked in business for himself, establishing a coal and wood yard in Piqua. He has since secured an excellent trade, which is constantly increasing, and his sales are now very large and bring to him a good financial return.

Mr. Hardesty was married to Miss Ida M. Licklader, and they have two sons, James D. and Charles K. Socially Mr. Hardesty is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics he is a Republican on national questions, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he votes for the man whom he believes to be best fitted for the office. He belongs to the Baptist church and is deeply and actively interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the community.

JAMES S. MARR.

It is interesting in this connection to note the various nationalities represented in this commonwealth, and the characteristics there portrayed show forth in the elemental strength that has been found in each nation. Mr. Marr was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 25, 1833, and in his life has exemplified the sturdy perseverance and determination so well known as belonging to the Scotch race. His parents were George and Mary Marr. His privileges in youth were somewhat limited, for, at the age of eleven years, he began an apprenticeship on a merchant vessel and made a trip to the West Indies and Nova Scotia. After a trip of two years and nine months he landed at New York on the way to Charleston, South Carolina. There he and three others left the vessel at Jersey City, and, as their apprenticeship was to cover a period of four months and had not expired, they hid in a canal boat until the vessel on which they sailed had weighed anchor for the southern port. Mr. Marr afterward worked on the Delaware canal for about a year. He then secured employment as a farm hand in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, receiving for his services fifty dollars per year. The second year he received one hundred and forty-four dollars, and continued to work as a farm hand in that locality until 1859, when he came to Lost Creek township, Miami county. There he worked by the month for two years, after which he spent one year in Elizabeth township, and then came to Staunton township, where he operated rented land until 1878. In that year he purchased the farm upon which he now resides.

Mr. Marr was married, on the 4th of November, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Lacey, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1848. Her parents, George and Deborah (Caffey) Lacey, came to Casstown in 1858 and both died in that city. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Marr has been blessed with twelve children:

Laura, who was born October 20, 1859, died in infancy; William, who was born January 9, 1860, resides in Indiana; Ellsworth, who was born August 10, 1863, and is now deceased; Nora, who was born May 28, 1865, is the wife of Lewis Van Bargen; Susanna, who was born November 9, 1866, is the wife of George Walters; Minnie, who was born October 19, 1869, and is now deceased; Nellie, born February 28, 1871; David, who was born April 8, 1873, and is a farmer in Staunton township; Harry, who was born June 6, 1876, and is a farmer of Staunton township; Bertha, who was born June 4, 1878, and is now deceased; Ida, born April 14, 1880; and one who died in infancy.

The home of the family is a well-developed farm of eighty-seven acres on section 2, Staunton township. It is four and a half miles from Troy, and thus the city is of easy access. Although only a few acres had been cleared when Mr. Marr took possession, it is all now under cultivation, and, in addition to the well-tilled fields, there is a good orchard which yields its fruit in season. He has also erected a good residence and substantial outbuildings. He carries on general farming and, since 1861, has successfully engaged in the growing of tobacco. He was one of the first to attend the Troy market and twice each week visited it, killing from six to ten hogs for sale there. He is very energetic and enterprising and his business affairs have been crowned with success.

Mr. Marr casts his ballot for the Democracy and has served as road supervisor and school director, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are widely and favorably known in their community. Their circle of friends is extensive and their home is justly celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Marr is certainly a self-made man, as his educational privileges were very limited and he had neither wealth nor influence to aid him as he started out in life. He has worked his way upward by sheer pluck and perseverance, has overcome obstacles by determined effort, and to-day he stands among the substantial and highly-respected citizens of the community, his life serving as an example of what may be accomplished in America where great opportunities lie before those who really desire advancement.

MATTHEW E. McMANES, M. D.

Matthew E. McManes, a worthy medical practitioner of Piqua, is one of the younger representatives of the profession, but his years have been no bar to his success. He was born in Galion, Crawford county, Ohio, and is a son of Matthew R. and Louisa (Haas) McManes. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and is now living a retired life in Galion, Ohio, at the age of seventy-five years. His mother passed away in 1884. The Doctor remained under the parental roof during the period of his minority and attended the common schools of Galion, gaining a practical English education, which served as a good foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. Wishing to become a member of the medical fraternity, he began reading in the office and under the direction of Dr. H. W. Todd, of Galion, who carefully guided his studies for a year. He then entered the Starling Medical College of Ohio, where he remained for two years, when he matriculated in the College of

Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, being graduated in that institution on the 19th of April, 1898. He also gained practical experience through more than a year's service in the Cook county hospital. In May, 1898, he came to Piqua, where he has since been engaged in continuous practice, his business constantly increasing both in volume and importance, as he has demonstrated his ability to handle complicated cases. The profession accords him a leading place in its ranks and his success is assured. Socially he is connected with Invincible Lodge, No. 176, K. of P., and is a popular young man, having many warm friends in Piqua.

JAMES MORROW.

James Morrow is a retired farmer of Washington township and one of the most highly respected citizens of the community. He was born December 20, 1822, in the township so long his home, his parents being Richard and Frances (Clark) Morrow. The father was born upon the banks of the blue Juniata, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and, with his brother, he emigrated to Ohio in 1814, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the state. He entered land in Washington township, Miami county, and for fifty years was connected with its agricultural pursuits, spending the entire half century upon that farm, where his death occurred in May, 1864. Their children were Robert Alexander and Hugh C., both deceased; James, of this review; Milton and William, who have passed away; and Andrew Mitchell, of Washington township. In the common schools he obtained a good education and in youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, but never followed it. He made farming his life work, and by his careful management and untiring industry he secured a comfortable competence that now enables him to rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Morrow was married, March 16, 1847, to Miss Nancy Van Emon, and for almost a half century they traveled life's journey together, but in 1895 were separated by death, his wife being called to the home beyond. In their family were five children: John William; Charles Anderson; Richard Edwin; Frances Jane, wife of Charles Munger; and Mary Belle, wife of Emanuel Dagenhart. The father of this family is a devout member of the Presbyterian church, of Piqua, with which he has long been connected, taking an active part in its work. In years past he served as choir leader. In politics he has long been a stanch Republican, giving his inflexible support to the measures of the party. His life has been quietly and honorably passed, and he is highly esteemed by all who know him for his sterling worth.

JACOB A. DAVY.

It is always pleasant to write of men who have been successful in life by virtue of their own industry, energy and perseverance, who started poor and comparatively friendless, and have won for themselves a competent and honorable standing among their fellow men. Jacob A. Davy was born on the 26th day of October, 1854, in Delaware county, Ohio. In 1861 his parents moved to Mt. Vernon, Knox county, where they remained seven years. In 1868 they came to Miami county and located on a farm in Elizabeth township. The father, Henry D. Davy, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1811, and died in September, 1895, at the ripe old

age of eighty-four years. He was of English ancestry. His father emigrated to Philadelphia in 1806. Henry D. Davy was a prominent minister of the German Baptist church, and chairman of the executive committee and moderator of the annual conference for twenty years. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Catharine Bosteter, who was born near Frederick City, Maryland, in 1821. She was married to Henry D. Davy on November 17, 1850, and died in February, 1896. They reared ten children, all living; four of their sons were in the army of the Union in the late rebellion.

While living in Mt. Vernon, Jacob A. Davy attended the public schools in that city, and when he removed to Miami county he attended the country schools in the winter and worked on the farm in the spring, summer and autumn. After attaining his majority he followed farming as an occupation until he commenced the study of law, in Troy, on the 19th day of August, 1879, in the office of Theodore Sullivan, at present circuit judge, and M. B. Earnhart, who is now police judge in the city of Columbus. He arterward attended the Cincinnati Law School and was graduated there in the class of 1881.

In March, 1882, Mr. Davy opened a law office in Troy, has devoted himself to the profession of law up to the present date, and now has a lucrative and growing practice. In the early years of his practice, being conscious of the defects of his early education, he took a literary and scientific course of reading, during which he regularly recited to a gentleman noted for his attainments as a scholar. It is needless to say that such a course added to his qualifications as a lawyer, and to his reputation as a cultured, educated gentleman, and he now has in his home a fine selected library of law books, also a good library of literary books. As a practitioner he is devoted to the cause of his clients, watchful of their interests, and always prepares his cases well for the court and jury.

He is an earnest Republican, but never an office-seeker. In 1892 he was chairman of the Republican central committee, and largely as a result of his energy and good judgment, Miami county gave a majority of eight hundred and thirty-nine for Benjamin Harrison, notwithstanding the strange and remarkable political change that made 1892 noted in the political history of this republic. One of the leading papers of Troy paid him this handsome compliment: "Harrison's majority over Cleveland is eight hundred and thirty-nine. Under the circumstances this is a handsome majority for old Miami, and in itself is an eulogy for the faithful and able work of the central committee and its efficient chairman. When we consider the failure, the signal and disastrous failure, of almost every county of the state to bring out the Republican strength, it must be conceded that Miami is second to none in the ability, vim and vigor of her Republican hustlers."

J. A. Davy was married, in Piqua, Ohio, on the 4th day of February, 1886, to Miss Gertrude Edith Mitchell, who was born near Fletcher, this county, in 1864. Her father, John Mitchell, is a retired farmer and capitalist, who was born December 25, 1822, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and by his industry has accumulated a handsome competency. He has three hundred and twenty-nine acres of land in this county, and a large amount of personal property. He was married to Miss Henrietta Simmons, in Fletcher, in 1855. She was a daughter of William

T. and Margaret Simmons. Mr. John Mitchell and wife have but two children living: Mrs. Mary E. Spencer, of Piqua, Ohio, and Mrs. Gertrude E. Davy.

Mrs. Davy is an accomplished lady and a prominent and cultured musician. She has a clear, sweet, soprano voice, trained under the able instruction of Professor Blumenschine, Dayton, Ohio, and other prominent teachers of music. Mr. Davy is now in the prime of manhood, and has before him a pleasant and prosperous future. The past has had its dark days, but with his energy and perseverance he has outridden the storm and is now living in the sunshine of prosperity. He is professionally and financially responsible for all that he undertakes. E. S. W.

WILLIAM COOK ROGERS.

The name of few families have been longer or more honorably identified with the history of the nation than that of Rogers. Since an early epoch in colonial days its representatives have resided in America and have been prominent factors in public affairs which have contributed to the welfare and progress of the communities which they have represented. "The proper study of mankind is man," said Pope, and aside from this, in its broader sense, what base of study and information have we? Genealogical research, then, has its value, and we of this end-of-the-century democratic type cannot afford to hold in light esteem the bearing up of a scutcheon upon whose fair face appears no sign of blot; and he should thus be the more honored who honors a noble name.

The lineage of the subject of this review is one of the most distinguished and interesting order, and no apology need be made in reverting in this connection to the individual accomplishments of the subject himself.

When the Mayflower brought its little band of Puritans to the rock-bound coast of New England the original American ancestors of the Rogers family were among the number.

In England, the ancestry can be traced back to Bishop John Rogers, who was the first martyr of Queen Mary's reign, being burned at the stake in London, February 14, 1554, on account of his adherence to the Protestant faith. The Rev. Ammi Rogers was of this family, as was James Rogers, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who was a brother of Major William Rogers, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. General Thomas Rogers, and the late Mrs. John M. Francis, of Albany, New York, wife of our former Russian minister, were also near of kin.

Judge William Rogers, the great-grandfather of Mr. William Cook Rogers, was a pioneer of Wayne county, New York, then Ontario, locating there in 1792, on his removal from Richmond, Rhode Island. For many years he was judge of the court of Ontario county, and was a prominent member of the state assembly. He was twice married, his first union being with Ruth Hayward, and his second with Mrs. Cynthia Dennison Rogers, widow of James Rogers. Major William Rogers, his son and the grandfather of our subject, was born at Richmond, Rhode Island, May 16, 1779, and died at Williamson, New York, on the 10th of January, 1865, at the ripe age of eighty-six years. He married Hannah Selby, of East Haddam, Connecticut. During the war of 1812 he held the rank of major, and as such commanded a battalion in de-

fense of northern New York, his special duty being to protect Pultneyville and Sodus against invasion by the British. He was a strong and influential citizen, prominent in all public matters, and in its prosperous days he was connected with the packet Enterprise in the Erie canal. Of strong convictions and fearless character, he was ever zealous in behalf of the right and labored constantly to advance the moral and material development of that part of the Empire state. An earnest Christian, of unfailing integrity, throughout his long life he enjoyed the high esteem and unbounded confidence of all, and his life illustrated the character of a steadfast Christian gentleman.

Hon. William Hayward Rogers, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this review, was born at Williamson, New York, November 5, 1813, and died July 8, 1895, at the age of eighty-two years. He was an old-line Whig in his early political affiliations, and afterward became a stanch Republican. He was recognized as a prominent citizen of Wayne county and northern New York, being a leader in public thought and opinion. In 1865-6 he represented his district in the state legislature. His wife was Mary Caroline Cook. She was born in Sodus, Wayne county, New York, May 12, 1839, and was a daughter of Dr. William Darby Cook, a resident of Sodus and a native of Genesee county. Her mother, Caroline M. Cook, was a daughter of General Jasper and Ann (Egbert) Ward, and a granddaughter of General Stephen and Ruth (Gedney) Ward. Stephen Ward was born February 21, 1730, and was a prominent and influential worker in the public affairs of the state. He served as a member of the New York provincial congress, of 1775-6, of the provincial convention, April 20, 1775, of the New York assembly in 1778-9, and of the state senate from 1779 to 1787. He was also a member of the council of appointments, in 1780, and was one of the committee of safety of Westchester county. His great-grandfather, Andrew Ward, was a magistrate of the Connecticut colony, in 1636, and was one of the six who ordered the Pequod war, being an active assistant of the governor at the time of hostilities with the Indians.

William Cook Rogers, whose ancestors we have been thus briefly reviewing, was born in Williamson, Wayne county, New York, April 4, 1867. He obtained his education in the high school of that city, and after his graduation pursued a commercial course in Philadelphia, where he began his business career in connection with a large hardware and manufacturing firm. Here he remained until 1892, when he came to Piqua, where he became a director and, later, vice-president of the Piqua Handle & Manufacturing Company, manufactures of wooden wares, and has been an active factor in the successful promotion of this business, and is also interested in other enterprises of this city. He is a representative American business man, possessed of great energy, industry, of keen discrimination and sound judgment. Intelligent and enterprising, he is quick to note and utilize opportunities, and his well-merited success is due to these qualities. With strict regard for the ethics of commercial life he has commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and has been able to attain a commanding position in commercial circles. In politics he is a stanch Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party, yet he has never sought nor desired political preferment. His attention is largely taken

up with his extensive business interests, and his leisure hours are devoted to the enjoyment of the pleasures of his own fireside. He and his wife are active and zealous members of the Episcopal church, and their home is the center of a cultured society circle. They have one child, Eleanor Margaret.

He was married on the 25th of January, 1893, in Philadelphia, to Margaret Douglas, a daughter of Robert L. and Margaret (Drake) Douglas, then of that city, but formerly residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, her father being a prominent insurance man of that state, the founder, and for many years president, of the National Life Underwriters' Association, organized in that city. In 1887 he removed to Philadelphia to become manager of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, and in 1899 to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was made a vice-president of the Interstate Life Assurance Company. His early home was at Trenton, New York, and he is a descendant of a very ancient Scotch family, whose long line of earls include the famous James, earl of Douglas, or the "Black Douglas," as he is best known in history. Royal blood was introduced into this family by the marriage of one of the line with the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert III, of Scotland. Mrs. Rogers comes of Revolutionary stock on both her father's and mother's side, her mother, who was Margaret Drake, being the daughter of Daniel S. Drake, a prominent and wealthy resident of Marion county, Ohio, and one of the family of which Admiral Sir Francis Drake was an ancestor. Mrs. Rogers was educated in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, completing her education in the Philadelphia Seminary, and is a lady of scholarly attainments, recognized as a leader in the literary circles of Piqua. That city is famed as one of the foremost in the state along the line of women's club organization, and Mrs. Rogers has been prominent and active in the work, having organized the Town and Country Club, one of the first of its kind in this country. In 1893 she published a volume of her own poems, indicating high talent, and which met with most flattering reviews. She has put in poetic form some of the many Indian legends which have been handed down through generations from the red race that once lived in this section of the country. It is with pleasure that we present one of these poems to the readers of this volume, as indicative of the literary accomplishments of the county, as well as the talent possessed by Mrs. Rogers. The following is called "Talawanda—A Legend of the Miami." The part of the river chosen by Talawanda for her fatal plunge is in the town of Piqua.

TALAWANDA.

A legend of the Miami.

On a bank of the Miami
(Gently flowing, lovely water),
Lived there once an Indian maiden,
Of a chief the cherished daughter;
Like she was unto her father,
Far-famed chieftain of the Shawnees,
Famed for mighty deeds of valor
In his conquest with the Maumees.

Lovely was the Indian maiden,
Noted for her grace and beauty,
And her skill in basket weaving,
And her deeds of loving duty;
And when swift she flew to meet him,
Glad the chief was in his daughter,
And he called her Talawanda,—
Talawanda—Winding Water.

And her eyes like mighty arrows
Smote each young brave's heart and wounded,
And with one accord they loved her;
Far and near her praises sounded;

But the heart of Talawanda
Was as stone was to their arrows—
All their love thrusts darted backward,
Tortured them like toothed harrows.

Then there came unto the waters,
All their mystic charm beholding,
Soldiers skilled in mighty warfare,
Peacefully their tents unfolding.
And they traded with the Indians,
Traded for their skins and horses,
And the red men met them kindly—
Welcomed all the neighboring forces.

But among the pale-faced warriors,
One there was of kingly graces,
Noble brow, and eyes like sunshine,—
Handsomest of all pale faces;
And the heart of Talawanda
Melted 'neath those eyes of sunshine,
And the brave pale face to her was
As the tree is to the woodbine,

As the clay is to the potter,
So her heart was to her lover,
When he vowed his faith eternal
By the sun and moon above her;
And the eyes of Talawanda
Shone like stars as to his pleading
She gave ear, and promised truly
She would follow at his leading.

But one morning Talawanda
Woke to find their camp forsaken;
All the neighboring pale-faced warriors
In the night their flight had taken,
And the heart of Talawanda
Broke, and knew no more consoling;
Ne'er was heard her merry laughter,
And her grief knew no controlling.

Then uprose the tribe of Shawnees,
By her chieftain father headed,
Vowing vengeance on the soldiers
For the maiden left unwedded;
And they massacred the white men,
Left not one of all their number,
Left them lying where they'd fallen,
Wrapped in Death's long, heavy slumber.

But ere they the deed accomplished,
Talawanda, Winding Water,
Loveliest of all the maidens,
Still the chieftain's cherished daughter,
Rose and sought the smooth Miami,
Paddled o'er its surface shining,
And she plunged into its bosom,
Buried there her grief and pining.

Then arose her chieftain father,
When, returning on the morrow,
Gathered many squaws around him
Wailing forth the tale of sorrow;
And with hand out-stretched in warning,
And with eyes and nostrils swelling,
"Cursed," he cried, "be every pale-face
Who shall on these banks find dwelling!"

Thus the legend of Miami—
Gently flowing, lovely river—
Thus the tale its bosom carries,
Where the sun and moonbeams quiver;
Thus the old chief called for vengeance
For the death of his loved daughter,
Thus the tale of Talawanda,
Talawanda—Winding Water.

PHILIP A. KUHNLE.

The sturdy German element in our national commonwealth has been one of the most important in furthering the substantial and normal advancement of the country, and the perseverance and determination so characteristic of the race have brought to many of its citizens creditable success in the affairs of life. Mr. Kuhnle is numbered among the native sons of the Fatherland, his birth having occurred in Wurtemburg, Germany, on the 18th of April, 1854. He is a son of Philip A. and Margaret (Schester) Kuhnle, and in 1855 he was brought to America by his parents, the voyage of forty-two days being ended when anchor was dropped in the harbor of New Orleans. The father and his family made their way up the Mississippi river and on to Ohio, and, after a few months spent in Cincinnati, took up their abode on a farm in Montgomery county, where the parents spent their remaining days.

Mr. Kuhnle was there reared on a farm and at the age of twelve years he began earning his own livelihood, being employed as a farm hand by the month. He was thus

engaged until he had attained his majority. On the 15th of March, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Simons, and to them have been born eight children: Calvin I, Dora, Harry, Clara, Ruth, Margaret, Hazel and Mabel.

In 1885 Mr. Kuhnle came to Miami county, locating in Monroe township, where he followed farming for five years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Elizabeth township, where he lived for six years, after which he located upon a farm which is now his home. It consists of a tract of sixty acres on section 1, Staunton township, and here he carries on general farming, also raises garden vegetables for the city markets. His marked industry in the active affairs of life have been the means of bringing to him a comfortable competence. He certainly deserves the proud American title of the self-made man and merits the credit of those who are forced depend entirely upon their own efforts in early youth, and who wrest fortune from the hands of an adverse fate. He gives his political support to the Democracy, and in 1896 he served as road supervisor. He is a member of the Lutheran church and is a man whose well known probity and integrity of character commands the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact.

CLARA BELLE BRUMP.

The schools of Tippecanoe City are certainly greatly indebted to Miss Brump for their marked advancement and the thoroughness and efficiency of the work done therein. She has spent her entire life here and has long been identified with the educational interests. Her parents were Joseph and Susan (Weaver) Brump. The father was born in Pennsylvania and in early life learned the tailor's trade. He removed to West Charleston, Ohio, and was there married to Miss Susan Weaver, daughter of Peter and Jane Weaver. Susan Weaver, the daughter, was married at an early age and afterward resided in West Charleston for many years. She later became a resident of Tippecanoe City and is still living, in her eightieth year. During the last sixteen years of his life Mr. Brump held the office of street commissioner in Tippecanoe City, and died in 1894, in his eighty-first year. In the family were seven children, all of whom are living.

Clara Belle Brump, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the schools of Tippecanoe City and at an early age began teaching, to which work she has devoted her energies for nearly thirty years. During the periods of vacation she has frequently attended normal schools, county institutes and state associations, thus further preparing herself for her chosen work. For twenty-seven years she has been connected with the schools of Tippecanoe City, and has contributed in a very large measure to their efficiency. She has annually visited other schools and has not, as so many do, become content to follow certain plans and methods of work, but is continually alive to the influences of progress and makes a close study of the best methods for improving her work. She is a member of both local and state teachers' associations and is widely recognized as a most successful educator, having the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge she has acquired, and also of maintaining discipline. She is a member of the Progress Club, a literary society.

For many years Miss Brump has taught the primary department of the Lutheran Sunday-school, and it is a pleasing sight to watch the intense interest with which the little ones listen to her interpretation of the great truths and lessons of Christianity. She is also active in the various church societies, in mission work, and in fact is the advocate of progress, reform and improvement along all social, intellectual and moral lines. Since the organization of the Oriental Rebekah Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Tippecanoe City, she has served as its financial secretary. Her true womanly qualities, courteous and kindly manner, combined with unfailing sympathy, have won for her the marked regard of all with whom she has been brought in contact, and many of her pupils entertain for her the warmest friendship and respect.

JUDGE ARTHUR L. McKINNEY.

Eighty years of life is a brief span in all the years of time; yet, as measured by human existence and the march of events, it is a long life. It has been truly said that the past one hundred years have witnessed more triumphs of the human mind, more progress of human development, than one thousand years preceding the dawn of the century that will pass at the close of 1900.

Arthur L. McKinney was born in Mad River township, Clark county, September 16, 1819, in a log house. Here he lived until ten years of age, when his father moved to Montgomery county, Indiana. By hard work his father had accumulated enough to purchase a farm of forty acres near Enon, Clark county, which he sold at seven dollars an acre in 1829. The same land is now worth eighty dollars an acre. In Indiana he purchased from the government one hundred and twenty acres thirteen miles northwest of Crawfordsville. That country was then the "far west," and it was there that our subject received his knowledge of early pioneer life. His father, in addition to being a backwoods farmer, was also a "backwoods" preacher, said to be one of the ablest in the Western Indiana conference.

He was married, March 7, 1841, to Maria McFall, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McGregor) McFall, of Wilmington, Ohio. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Laurena, widow of William H. Northcutt, who was the patentee of the Northcutt system of street and sidewalk paving; John M.; Lillie, wife of Z. T. Dorman, of Greenville, Ohio; and Margaret, wife of Hiram Julian, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

In 1843 A. L. McKinney was ordained a minister of the Christian church of the Western Indiana conference. Feeling the need of education, as a student he bravely entered Wabash College, where he remained for five years, maintaining himself and family by preaching and teaching, neither of which afforded much of an income. In 1853 he was elected by the trustees of Antioch College a member of the faculty, and removed to Yellow Springs, Ohio, the seat of that institution of learning, the same year, and was a teacher there for two years. In 1856 he wrote the memoirs of Elder Isaac N. Walter, one of the ablest and most eloquent ministers in the Christian denomination at the time of his death. In 1857 he moved to Troy and organized the Troy Christian church, which now numbers over four hundred members. He remained pastor of that church until he was commissioned

captain and chaplain in the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, March 22, 1862. For three years he remained with the regiment, when he was mustered out, at New Market, east Tennessee, on the 22d day of March, 1865, by reason of the expiration of his term of service.

He returned to Troy and the following year was elected treasurer of the county, and in 1868 was re-elected, thus serving four years. In 1871 he was chosen the publishing agent of the Christian Publishing House, in Dayton, in which position he remained one year, at Dayton. In 1872 he was elected the probate judge of Miami county, and in 1875 was re-elected, and thus he served the people six years. On the expiration of his last term in this capacity he engaged in the practice of law, although of an age when other men most generally retire. In April, 1894, he was elected the mayor of Troy, and is now serving his third term in this office.

This sketch would not be complete without referring to the Masonic history of our subject. He was made a Mason in December, 1846, at Thorntown, Indiana. In 1852 he received the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter at Attica, Indiana; the council degrees he received in Troy, Ohio, in 1857, and the commandery degrees of Knights Templar in Reed Commandery, at Dayton, Ohio, in 1866. In 1891 he received the Scottish-rite degrees, in the Cincinnati Consistory. He has filled all the offices in Master Masonry, chapter, council and commandery, serving as principal sojourner for twenty-eight years. He is regarded as one of the brightest Masons in southern Ohio.

This short sketch shows that Judge McKinney has been one of life's toilers, and that for him there has been no cessation in life's battle. Born and reared amid the hardships of pioneer life, he has from early boyhood to a ripe old age been a constant worker. Under difficulties that would dismay the stoutest heart he acquired a good classical education, and amid all his work he found time to write several books for the people and the church. In the prime of his manhood he was a skilled debater and met the rough but forcible Denton on his own platform in 1856 and gave the champion of infidelity a complete drubbing. He has been honored by the citizens of Miami county; he has been honored by his church; he has been honored by the "brethren of the mystic tie," and he has been honored in his old age by the citizens of Troy.

In this sketch we have not touched upon his characteristics as a man, nor analyzed his ability as a speaker or a writer, nor have we portrayed the trials or sorrows of his life. Thousands of interesting points in his career could be related, but we have not here the space even to begin such a pleasant task. In general, however, we can say with emphasis that he nears the farther shore of life with a conscience at peace and with relations of peace with all the world.

ABRAM G. LICKLIDER.

Among the leading and successful farmers of Washington township none stand higher in public esteem than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He is of German descent and traces his ancestry back to Conrad Licklider, who was born in the Fatherland, and on his emigration to the new world settled near Fredericksburg, Maryland, where he married. Subsequently he removed to Virginia, and owned a plantation near Shepherdstown and also had many

slaves. He died there in the '40s, at the age of eighty-four years. Of his children, Jacob was a resident of Montgomery county, Ohio, and died three miles south of Dayton; Adam was a saddler and harnessmaker of Shepherdstown, Virginia, where he died; Susan died in the same place; Daniel was the grandfather of our subject; George died in Missouri; Barbara died in Shepherdstown, Virginia; Lewis died in Missouri, and Thomas lived for a time in Logan county, Ohio, later in Piqua, and finally removed to Missouri, where it is supposed he still resides.

Daniel Licklider, grandfather of our subject, was born in Maryland, but mostly reared in Virginia. In 1812 or 1813 he and his brother, Jacob, came to Montgomery county, Ohio, their father having purchased each of them a farm in Dayton township. Later he paid a visit to relatives in Kentucky, and while there met the young lady who afterward became his wife. She was Miss Elizabeth Giltner, daughter of Abraham Giltner, and a native of Bourbon county, born between Lexington and Paris. In 1833 Daniel Licklider removed to Washington township, Miami county, where he and the father of our subject bought a quarter-section of land, and he located upon the eighty acres now owned by our subject. He died there in January, 1867, and his wife departed this life in January, 1868. They had three children: Abraham, who was killed by a falling hickory limb at the age of four years; Margaret, who died at the age of nine, and Conrad, father of our subject.

Conrad Licklider was born on the old homestead in Dayton township, Montgomery county, November 22, 1821, and was twelve years of age when he came to this county with his father. On the 11th of February, 1841, he married Christophene Eckert, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1822, a daughter of Christopher and Jane (Boles) Eckert. Her father was a native of Germany and was a young man when he came to the United States. He was married in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and soon afterward started for one of the southern states. They took a boat at Pittsburg, but it became fastened in the ice. Mr. Eckert and two other passengers decided to return to land on the sled which was sent to the boat with provisions, but the ice broke and all were drowned, his being the only body recovered. Mrs. Eckert returned to Pittsburg, where she remained for a short time and while there gave birth to a daughter, who afterward became Mrs. Licklider. Later she married Daniel Lazier and came to Whitewater, Ohio, where her second husband died. Subsequently she removed to Piqua, and there married a Mr. Wagoneck. For many years Conrad Licklider engaged in farming, but since 1893 has lived a retired life in Piqua. He held the office of assessor for twenty years, and is widely and favorably known. Our subject, Abram G., is the eldest of his three children. Daniel Franklin, the second son, married Callie Drake, and they have two children: Daniel S. and Robert D. The former is a farmer by occupation and married Dora Rush, by whom he has three children: Mabel, Roy and Ralph. Robert D. is studying for the ministry. George W., the youngest son of Conrad, married Louisa Cathcart, and they have one child, John C., who is a farmer.

Abram G. Licklider, our subject, was born in Piqua, Ohio, November 3, 1841, and laid the foundation of a good, practical education in the public schools. At the age

of eleven years he removed with his parents to the old home farm in Washington township, and later attended the Brown school and also the Piqua high school, graduating from the latter at the age of twenty-one. On the 20th of October, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Irvin, who was born in Shelby county, Ohio, July 18, 1844, and they have become the parents of four children: A. Lincoln, who was born July 26, 1865, and married Osa B. Rollin; Retta May, born May 10, 1868; Lillie B., born November 3, 1870, and Asa Ashton, born November 30, 1876.

After his marriage Mr. Licklider located upon his present farm of eighty acres in Washington township, and has since successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a thorough business man, practical, progressive and enterprising, and has made many improvements upon his farm, including the erection of good buildings. He is one of the highly esteemed citizens of his community, is courteous, hospitable, upright and honorable, and a supporter of higher education. He and his family are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, of Piqua, of which he is a trustee, and is the only living charter member of that church. Although he has never practiced law, he possesses considerable knowledge along that line, and has been called upon to settle as many, if not more, estates than any other man in Ohio. Politically he is a strong Republican.

LEVI SWITZER.

Levi Switzer is a retired farmer whose well-directed efforts in former years now enable him to put aside the more arduous duties of business life. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1837, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Cunkle) Switzer, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state, the former of York county and the latter of Cumberland county. The Switzer family is of German lineage and the paternal grandfather of our subject was a pensioner of the war of 1812. He died at the home of his son, William, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The latter was married in his native county and in the spring of 1853 removed with his family to Clark county, Ohio, where he lived for more than a year, when he came to Miami county, locating on a farm near Pleasant Hill, in Newton township. There both he and his wife died, the latter at the age of sixty-eight and the former at the age of eighty-seven. They had a family of eight children, of whom six are living. They were named as follows: Samuel, Mary, Catherine, Levi, Eliza, Jacob, Caroline and Sarah. Those now deceased are Samuel, Eliza and Caroline. The others all reside in Miami county.

Mr. Switzer, whose name begins this record, obtained his education in the public schools of the Keystone state and of Ohio. When twenty years of age he started out upon an independent business career, operating a rented farm. He continued to engage in the cultivation of rented land until 1885, although in the meantime he had previously bought and sold two farms. In the year mentioned he purchased one hundred and sixty-six acres of land in Concord township and still has that property, which is now being cultivated by his youngest son. It is a highly improved and valuable farm. Mr. Switzer was an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, who followed systematic business methods, and by his marked

industry, careful management and honorable dealing secured a handsome competence.

During the civil war Mr. Switzer manifested his loyalty to the government and his fidelity to the Union cause by enlisting in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, for one hundred days' service. The regiment was stationed at Arlington Heights in order to defend the city of Washington. After his return he resumed farming. On the 21st of January, 1869, he chose as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey, Miss Sallie Ziegler, who was born in 1840, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where the marriage was celebrated. They now have two sons, Jesse Montgomery and Edward L. The former occupies a lucrative position in the office of the National Cash Registry Company, at Dayton. He married Miss Margaret Whyte, of that city, and has twins, Reed and Ruth, who are about two years of age. Edward L. Switzer married Bertha Wilson and they have a little son, named Wilson Lee. Edward Switzer lives on the home farm in Concord township. Mr. Switzer and his wife occupy a very pleasant residence in Troy. The family are all church members, Mr. and Mrs. Switzer belonging to the Lutheran church, in which he has served as an elder, while Jesse M. is a member of the Presbyterian church, and Edward L. is a member of the Christian church. In his political views our subject is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and through many years' service on the school board he has done effective work in its interest. For about thirty-five years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 361, F. & A. M. Such in brief is the life history of one of the most reliable and substantial citizens of Miami county, a man whose upright career has gained him the confidence of all with whom he has been associated in business or private life.

H. H. COPPOCK.

The student of history in learning of the early development of Ohio soon finds that the Coppock family has long been prominent in connection with the improvement and progress of this section of the state. Jonathan C., the grandfather of our subject, was a native of South Carolina and after his marriage sought a home upon the wild western frontier. Making his way to this state he located in Union township, Miami county, and made a claim of government land, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, including the present site of Ludlow Falls. There he erected a log cabin and began life in true pioneer style, improving his farm year by year and securing good harvests as the reward of his labor. He was a member of the Society of Friends and died in that faith in 1815. His son, Joseph Coppock, was born in Union township, in 1812, and was one of two children, his sister being Sarah Coppock. After the death of the father, however, the widow became the wife of Henry Coates and had other children. When Joseph Coppock had reached man's estate he was united in marriage to Miss Sally Jay, and they became the parents of three children: William, an attorney-at-law in Cincinnati; Allen, and H. H., of this review. The mother died and Joseph Coppock chose for his second wife Mrs. Sarah (Conway) Aldredge, by whom he had three children: Amanda, widow of Jefferson Snyder; Albert, her twin brother, now deceased, and

Frank, an attorney-at-law engaged in practice in Cincinnati. For his third wife Mr. Coppock chose Miss B. Barrett, who is now living in Troy. In the year 1833 Joseph Coppock removed to the farm on which the birth of our subject occurred. Throughout his active business career he carried on agricultural pursuits and also operated a grist and saw-mill. At the time of his death he owned five hundred and twenty acres of land in Newton township, besides considerable town property. He began life a poor boy, but steadily worked his way upward, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path by determined purpose and eventually winning a handsome competence. He, too, was a member of the Society of Friends, having been reared in that faith by his parents. He died July 12, 1897, and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens.

H. H. Coppock remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, at which time he began farming on his own account, purchasing a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he remained until February, 1864. At that date he responded to the country's call for aid and joined the boys in blue as a private of Company I, First Ohio Cavalry. He was mustered in at Urbana, Ohio, and went south to Nashville. He participated in the engagements at Decatur and Courtland, Alabama, after which his regiment joined General Sherman's forces and he participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and those around Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy station. He then went to Georgia, afterward to Louisville and with General Wilson on his raid to Tennessee. Subsequently he was with the army which waylaid Forrest, in Alabama, and thence proceeded to Columbus, Georgia. His regiment was stationed at Macon at the time that the news of General Lee's surrender was received, and at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1865, he received an honorable discharge. Upon many a southern battlefield he manifested his loyalty by his resolute bravery and well may be proud of his military record.

On resuming the pursuits of civil life Mr. Coppock returned to Newton township, where he resided upon his farm until 1868, when he traded that land for a farm west of Pleasant Hill, comprising one hundred and ten acres. On the expiration of two years, however, he sold the latter property and in 1870 removed to Lyon county, Kansas, where he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land, making his home thereon until 1879. In that year he returned to Newton township, Miami county, where he engaged in farming for one year, after which he operated a grist and saw-mill until 1896. He then transformed it into a plaster factory and has since carried on business along that line, the enterprise proving to him a profitable one, which brings to him a good income.

Mr. Coppock has been twice married. In 1861 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Isabella Williams and they became the parents of six children, namely: Daniel W., Cora, Clara, Charley, Sally and Frank. On the 22d of January, 1883, Mr. Coppock wedded Miss Ada McCarter, of Montgomery county, and their union has been blessed with four children: Nellie, Eunice, Vora and Etta, but the last named is now deceased. Mr. Coppock is a member of Daniel Williams Post, G. A. R., of Pleasant Hill. He votes with the Republican party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, giv-

ing his intelligent support to its principles. His business affairs have been capably conducted and in his own industry lies the secret of his success.

JEFFERSON D. IDDINGS.

On the farm where he now lives, Jefferson D. Iddings was born, September 20, 1846. His father, Davis Iddings, was a native of Newton township and a son of Joseph Iddings, who came from South Carolina to Ohio at an early day, establishing a home in Newton township, Miami county, where his son, Benjamin, now resides. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, began the development of a good farm there and transformed the wild tract into richly cultivated fields. On the old homestead, amid the scenes of pioneer life, Davis Iddings was reared, and when he had arrived at years of maturity he wedded Sarah Hill, by whom he had four children: Alfred, who is now a practicing physician of Dayton; Nathan, of Bradford; Maria, wife of John Jay, of Pleasant Hill, and Jefferson D.

The last named was born and reared upon the farm where he now lives. He was one of the brave soldier boys whose patriotism and valor far exceeded his years, for he was not quite sixteen when he enlisted. While returning from school he met a recruiting officer, Joshua Deeter, and as a private joined Company G, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This was in September, 1862, and he was mustered in at Columbus, whence he proceeded to Virginia, and participated in the battle of Winchester—the first engagement in which he took part. He later faced the enemy in the battles of Brandywine Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, when the regiment was withdrawn to Washington City. This move was followed by the battle of Monocacy and subsequently the One Hundred and Tenth went to Baltimore. Mr. Iddings was discharged at Petersburg on the expiration of his term. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness by a minie ball, which struck him in the left hand, but otherwise he escaped uninjured. The bravery which he displayed on many a field of carnage equaled that of many a time-tried veteran of twice his years.

After his return he resumed work on the home farm, where he remained for seven years, when he went to the Black Hills and was there engaged in mining for nine months. He next went to New Mexico with an old trapper and hunter, with whom he continued for six months, after which he spent two years in the mines at Joplin, Missouri. He then returned to the old homestead, where he has since lived, his time and energies being devoted to the work of the farm. Here he owns forty-two acres of land and annually plants from twelve to fifteen acres to tobacco, which is a profitable crop, adding largely to his iucome. He also raises corn and wheat. His farm, though small, is a highly cultivated one and yields to him a good financial return.

In 1869 occurred the marriage of Mr. Iddings and Miss Frances Cavender. In 1879 he was again married, his second union being with Ellen Terry, by whom he has three children: Harry, Nellie and Ethel. They have a pleasant home and enjoy the warm regard of many friends in the community. In his political associations Mr. Iddings is a Democrat, and, socially, he is connected with Daniel W. Williams Post, No. 369,

G. A. R., of which he is ex-chaplain and officer of the day. The brave soldier who fought for the preservation of the Union during the civil war has become a loyal citizen in times of peace, advocating all measures which he believes will prove of general good. His worth as an individual is widely known, and he is regarded as a reliable business man.

AUGUST BARTEL.

August Bartel is the owner of the Miami Post, a German paper published at Piqua. He was born June 15, 1862, in the city which is still his home and is one of the ten children of Adam and Mary (Hergenham) Bartel. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, learned the shoemaker's trade in early life, and when a young man sought a home in America, believing that better opportunities were here afforded. He took up his abode in Buffalo, New York, where he was married and followed his trade. When the canal was being built through Miami county, he came to Piqua and worked on that artificial waterway for a time. Later he engaged in shoemaking in partnership with his brother, Joseph, and subsequently opened a shop of his own. He built up an immense business, furnishing employment to twenty-five operatives. He carried on shoemaking until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-three years of age. In politics he was a Democrat, but took no active part in political work. In his business affairs he met with creditable success, acquiring a comfortable competence. He was one of the first members of St. Mary's parish Catholic church, and became a leading member of St. Boniface church. His wife, who was a native of Bavaria, Germany, died on the 17th of September, 1896. She, too, was a member of St. Boniface church at the time of her death. In the family of this worthy couple were ten children, of whom four died in early life. The others are Anna, who became the wife of A. F. Thoma, and died, in 1899, at the age of fifty-six years; Cecelia, wife of Gregory Strohmenger, of Piqua; John, baggage master at Piqua; Mary, wife of John Stelzer, of the same city; A. A., who is living in Piqua; and August.

Mr. Bartel, of this review, spent his boyhood days in Piqua, obtaining his education in the Catholic schools. When about seventeen years of age he entered the office which he now owns, and was employed there for seventeen years, after which he purchased the plant. The paper had formerly been known as the Piqua Correspondent, but when it came into the possession of Mr. Bartel he changed its name to the Miami Post, the first issue under that title appearing on the 2d of August, 1894. Under his management the circulation of the paper has increased one-third. It is the only German paper in Miami county and has a large circulation among the German speaking people of this locality and their descendants. He also does a good jobbing business, both in English and German.

On the 27th of September, 1897, Mr. Bartel was united in marriage with Miss Mary Murphy, of Piqua, who was born in Cincinnati. She died May 7, 1900, when about thirty-five years of age. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Murphy, and, though born in Cincinnati, spent almost her entire life in Piqua. She was a member of the Catholic church and an earnest Christian woman, whose many excellent qualities gained for her the re-

gard and esteem of all with whom she was associated. Mr. Bartel also holds membership in St. Mary's Catholic church and has a large circle of friends in Piqua, where he is known as a reliable and enterprising business man and capable journalist.

MILES W. MATHERS.

Miles W. Mathers was born on the farm which is now his home, his natal day being March 8, 1832. This land, located in Brown township, Miami county, was entered from the government by his grandfather, John Mathers, in 1819, and the old patent, signed by James Monroe, then president of the United States, is still in possession of our subject. In 1826 David and James Mathers, brothers, came to the county. The latter afterward settled in Shelby county, where his father had also entered land, and there he married and made his home for some time. Subsequently, however, he went to Hamilton county, where his last days were passed. The other brother, David Mathers, was the father of our subject. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1797, his parents being John and Jane (McNight) Mathers. Both the Mathers and the McNight families were of Scotch-Irish lineage and resided in the northern part of the Emerald Isle, whence John Mathers, the grandfather, came to America. Reared in Hamilton county, David Mathers became familiar with the experiences of pioneer life in the Buckeye state, and upon coming to Miami county he made the first clearing upon the land which his father had previously entered. He also built a log cabin and continued his work after the primitive style of the times, owning two horses, a plow and wagon. He was not only a good farmer but possessed considerable mechanical genius, did creditable work as a blacksmith and cabinetmaker, in fact could do almost anything with tools. He manufactured many of the coffins used by the pioneers. His death occurred September 11, 1850, when he was fifty-two years of age. His wife afterward went to Illinois, where she died when more than seventy years of age. In their family were seven children, one of whom died at the age of fourteen. Two others have also departed this life: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dr. Joe Brelsford, died in La Porte, Indiana, at the age of thirty-four years, and Abigail, who became the wife of Isaac Dukemineer, died in Indianapolis when more than fifty years of age. The four who still survive are: John H., a resident of Mason City, Illinois; Jane, wife of John Van Horn, also of Mason City; Mary Ann, who is living near Denver, Colorado; and Miles Williams, the subject of this review.

The last named was reared under the parental roof and was eighteen years of age at the time of his father's death. The management and operation of the farm then devolved upon him. At that time about sixty acres of the land had been placed under cultivation, but he now has nearly the entire tract of one hundred and sixty acres cleared and improved. About twenty years ago he erected a substantial residence and the barn was built by his father just a short time before his death. However, it has been enlarged and remodeled by the present owner. The farm is well drained, and some swampy, flat land has thus become very valuable, in fact is the most productive portion of the farm. In addition to this property Mr. Mathers has another eighty-acre farm adjoining the homestead and supplied with

good improvements. He has made a specialty of both grain and stock farming and annually sells considerable stock, thus materially increasing his income. He became the owner of the old homestead by purchasing the interest of the other heirs, and throughout his entire life he has resided upon this place, which is therefore endeared to him by the associations of his boyhood, as well as those of his mature years.

On the 6th of January, 1859, Mr. Mathers was united in marriage to Catherine A. Moore, a daughter of William and Cinderella (Brooks) Moore, of Brown township. She was born in Champaign county and came to Miami county when eight years of age. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Frank Jerome, the eldest, died in childhood; Luella is the wife of William B. Moon, who operates one of the farms and is serving as township trustee, and they have three children, Joel Oscar, Albert Foster and Elsie H.; William C., who operates the home farm with his father, married Clara, daughter of George W. White, and they have two children, Lloyd and Velma; and John H., who graduated at the Ohio State University with the class of 1897, was a teacher in Brown county, Ohio, and is now residing in Kankakee, Illinois.

In his political views Mr. Mathers was a Democrat and has served as township trustee. He was also school director for eighteen years, and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend. The cause of temperance has ever found in him a stanch advocate, and of recent years he has voted the Prohibition ticket. Both he and his wife have been members of the Charity Chapel Christian church for twenty years, are very prominent in its work and are leading citizens of the community, whose well spent lives have gained for them the high regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

THOMPSON COX.

Thompson Cox was for many years an enterprising farmer of Miami county, and through the period of his active connection with agricultural pursuits he acquired a handsome competence that now enables him to live retired. His home at the present time is in Piqua. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, November 22, 1822, and through several generations traces his ancestry back to Holland. His great-grandfather, Gresham Cox, was a native of the land of dikes, whence he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode in New Jersey. William G. Cox, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New Jersey about 1778, and located in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1811, making a settlement in the midst of the heavy forest. In 1812 he was drafted for service in the second war with England, being assigned to Wayne's army. He passed through Miami county on his way to join his command and for six weeks loyally aided his country. In politics he was a Democrat. He lived to be eighty-two years of age and was accounted one of the honored pioneers of the Buckeye state.

Tunis Cox, father of our subject, was a native of New Jersey and came to Hamilton county, Ohio, with his parents when nine years of age. There he spent his remaining days upon a farm, dying at the age of sixty-one. He was quite successful in his business affairs, accumulating a comfortable property. He, too, was a Democrat

in his political affiliations. He wedded Nancy Sparks, who was born in Ohio, in 1800, and for two years they resided at North Bend fort before removing to their home in the midst of the forest. Her father, Isaac Sparks, was a native of Pennsylvania and became one of the pioneers of the Buckeye state. He swam the Ohio river on one occasion in order to escape from the Indians. He served for several years as magistrate and lived to an advanced age. The mother of our subject died at the age of forty-one years. She had a family of twelve children, all of whom attained majority, while five are still living.

Mr. Cox, of this review, spent his youth on the old home farm with his parents. He was seventeen years of age at the time his father built a hotel on the pike, and for seven years he assisted in its conduct. He afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years and then erected the hotel which was known as "The Eleven Mile Hotel" on the Cincinnati and Hamilton turnpike. He conducted it for three years, after which he came to Miami county, in 1852, and purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, two and a half miles southeast of Piqua. There he lived until 1883, since which time he has rented his farm, making his home in the city. He followed progressive agricultural methods and his energy and capable management enabled him to steadily work his way upward to a position of affluence.

On the 18th of August, 1844, Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Susan Patterson, who was born in Hamilton county, on a farm eight miles from Cincinnati, October 22, 1822. Her father, Alexander Patterson, was probably a native of Ohio, and throughout his active business career followed farming in this state. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Piqua at an early day. Alexander Patterson gave his political support to the Democracy and died in 1858, when about fifty years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Long. She was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and reached the very advanced age of eighty-eight years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cox have been born four children: Nancy, wife of Howard Deweese, a farmer of Miami county residing in Piqua; Memrey, a farmer of Fort Scott, Kansas; Edward, who is living in Piqua; and Alice, who died at the age of fourteen years.

Mr. Cox has served as school director for a short time, but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office. He votes with the Democracy and, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, has ever been enabled to support his political position by intelligent argument. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and are people of the highest respectability, whose friends in Piqua and Miami county are many.

THOMAS C. HARBAUGH.

Thomas Chalmers Harbaugh, of Casstown, Miami county, was born in Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, January 13, 1849. He is the son of Morgan M. and Caroline (Rautzahn) Harbaugh. The father was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and the mother in Maryland. They moved to Ohio in 1851, lived in Piqua for several years, and in 1856 came to Casstown, where they lived until they were called home, at a ripe old age. T. C. Harbaugh received his education in the common schools in the village of Casstown. While a youth, yet in

his 'teens, he served for several years as assistant postmaster.

When eighteen years of age he commenced writing for the county newspapers and magazines. His articles were so well received that he adopted literature "as a profession," and from 1867 to the present he has followed no other occupation. He has been a prolific writer of short stories for periodicals, such as the Youth's Companion, Ohio Farmer, Chicago Inter Ocean, Dayton Journal, the Cincinnati papers and other prominent papers in Ohio and the United States. He has written over three hundred novels and historic stories. Perhaps the best of his novels are The White Squadron, The Condor Killers and The King's Spy. He has written many serial stories for the Chicago Ledger and is a regular contributor to many magazines. He has an easy, readable style in his works of fiction that is very attractive. He is adept in situations and scenes of thrilling interest, and his works are always in demand, and he receives from them not only a good living but he has been able to lay by a nice little sum for old age. He has a splendid library of about one thousand volumes, and besides his natural genius for writing he is a constant reader and keeps posted on all the questions of the day.

Mr. Harbaugh is not a politician, yet he is an earnest Republican and always takes an active interest in the political battles of the county and state. Almost every year he is a delegate to the county and state conventions. He is a pungent, shrewd political writer, and during a hot campaign his articles are gladly welcomed, and often copied in the leading Republican newspapers of Ohio. In the county he is a regular contributor to some of the Piqua newspapers, and his articles are full of humor, sarcasm, and often predictions of the future of the politics of the county, so close to the mark that he must either be a close observer or has a seat very near to the council chambers of the political leaders of the county, and yet his letters appear to be written more in the spirit of recreation from his literary labors than that of being the result of serious thought upon political questions. There are those who believe, if he had devoted his attention entirely to political subjects, he would have commanded a national reputation as a political writer.

Whatever may be the verdict of the future upon the prose writings of T. C. Harbaugh there will be no dissent from the statement that within his heart and brain he has the genius of a poet. He does not aspire to nor even try the grand and gloomy realms of thought that have made the fame of some great poets of the day, but the realm of true patriotism, or in the sweeter, gentler plane of home and love, he has won his fame, and is enshrined in the hearts of every lover of poetry in Miami county and the Miami valley. He stands among the first of song writers in Ohio, and many of his poems have been set to music and sung upon the stage, and are popular in the parlor as well as in the concert halls. He is the author of the verses inscribed on the silver vase presented to Admiral Dewey as the gift of a grateful people for the naval victory of Manila. Many of his historical poems have been recited by the leading elocutionists of the nation.

He has never published but two volumes of poems. Maple Leaves, published in 1884, gave him the title of the "poet of the blue Miami." It is full of sweet gems. No one can read For Disturbin' the Choir

without a feeling of sympathy for the old man who sang the "psalms of David for nearly eighty years," and no mother or soldier's wife can read the story of The Two Sleeves with eyes undimmed by tears, while the sad tenderness and manly sentiment in The Soldier's Lot could only be written by the hand of genius. The volume entitled Ballads of the Blue is full of patriotic verse and heart-felt tributes to the gallant soldiers of the Union army. Space will not permit a review of the little volume, but the writer will mention a few of the sweetest and purest: In Memoriam, a favorite poem that is recited every year all over this republic on Memorial day; Columbia's Soldier Dead, which is another favorite with the veterans of the Grand Army; The Last Veteran, Midnight at Andersonville, Grant Dying, and the Rose of Waterloo each have many admirers. Grant Dying is published in full in volume XI of Stedman's Cyclopedia of American Literature.

There are a number of good writers in Miami county, but known only to local fame, because the hard grind of other occupations than literature have monopolized their time and crushed out all ambition to excel in prose or poetry; but this good old county is proud of T. C. Harbaugh's reputation as an author and poet.

Mr. Harbaugh is a bachelor, notwithstanding out of his heart and brain he has coined so many tributes to love and affection. He is as modest as a girl, and unassuming in every respect. He is a small man with light hair and blue eyes, and if ever he had a love affair it has been kept a profound secret. He spends the greater part of his time in his library; sometimes he will be found along the banks of Lost creek or the Miami river with rod and minnow bucket, but he fishes more for quiet thought than for bass or perch.

The writer feels that he has not done justice to the literary merits of Mr. Harbaugh, although he writes with the partial hand of a personal friend. Indeed, a poet is never appreciated while living. The pen of envy and the tongue of malice is always present to detract from the few who dream and write of higher, purer aspirations than belong to the practical affairs of the common route of life. E. S. W.

WILLIAM DILBONE.

The name of Dilbone figures conspicuously on the pages of Miami county's history from the time of the earliest settlement of this section of the state. The grandfather of William Dilbone came to the county when it was a wild western district, situated on the very border of civilization. At that time the Indians in motley garb stalked through the forests, which were unmarked by road or habitation of the white man. The hostile spirit which has ever existed between the white race and the native inhabitants of America was manifested in a most deplorable act of violence, which resulted in the death of the grandparents of our subject—Henry and Barbara (Millhouse) Dilbone. In 1807 this worthy couple came to Miami county, bringing with them their little family. Their eldest child was John Dilbone, who was born November 25, 1806. Their other children were Margaret, Priscilla and William, and the last named was only seven months old when, on the 18th of August, 1813, his parents were massacred by the Indians. After the noon meal on the day mentioned, Mr. Dilbone

went to the spring some distance northeast of the house to get water to take to the flax patch southeast of the cabin, where his wife and children were to meet him. The eldest child, John, took care of the other children while the parents were engaged in pulling flax in the southeast corner of the cornfield. Toward evening their attention was attracted by the sharp bark of a dog, and just as they looked up a shot was fired from the corn by an Indian, who dropped his gun and rushed forward to the father and mother to complete with knife and tomahawk the villanous deed which he had begun. The father, although he had been struck by the bullet, managed to make his escape to the woods on the south. The mother ran into the corn on the west, but started back toward her children and here was struck with the tomahawk which ended her life. The Indian then came near the children, who were sitting in the shade of a walnut tree, but just at this juncture the report of a gun was heard at a short distance to the southeast and the red man fled, leaving his gun behind him. The second child, Margaret, had been sent home on an errand and was just returning when she met her brothers and sister on the way to the house. On reaching home they met a neighbor woman and soon the settlers of the community were aroused and, accompanied by John Dilbone, they started out to learn the fate of the father and mother. They found the dead body of the latter lying in the corn, and the next day Mr. Dilbone was found. He was still living, but died on the 20th of August. He was discovered lying between two small oaks, on which his name was afterward carved and which stood for many decades afterward. After the death of the parents the children were taken to a block house near where their maternal grandfather lived, and in that neighborhood John Dilbone remained until 1826. In that year he married Pamelia Denman and removed to the farm entered by his father. He carried on agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life and continued to reside in Spring Creek township, where he died January 18, 1891.

On the old family homestead there, William Dilbone, of this review, was born, on the 1st day of February, 1837, and was there reared, experiencing many of the trials and hardships which fall to the lot of the pioneer settlers. His educational advantages were somewhat meagre, but his training at farm labor was not limited. He still owns one hundred and thirty-six acres of the land which was entered by his grandfather from the government and is also the owner of another tract of seventy acres. Farming has claimed his attention throughout his business career and his efforts have been crowned with a high degree of success.

On the 24th of January, 1858, Mr. Dilbone was united in marriage to Alvira Balzell, who was born in Mercer county, in 1840, and was left an orphan when quite young. She was then brought to Miami county and for some years prior to her marriage supported herself by weeks' work. She was an exemplary and happy wife until April, 1875, when she was taken ill, that sickness terminating her life. She suffered greatly, but bore her pain with Christian fortitude and patience, and on the 21st of December, 1875, she passed to the land where there is neither pain nor sorrow. She was a consistent member of the Christian church, respected by all who knew her. The children of this marriage were seven in number, but three passed away prior to

the mother's death. Those who survived her were: Mrs. Mary E. Leckey, who was born August 30, 1858, and died September 12, 1891; Emma J., who was born September 8, 1863, and died June 30, 1880, and Elmer W., born May 17, 1870. One son, Joseph F., was born April 14, 1861, and met death by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting on his sister's wedding day, January 16, 1878. Mr. Dilbone was again married, February 17, 1885, his second union being with Miss Mary E. Brelsford, who was born in Brown township, Miami county, a daughter of Daniel and Nancy Brelsford. Three children graced this union, but Edward and Edith are both now deceased. The living daughter is Effie M., who is now eleven years of age. Mr. Dilbone has been a witness of much of the growth and development of Miami county, and great have been the changes which have occurred since he became a resident of this section of the state. Wild land has been transformed into beautiful homes and farms and the country has been dotted with churches and school houses, indicating the onward march of civilization; towns and villages have sprung up, railroads have been built and the telegraph and telephone introduced. Miami county has taken her place in the lead among the counties of his commonwealth, and Mr. Dilbone feels just pride in its progress. He has ever been a progressive and public-spirited citizen, loyal to its best interests, and in the history of the county he well deserves representation.

GEORGE M. SHEETS.

George M. Sheets belongs to one of the oldest families of Miami county, and for many years he has been identified with its agricultural interests. He was born on the farm where he now lives, August 19, 1840. His father, Isaac Sheets, located there about 1827 and erected what is known as the old Sheets mill. His first home was a small log cabin, and living in that pioneer home he began the improvement of the farm and the operation of the mill. On two different occasions he sold the mill and rented the farm, but there resided at the time of his death, which occurred September 23, 1876. He was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1799, and had become a resident of Miami county when about twelve or fourteen years of age, having in the meantime spent four years in Tennessee. It was soon after his marriage that he took up his abode on what is now known as the old Sheets homestead. He manifested a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community and was a leading and influential citizen of his neighborhood. His wife passed away about fifteen years previous to his death.

George M. Sheets spent his boyhood days on the farm and learned the miller's trade during his youth. In connection with his brother, John K., he purchased the old mill, which he operated until about ten years ago. He and his sister, Mary, became the owners of the old homestead and he tilled the fields and harvested the crops, making the farm a valuable source of income. He also engaged in the business of manufacturing lumber and was a director of the First National Bank of Troy, for some years. He likewise owned stock in the carriage works and was thus connected with various enterprises which contributed not alone to the individual welfare of the stockholders but proved a source of prosperity to the community by advancing commercial activity. Mr. Sheets is a man of resourceful ability,

and his well-directed efforts, resolute purpose and sound judgment have been important factors in the successful conduct of various industries.

After his mother's death his sisters, Mary and Lizzie, were in charge of the home and thus remained until after the father's death, when Lizzie removed to a farm of her own. Mary remained as housekeeper for her brother, George, until his marriage. Her interest has always centered in her home and she has supervised it with the greatest care and precision. The present residence was erected about 1841, since which time it has been greatly remodeled and enlarged. It stands on an attractive eminence, commanding an excellent view of the surrounding country.

On the 13th of May, 1885, George M. Sheets was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Whitaker, of Troy, a daughter of Nathan H. and Louisa (Leeds) Whitaker. Nathan H. Whitaker was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1808, and was a son of Israel and Elizabeth (Hollifeldt) Whitaker, of Irish and German extraction. Mr. Sheets continued his farming operations until May, 1899, when he was stricken with paralysis, which incapacitated him for further effort in the business world. He has always been a Democrat, but has never sought or desired political honors and emoluments, preferring to devote his time and energy to his business interests. He and his sister Mary have always resided upon the old homestead, and in the community they enjoy the esteem of a large circle of friends. Mr. Sheets has so ordered his business affairs as to win a comfortable competence, and by his honorable dealing has ever commanded the respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

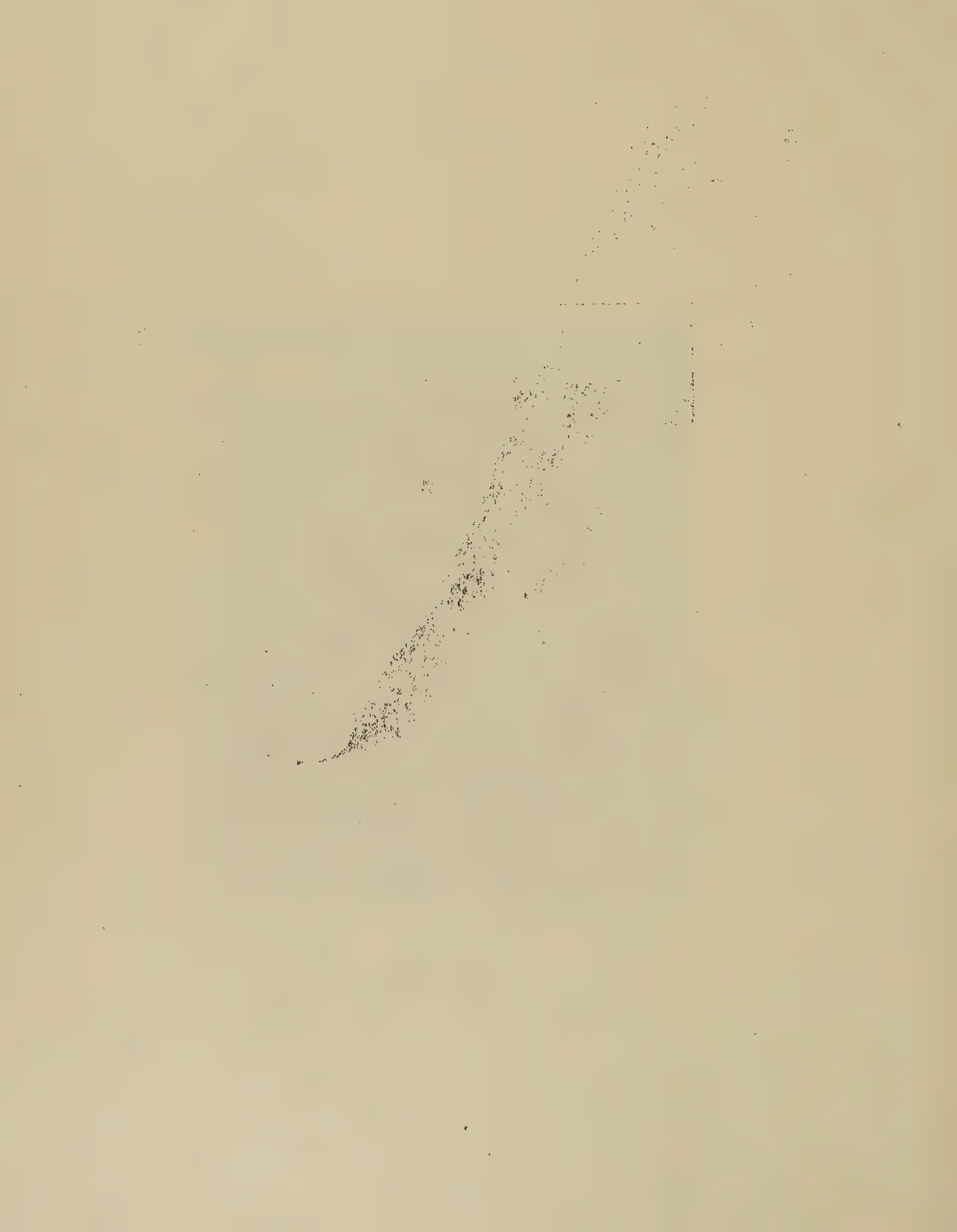
JACOB G. WAGNER.

Faithfulness to duty and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life would do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are those who have planned their own advancement and accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been attained only by their own efforts. This class of men has a worthy representative in Jacob G. Wagner, who began life amid unfavoring circumstances on a Pennsylvania farm and has risen to distinction in connection with the industrial interests of Miami county.

He was born in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1843, and lost his father when only three months old. The home farm was then sold and the family became scattered. At the age of seven years Jacob was bound out to an uncle. He was a precocious boy, fond of study, and his uncle sent him to school for three months in the winter season until he was sixteen years of age, when he became a teacher and in this way earned, through the winter months, a portion of the money which enabled him to continue his studies in summer. By nature he was brave and chivalrous and when the civil war broke out his patriotic spirit was aroused and upon the 26th of October, 1862, when only nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, under Captain Groh and Colonel Knoderer. The latter was killed at the battle of Deserted Farms. Mr. Wagner participated in a number of hard skirmishes, was in the siege of Suffolk and was discharged at Reading, Pennsylvania, on the

J. G. Wagner.

Harriet Wagner



expiration of his term, having served until August 12, 1863.

Returning to his home he engaged in teaching, both in Pennsylvania and Ohio, through the succeeding thirteen years. In July, 1865, he came to Miami county, where he taught successfully in Bradford, Pleasant Hill, De Graff, Logan county, and Tippecanoe City, Miami county. At the latter place he subsequently accepted a position as superintendent of the Wheel Works, the business being conducted under the name of Ford & Company. He served in that capacity for two years and was also one of the stockholders of the company. In 1877 he came to Covington, where he purchased the S. M. Mohler Tile Works, which were at that time operated by horse power. Mr. Wagner remodeled and refitted the works, putting in a large steam engine and adding a brick plant, and it is now the largest of the kind in western Ohio, the output being very extensive. He also owns another tile factory at Laura, and a stone quarry at Ludlow Falls, Ohio, and is a very prominent and prosperous business man.

Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of William and Susanna Pearson, of Miami county, and to them were born two children, Sarah and Mary. Sarah, the elder, is a graduate of Oxford College, of Oxford, Ohio, and Mary is a graduate of Wittenberg College, of Springfield, Ohio. In 1897, however, Mr. Wagner was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife and his sorrow was shared by many friends in the town and community. In politics he has always taken an active interest and is a stalwart and honored supporter of the Republican party. He is a conscientious and indefatigable worker in its behalf and for thirteen years he has served as a member of the Republican central committee, doing all in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of the party. He was reared in the faith of the German Reformed church, but is not a member of any religious organization. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, and is the oldest ranking commander of Langston Post, No. 299, G. A. R. His career has been indeed creditable and worthy of emulation, showing what may be accomplished through determined purpose and laudable ambition when guided by sound judgment.

ISAAC BUTTERWORTH.

Isaac Butterworth, a retired engineer, now following agricultural pursuits in Newberry township, was born in the silk-manufacturing town of Macclesfield, England, July 9, 1838. His father, William Butterworth, was a native of Manchester, England, born in December, 1803. At an early day he was left an orphan and thus thrown upon his own resources he made his way unaided, and whatever success he achieved was due to his own well-directed efforts. He became a silk-weaver, following that pursuit in his native land. There he wedded Mary Kelford, a daughter of James Kelford. She was born on the Thames river, in England, in 1810, and by her marriage she became the mother of six children: Mary, who was drowned in the Mississippi; Charles W., who died in Alabama, in August, 1893; James, who died in infancy; Isaac; Helen E., who died in infancy; and Maria C., wife of William Lazure, of Silver City, New Mexico. In 1840, when our subject was only two years old, the parents brought him with their other two children to the United States, making the passage

from Liverpool to New Orleans. The vessel was engaged in the cotton trade and reached the harbor of the Crescent city after a voyage of seven weeks. The Butterworth family then proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis and on their way thither they met with a sad misfortune, their little daughter falling overboard into the river. Their destination was Nauvoo, Illinois, where they intended to join the band of Mormons. A missionary of that faith had met Mr. Butterworth in England and had pursuaded him to come to the United States, picturing in glowing terms the opportunities he would have by joining the Mormons in America. Nothing was said of their polygamous practices. Of this Mr. Butterworth was ignorant until he reached their settlement. On learning of this deplorable state of affairs he denounced them vigorously and was set upon and nearly killed by those whom he talked against. However, he escaped and took his family to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, soon afterward locating in Jeffersonville, in that state. Later he removed to Wellsburg, West Virginia, where he secured work in a woolen mill, and, on severing his business connection at that place, he took up his abode in Steubenville, Ohio. In 1885 he went to Silver City, New Mexico, where his death occurred in October, 1889, his wife surviving him until 1896, when she died in the same place.

Isaac Butterworth, of this review, pursued his studies in the public schools until thirteen years of age, after which he served an apprenticeship at the shoe-making trade, becoming a journeyman before he was seventeen years old. In 1861 he attempted to enlist in the Union army, but was rejected on account of his delicate appearance. In 1862, however, he made a more successful attempt and was mustered into the service on the 13th of June, as a private in Company G, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, being honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 10th of June, 1865. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca and the engagements before Atlanta, and at the battle of Mission Ridge he was wounded in the thigh, almost bleeding to death before being taken to the hospital, but his wounds were eventually dressed, and for twenty days he remained in the First Baptist church of Chattanooga, which was then used for hospital purposes. At Chickamauga one hundred and ninety of his comrades were taken prisoners, but he managed to escape. They were some distance from the main army, which they attempted to rejoin. Mr. Butterworth and one or two companions chose one direction, while the majority of the others chose another route and were captured.

At the close of the war our subject returned to his home and accepted a position as fireman on the Panhandle Railroad, in which capacity he served for two years and a half. He was then promoted to engineer on the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, acting in that capacity until December 29, 1897, when he resigned and returned to his farm in Newberry township. He purchased that in the summer of 1894 and became the owner of sixty acres which is now under a high state of cultivation and is improved with good buildings. Prior to his removal to the farm he made his home in Columbus, Ohio, for twenty-eight years.

Mr. Butterworth was married in Bridgeport, Ohio, on the 12th of October, 1865, to Miss Anna M. Guthrie, a daughter of

James W. and Elizabeth (Albright) Guthrie. She was born in Hanoverton, Columbiana county, Ohio, August 28, 1839, and by the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth five children have been born, namely: Mary E., wife of Elmer Smith, of Columbus; Lilian, L., wife of the Rev. John I. Wear, who is now living in Ada, Ohio; Elmer J., who married Etta Stump, of Columbus, Ohio; and Anna Maud, at home. The family is one of prominence in the community and the members of the household occupy a high position in society circles. Mr. Butterworth is a valuable member of J. M. Wells Post, G. A. R., of Columbus, and in his political affiliations is a Republican. He is today as true to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the starry banner on the battlefields of the south. His success in business is creditable, having been acquired along legitimate lines, and as the result of his own industry he is now numbered among the substantial farmers of Miami county well worthy of representation in this volume.

LEVI R. SIMMONS.

Levi Rollins Simmons was born in Brown township, Miami county, January 25, 1825, and died November 21, 1898, after a long, active, useful and honorable career. The family is of German lineage and the ancestry can be traced back to Philip Simmons, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was born in Germany and came to America in 1763. Jacob Simmons, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania about the close of the eighteenth century, and in 1801 was taken by his parents to Dayton, Ohio, and six years later to Miami county, where both the father and the mother died. Jacob Simmons married Mehitable Rollins, a native of Vermont, and five years his junior. During a long period they were residents of Brown township, Miami county, where the father died at the age of sixty-one years, the mother at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were: Mrs. Catherine Snyder, who had three sons, John, Levi and William; Levi R.; Peter, who resided in Brown township and had two sons, Frank and John; Sarah became Mrs. Biggers and had a son, John; and Philip, who was killed in the war and left three children, two now in Nebraska and one in California.

Levi R. Simmons spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Brown township, pursuing his education in the common schools through the winter season. He afterward engaged in teaching, following that profession through the winter months, or from 1843 until 1863. During the remainder of the year he followed farming, and it was probably his principal occupation in life, although he was highly successful as an educator. He was married, October 27, 1848, to Sarah Eyers, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, her parents being natives of the same state. She died in October, 1885, leaving no children, and on the 21st of April, 1895, Mr. Simmons was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Ninetta R. Rozell, *nee* Strain. The lady was born in Greene county, Ohio, and was there married to Clark Rozell, who was also a native of Greene county and died in Miami county in 1889. She lost a daughter in infancy, but has one son yet living, John B. Rozell, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, January 12, 1877, and was married October 11, 1898, to Miss Pearl McSherry, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Pottorf) McSherry.

They have one child, Leonard C. Rozell, who was born May 10, 1899.

Mr. Simmons' death occurred very unexpectedly, although he had been ill for a year previous. He was a Democrat in his political faith and served as assessor and township clerk, filling the latter position for twenty-five years, a fact which well indicates the able manner in which he discharged his duties. He was true to every trust reposed in him and in business affairs was thoroughly reliable, enjoying the confidence and respect of his fellow men. Mrs. Simmons still resides upon the old homestead farm and is an estimable lady, having many friends in the community.

WILLIAM L. GRAHAM.

In America, where the hampering influences of caste and class are not felt, true worth wins recognition and earnest labor finds its just reward. As a result of close application and untiring diligence Mr. Graham has become one of the well-to-do farmers and highly respected citizens of Brown township, Miami county. He was born in this township, July 19, 1834, on the farm which is now owned and occupied by Solomon Frazier. His parents were William and Clementina (Middleton) Graham, the former a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Archibald Graham, a farmer of Scotch-Irish lineage. His grandfather was the founder of the family in America, and his father was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. William Graham worked at the blacksmith's trade in Mercer county, New Jersey, and was there married February 17, 1825, to Clementina Middleton. In 1832 he came with his family to Ohio and established a blacksmith's shop in Lena. In 1840 he removed to a farm on section 1, Brown township, although in the meantime he had returned to New Jersey, in 1834. His old customers, however, had taken their patronage to other shops and he soon returned to Lena, where he remained until 1840, when he established his home upon the farm which continued to be his place of residence until his death. The land had been entered from the government by Edward Yates, who sold it to Mr. Graham, and after the death of the latter's widow it was again sold. Mr. Graham left an estate comprising three hundred acres of valuable land, and, prior to his death, he had assisted all his children in obtaining homes of their own. Reared in the Presbyterian church, in later life he became an active member of the Methodist church in Lena and died in that faith. In politics he was an old-line Democrat, but never sought or desired public office. He had one brother and four sisters who came to Ohio. His death occurred January 21, 1875, when he was about seventy-three years of age, his birth having occurred on the 7th of May, 1802. His wife, who was born March 20, 1804, passed away August 18, 1883. They were the parents of seven children, and with the exception of Deborah, who died at the age of six years, all reached mature years. Charles was drowned when twenty-two years of age; Hannah, the widow of John Sargent, resides at Palestine, Shelby county, Ohio; William L. is the next of the family; Emma became the wife of Frank D. Jones, of Lena, and died at the age of sixty-two years; Elmira became the wife of Elmer Brecount, who was killed at Perryville, Kentucky, after which she was married again, making her home in Lena until

her death, at the age of forty-five years; and Mary is also a resident of Lena.

William L. Graham, whose name introduces this review, spent his childhood days under the parental roof, obtaining his education in the common schools, and in 1870 received from his father twenty-nine acres of land, constituting a part of the old homestead. And in addition to this he owns fifty-three acres, forming the site of his present home. He has made all of the improvements upon his property, and has one of the neatest and most attractive homes in the township. It was erected in 1856, but has since been remodeled and enlarged. He makes a specialty of the raising of grain, and has laid about two hundred and fifty rods of tiling upon his farm, thus reclaiming much of the wet land which hitherto was unfit for cultivation. He certainly has one of the most arable and valuable small farms in his township.

On the 12th of April, 1855, occurred the marriage of Mr. Graham and Miss Lucinda M. Merritt, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Carter)Merritt. The wedding took place at Lena, Miami county. The lady was born in Warren county, November 28, 1831, and when about two years of age she came with her parents to Miami county, the family locating at Conover, whence they removed to Lena, where the father conducted a store for several years, and also held the office of postmaster. Subsequently he conducted a tavern, and both he and his wife became popular with the traveling public on account of the excellent entertainment which they furnished their guests. Mr. Merritt continued in that business until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-five years of age. During the war of 1812 he served his country as a soldier. His wife, long surviving him, spent her last days in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Graham, and died in 1870. In the family of this worthy couple were five children: Isaac, who was killed by a falling tree when twenty-one years of age; Mary, who became the wife of J. H. Kelly and died at the age of seventy-two years; Abraham, who died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, in 1893, when more than seventy years of age; Clarissa, who became the wife of George Ross and removed to Illinois, where she died at the age of thirty years; and Lucinda, who is the only survivor of the family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Graham were born three children, but one, Arthur Elwood, died at the age of two and a half years. The daughters, Clara Elma and Ella May, are twins. The former is the wife of Forest A. Colvin, an overall manufacturer of Greenville, Ohio, and Ella May is at home. Both have received musical training, and the parents and their daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as trustee. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, and for six years prior to 1899 he held the office of township trustee. For six years Mr. Graham also served on the agricultural board of Miami county, and there made an enviable reputation as a careful and painstaking official. Socially he is a very prominent Mason, having become a member of Social Lodge, No. 217, F. & A. M., at Lena, more than thirty years ago. He has taken a very active interest in the work of the lodge, was master for three years, and has been a representative to the grand lodge. He also belongs to St. Paris Chapter, No. 132, R. A. M., is an active companion in Capitular Masonry, has served as high priest of the chapter and has also sat in the grand chapter. Mr. Graham is a

most highly esteemed resident of Miami county, and withholds his support from no measure or movement which he believes will prove of public good along social, moral, material and educational lines.

JOHN WATKINS MOORE.

Among the practical and enterprising farmers of Brown township, Miami county, none is more worthy of high regard than Mr. Moore, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present the record of his life to our readers as that of a representative citizen of the community. He was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, ten miles north of the Ohio river, on the 18th of February, 1830, his parents being Isaac and Mary (Watkins) Moore. Their marriage was celebrated ten miles south of Dayton, Ohio, and later they removed to the Hoosier state. The father was a native of Maryland and when a young man came with his parents to the west, driving a team from Maryland to Dearborn county, Indiana. Taking up his abode in this state, he was employed on the locks at Franklin, and there he met his wife while boarding with the Watkins family in Centerville. The lady was a daughter of William Watkins, who came to Ohio from Kentucky, and her birth occurred in the Buckeye state, in 1811. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moore returned to Indiana, and when their son John was three months old they took up their abode at Centerville, Ohio, and the father operated the Watkins farm until the fall of 1831, when he came to Miami county, establishing a home in the northeastern corner of Brown township, adjoining the boundary line between Miami and Champaign counties and a mile south of the Shelby county line. About fifteen acres of the land had been cleared and a two-room log house had been built. Several families from Centerville came to the county about the same time, and the Moore family made a permanent location here. The father developed a good farm of one hundred and sixteen acres and thus aided in reclaiming the wild land for the purpose of civilization. He died in 1879, at the age of seventy-five years, his birth having occurred in 1804. His wife had passed away some years previous, being about sixty years old at the time of her death. In the family were nine children, five of whom were living at the time of the father's death, while three yet survive. These were: J. W., of this review; Thomas S., who is living in Brown township; Martha Jane, wife of Thompson Counts, also of Brown township; Joseph M., who died at the age of forty-five, leaving a widow, who is living in Conover; and Alexander, who died at the age of sixty years, leaving a widow, who resides in Lena. These were the only members of the family who reached years of maturity. The father was one of the original class of Methodists in Lena and contributed to the building of a log house of worship known as the Mt. Vernon church. In politics he was a Democrat, but never took an active part in political affairs. His wife was a lady of domestic tastes, her interests centering in her family, and for many years prior to her death she was an invalid.

John Watkins Moore spent the first eighteen years of his life upon the old homestead and then learned the wagonmaker's trade with Israel Roberts, of Lena, serving a three-years apprenticeship, during which time he received thirty dollars per year and his board. On the expiration of that period he bought the business of his employer, in

connection with the latter's son, William Roberts, his wages being applied as part of the purchase price. The shop was located on the stage route between Columbus and Piqua, and as that was then a greatly traveled road he did a good business, their partnership continuing for eleven years. They had learned the trade together and the most pleasant relationship existed between them. On the expiration of that period Mr. Moore sold his interests to Mr. Roberts, who still conducts the shop.

Turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, our subject operated a rented farm for six years, and in 1861 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres for which he paid forty-three dollars per acre. The greater part of it was covered with heavy timber and but few improvements had been made, but through his enterprising efforts Mr. Moore has nearly the entire tract under cultivation. He realized a fair income from his timber, which was used both for wood and conversion into lumber in a sawmill in the neighborhood. Since coming to the farm he has devoted his attention exclusively to its development and improvement, has increased its boundaries by the purchase of an additional forty acres, and has made a specialty of the raising of grain. The place is well drained, for he has placed about four hundred rods of tiling upon it, thus reclaiming a swampy tract and making it very profitable. His improvements include a comfortable residence and first-class outbuildings, together with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm of the twentieth century.

Mr. Moore was married October 26, 1854, to Hannah Howland, a daughter of Albert and Caroline (Throckmorton) Howland. Several families came from New Jersey, by wagon, to Warren county, Ohio, and with the party were Albert Howland and Caroline Throckmorton, the former then eighteen and the latter fourteen years of age. Not long after this they were married and two children were born to them in Warren county. In 1825 they came to Brown township, establishing a home in the southern part of that section of the county. It was here that Mrs. Moore was born, August 4, 1833, and upon the old family homestead the parents spent their remaining days, the father dying at the age of seventy-five, the mother when fifty-three years of age. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom reached years of maturity: Deborah, wife of Edmond Lewis, of Casstown; Lydia, wife of Michael Duncan, of Fletcher; Jane, wife of John Weatherhead, of Troy; George, a resident of Girard, Illinois; John, who was engaged in the livery business in Troy at the time of his death; Albert, who resided near Decatur, Illinois, at the time of his death; and Hannah. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born two sons—Albert Howland and Faren Isaac. The former married Sarah J Flowers and operates one of his father's farms. By his union he has three children, —Hattie, wife of Jason Bair; Horace and Clifford. Faren I. Moore married Dema Moon, a daughter of James and Harriet (Dorsey) Moon, whose farm lies both in Shelby and Champaign counties. Charity chapel stands upon a portion of the tract. Mr. Moon is a son of Mahlon Moon, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio when four years old, at which time his parents located in Greene county. At the age of eighteen he came to the farm upon which his son James resided and there died at the age of eighty-four years. James Moon became the owner of the old homestead

and operated that farm throughout his remaining days, extending its boundaries by additional purchases. He died May 3, 1897, at the age of seventy-five years, and his widow still occupies the old farm. At his death he left six children, three of whom are in Miami county, namely: William, who is a trustee of Brown township; Mrs. Moore; and Sarah Ellen, wife of Alex Mahan, of Lost Creek township. Mrs. Moore was born on the old family homestead, June 11, 1871, and was married January 29, 1891, to Faren I. Moore. They have had two children,—Irena Dale, who died at the age of two and a half years; and Clara Marie. Faren I. Moore operates his father's farm. Both sons were at home until their marriage and were provided with good educational privileges. Mr. Moore and his wife, his sons and their wives, are members of the Charity Chapel Christian church, of which he is a deacon and trustee. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired political preferment, his time and attention being closely given to his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable success.

JUDGE WALTER D. JONES.

In the last half-century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people, and is a recognizd power in all the avenues of life. He stands as the protector of the rights and liberties of his fellow men, and is the representative of a profession whose followers, if they would gain honor, fame and success, must be men of merit and ability. Such a one is Walter D. Jones, of Piqua, Ohio, judge of the common pleas court.

He was born in that city, June 21, 1857, and is a son of Hon. M. H. and Jane (Wood) Jones. The father is a prominent lawyer of Miami county, who has been successfully engaged in practice for a period of fifty-two years. He was born in the District of Columbia, in 1825, and his wife was born in New Hampshire, in 1828, a daughter of Timothy Davis Wood, an old resident of Miami county.

Judge Jones was reared and educated in Piqua, graduating at the high school of that city in 1872. He then learned the printer's trade, and subsequently entered the office of the Miami Helmet, of Piqua, and he continued his connection with newspaper work in various capacities for several years. He read law in the meantime under his father's direction, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of the state, at Columbus, Ohio. He commenced practice at Piqua in partnership with his father under the firm name of M. H. & W. D. Jones, a connection which continued until he was appointed by Governor Bushnell common pleas judge of the second judicial district of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge Theodore Sullivan as circuit court judge. Judge Jones was elected by the people, in the November election, 1899, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Sullivan. As a lawyer Judge Jones was careful, methodical and industrious. He always came into court with his cases well prepared, both on the law and the evidence, and was very successful as a practitioner. He and his father had for years enjoyed the leading practice in the city of Piqua. He was elected for six terms city solicitor of Piqua, and served for twelve years in that office

to the satisfaction of the people, he establishing the reputation of being an able and excellent municipal lawyer.

In politics Judge Jones is an uncompromising Republican, but not an active worker. He was never an office-seeker and cared but little for the honor of office, but was devoted to his chosen profession. Upright, honest and honorable, he has the confidence of the people, and is winning on the bench the character of an able, impartial jurist. He is a man of good literary taste and an able writer, but apparently has no ambition for literary honors. He is a prominent Mason, having served as worshipful master of Warren Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M., and high priest of Piqua Chapter, No. 31.

In 1879 Judge Jones was married to Miss Laura Harlow, of Piqua, who was born in Tennessee, and was in her eighteenth year when she came to Ohio with her parents, Rev. William D. and Kate (Tuttle) Harlow, locating in Miami county. To this union was born a daughter, Laura C. Judge Jones resided in the city of Piqua, where he was born and where he has lived to the present time, and from the above record of his life it will be observed that he is an exception to the rule that a young man cannot rise to fame in his own city and among his own kin. E. S. W.

JOHN F. ADAMS.

John F. Adams, one of the well known farmers of Staunton township, was born in Troy on the 16th of July, 1833, a son of David Adams, whose birth occurred in Iredell county, North Carolina, July 29, 1784. The father came with his family to Ohio, locating in Preble county in 1816, and removed to Miami county in 1817, settling in Concord township, where he took up a tract of government land of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid two dollars and a half per acre. He was married, in North Carolina, to Miss Sallie Hall, and they had a family of five children: Lewis J., Emeline and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased, and two who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife the father was married, in 1828, to Elenor Dugan, who was born December 27, 1797, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Andrew, now deceased; John F., of this review; David M., who resides in Kansas; Martha D., who resides with her brother, John F.; and Sarah E., who married Robert Moffet and died in 1861. The father made the trip westward from North Carolina by team, and casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers he lived in the true pioneer style. His first home was a log cabin, erected in the midst of the dense forest. For a time he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but about 1827 went to Troy, where he carried on his trade of wagonmaking. His was a long, active and useful life, and he passed away March 26, 1875, when more than ninety years of age, respected by all who knew him. His wife survived him until February 18, 1879, when she was laid to rest.

John Finley Adams, whose name begins this record, was reared in Troy, obtaining his education in the public schools of that city, and during his boyhood began work in a wagon shop with his father. At the age of twenty years he filled the position of chainman with the engineers engaged on the construction of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, being thus employed from 1852 until the spring of 1855, when he removed

to Carver county, Minnesota. There he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, but in November of the same year he returned to Troy and the following spring engaged in farming in Concord township. He continued the operation of land there until 1883, when he came to his present farm in Staunton township. Here he has a rich tract of forty acres, pleasantly located about three miles from Troy. He carries on general farming and his land is under a high state of cultivation.

Like many of the residents of the neighborhood, Mr. Adams went to the defense of his country in response to the call for men to serve for one hundred days. He enlisted on the 16th of May, 1864, becoming a member of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Dennison and participated in the defense of Washington until August 30, 1864, when the men received an honorable discharge.

Mr. Adams then returned to his home, and on the 1st of January, 1866, he married Miss Isabella G. Pence, who passed away October 9, 1897. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Troy, his substantial support and encouragement being given to temperance movements and to all measures calculated to promote the advancement of the community along educational, material and moral lines.

HENRY C. AND MILES K. BROWN.

These brothers are well known farmers of Miami county and representatives of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. Their grandfather, James Brown, was born and reared in Virginia, whence he removed to Kentucky, locating near Cynthiana. He married Miss Martha Summers and in 1805, with his family and two brothers, left Kentucky, taking up his abode upon a farm of three hundred and thirty-two acres in Washington township, Miami county, south of Piqua. One of his brothers located near Muncie, Indiana, and the other at Connersville, that state. The old homestead owned by James Brown is now in possession of T. C. Brown. The grandfather served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and throughout his active business career he carried on agricultural pursuits, his death occurring on his farm in December, 1845. His children were: John; Thomas, who died near Logansport, Indiana; James, deceased; Harvey, who married Miss Hilliard and died near Logansport, Indiana; William, who married Miss McCandless, and afterward a widow named Smith, and died near Logansport; Benjamin F., who married Miss Mary Hilliard, and died in Washington township, Miami county; Mary, who became the wife of Robert Houston and in 1848, went to Lynn county, Oregon, where she died; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Harvey Houston and died in Shelby county, Ohio; and Sarah, who married Robert McCandless and died at Logansport, Indiana.

John Brown, the father of our subjects, was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, October 23, 1794, and was eleven years old when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Miami county. He aided his father in clearing the land and improving the farm. As the work of civilization had hardly been begun in this country, there were no schools and he obtained but little education. His entire experience in the school room covered but thirty days. His

father, however, was a fairly educated man, and from his teaching John Brown gathered much useful knowledge. When quite young he left his home and began learning the hatter's trade, serving an apprenticeship in Piqua, and completing his trade in Lexington, Kentucky. He afterward purchased property in Piqua, where the Plaza Hotel now stands, and there successfully conducted business along the line of his chosen vocation for several years. He entered from the government a part of the land now owned by our subjects. He was highly esteemed both as a man and a citizen, for he possessed many good qualities. Although not a member of any church, his life was characterized by earnest Christian principles. Politically he was a Whig, giving an earnest support to the principles of the party. He was twice married, his first union being with Turzah Brandon, their wedding being celebrated October 13, 1819. The lady was born February 14, 1801, in North Carolina, and was a daughter of Abel and Jeanette Brandon. She died November 12, 1837, and on the 3d of January, 1839, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Mary Knox, whose birth occurred in Wilson county, Tennessee, in July, 1809. Her father, William Knox, became one of the pioneer settlers of Miami county, locating on Trotter's creek in Newberry township. Mr. Brown died at his home in Piqua September 15, 1846, and his second wife, long surviving him, passed away July 14, 1888.

The children of his first marriage are as follows: Elizabeth, born April 19, 1821, became the wife of James Knox and died in New Paris, Preble county, in 1872; Nelson, born September 22, 1824, wedded Sarah Winner and died in Washington township, Miami county, January 15, 1866; William Armstrong, born February 12, 1827, died January 21, 1866; Martha Jane, born January 6, 1829, became the wife of Hiram Ewing, who died at Port Jefferson, Ohio, and after his death she married Henry Krug, her own death occurring in Logansport, Indiana; James Ellison, born January 24, 1831, died February 3, 1833; Sarah Ann, born July 30, 1833, became the wife of Logan Rogers and died January 5, 1860; John Madison, born December 17, 1835, married Sarah Johnson, who died March 4, 1882. He acquired his education in the public schools of Piqua and learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for many years in that city. He was also engaged in the tanning business for two years in Versailles, Ohio. He now makes his home with his brothers, Henry and Miles. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and socially is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The children of John Brown and Mary Knox are four in number: James Harvey, born February 28, 1840, died at the age of fifteen years; Mary Turzah, the only daughter, was born September 2, 1842; Henry Clay, born September 20, 1844, is now living on the old homestead at Piqua. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and, in connection with his brother, Miles Knox, he owns the old home farm of two hundred and fifty acres. He attends the Baptist church of Piqua, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 24. Miles Knox, the youngest of the family, was born November 9, 1846, at the home in Piqua. He pursued his education in the public schools of that city until sixteen years of age. He was then employed in a machine shop for a year and a half. In 1866 he went to the farm with his brother and they

have since carried on agricultural pursuits. Their place is under a high state of cultivation and as the result of their care and labor the well-tilled fields yield to them an excellent return. Miles K. Brown has attended the Baptist church, and is a stanch Republican in politics. In manner he is genial and affable; and both brothers are regarded as reliable business men, who command the high esteem of all whom they have been brought in contact.

JOSEPH M. STUDEBAKER.

Joseph M. Studebaker, who follows farming in Elizabeth township, was born in Bethel township, Miami county, June 28, 1849. His parents were Jacob S. and Mary (Miller) Studebaker, and the father of our subject was born upon the old Studebaker homestead in Miami county. In 1850 he settled upon the farm where his son Joseph now lives, then a partially improved tract, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, for his death occurred May 21st of the same year, when he was thirty-six years of age. He left three children, the eldest being Elizabeth, who died in March, 1885. Phebe, the second daughter, became the wife of Oliver Yount, and is now the wife of William Teter, of Dayton. The mother died of typhoid fever February 13, 1853, and then the children were left orphans. They went to live with relatives and Joseph M. Studebaker, then three years of age, became a member of the family of his mother's uncle, George Warner, of Montgomery county. It proved an excellent home for him, and to habits of industry, economy and honesty he was trained. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood until sixteen years of age and then returned to Miami county, where he worked by the month for two seasons. He then rented land, in connection with his uncle Isaac, and in his farming operations met with good success.

On the 16th of January, 1873, Mr. Studebaker married Miss Mary A. Clyne, a daughter of Isaac Clyne, who was born on the farm where the father now lives. The property adjoins the farm which is now their home. The young couple began their domestic life here in a log cabin, which had been erected by Isaac Sheets. With characteristic energy Mr. Studebaker began the improvement of the place. The windows had all been broken out of the house, but he placed it in a habitable condition and it is still standing, although it has been re-roofed. In 1886 he erected his present home, which is a pleasant and commodious residence, built of brick and containing eleven rooms. There are also good outbuildings and other desirable improvements, including well-tilled fields, which add to the value and attractiveness of the home and indicate the careful supervision of the owner. In 1873 he had about one hundred acres under cultivation, the remainder being timber and waste land. The latter he has reclaimed by under drainage, having laid nearly a mile of tiling. He purchased his sister's interest in the farm and has added to it a tract of thirty-five acres. He successfully carries on general farming, wheat being his principal crop. In 1873 he owned a one-third interest in the place and has received about twenty-two hundred dollars as his income from the farm. He went in debt nine hundred dollars in order to purchase the interest of one of the sisters and met this by annual payments of one hundred and fifty dollars per year. Ten years later

he purchased his other sister's interest, thus assuming an indebtedness of fifteen hundred dollars. He has devoted his attention exclusively to farming and has attained a high degree of success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Studebaker have been born two children, Alvah C. and Viola L. The daughter has been a student of the Troy high school and the son pursued a commercial course in Springfield, Ohio. He now operates the Isaac Clyne farm. He is married and has one child, Gladys Marie. The mother is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Studebaker has given his political support to the Republican party and has served as school director and supervisor, but has not sought or desired political preferment. His life has been quietly passed in the faithful performance of his duties and he is known as one of the representative farmers of his neighborhood.

FRANK BURKHOLDER.

It certainly speaks volumes for Miami county that so many of her sons and daughters, even to the second and third generations, have maintained their homes and sought prosperity in this rich and favorable section of the state. Among these none stands higher in the public regard than Frank Burkholder, who is now the popular and efficient superintendent of the Troy Buggy Works, a position to which he has attained entirely through his own efforts, his promotion having resulted from his faithfulness and ability displayed in the service of the company.

Mr. Burkholder was born November 11, 1867, in Concord township, Miami county. In the early '50s his father, James Burkholder, removed from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Miami county, and was employed at Allen's Mills. He is now spending his declining years in Troy in an honored retirement from labor, and can look back over the past without regret for opportunities lost. On the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, and faithfully served his country for three years as an honored defender of the starry banner. In Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, he had married Miss Sarah Stine, who departed this life in May, 1893.

Frank Burkholder, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the public schools of Concord township until sixteen years of age, when he entered upon his business career as an employe in the factory in which he is now superintendent. The duties assigned him were those of the stockkeeper, and by steady, industrious habits and strict attention to business he has gradually risen, step by step, until he is now superintendent. For some time he acted as shipping clerk, for seven years was assistant superintendent and since 1897 has filled his present position. As the years have passed he has also risen in the esteem of the employes and owners of the factory and today he enjoys the high regard and uniform confidence of all those with whom he has been brought in contact. When he first entered the employ of the Troy Buggy Company, the output was only about five buggies per week, and now it has grown to about thirty-five hundred per year, which includes every style of buggy or carriage known to the trade. The output has an enviable reputation throughout the nation for the quality of the material used, the excellence of workmanship and the perfection of finish. A specialty is made of pneumatic tire vehicles. The works are supplied with all the

latest and best machinery and a glance over the plant reveals perfect order, system and thoroughness in all departments. Absolute harmony prevails among employes and employers. The foreman of each department is made responsible for the men under him and he engages and discharges all those who work in his department and fixes the wages. There is no interference with his work on the part of superior officers. Mr. Burkholder buys all materials and makes all contracts. The higher officials honor and trust him and among the employes of the factory the general opinion was well expressed by one who said, "Mr. Burkholder is as true as steel." It is this quality that has led to his success.

On the 7th of January, 1892, Mr. Burkholder was married, at Troy, to Miss Nellie M. Gallagher, a native of this city and a daughter of Patrick Gallagher. Socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows society of Troy, and politically with the Republican party. His advancement has resulted entirely from his own efforts, and the most envious therefore cannot grudge him him his success. His unflagging industry, his fidelity to duty and faithfulness to trust have been the stepping stones on which he has risen to the position which is indeed creditable.

OLIVER SULLIVAN.

Oliver Sullivan is successfully engaged in business as a grain dealer at Rex, and his prosperity has come as the reward of his own efforts. His life has been well spent and his honorable and useful career is worthy of emulation. His course has been guided by that practical common sense which never runs to extremes, and this, supplemented by his unflagging industry, has won him a place among the substantial citizens of Miami county.

Mr. Sullivan was born in the neighboring county of Montgomery, his birth having occurred at Taylorsville, seven miles north of Dayton, on the 5th of September, 1845. His father, Samuel Sullivan, was one of the early settlers of that locality, having located there in 1833. In 1858 he removed with his family to Bethel township, Miami county, taking up his residence upon a farm, when Oliver Sullivan was about thirteen years of age. He spent his boyhood days under the parental roof, in fact, remained with his father until thirty-one years of age, and was actively associated with him in the management and operation of the farm. Subsequently he formed a partnership with his father and began the manufacture of linseed oil and flour in Tippecanoe City, the business relationship being maintained for ten years. The son gave to the business his personal attention and on the expiration of that period he built an elevator at Tadmor Station, near his father's home, the latter joining him in that business. Subsequently, however, Mr. Sullivan, of this review, entered the regular mail service, with which he was connected for seven years, running between Indianapolis and Pittsburg. He then spent twelve years in the railroad service as an employe of the Rock Island and Northwestern companies, running out of Chicago. In September, 1897, however, he severed his relations with that business, and in 1898 he purchased his present elevator at Rex. Here he handles all kinds of grain and has built up a good business, which has not only brought to him prosperity but has proved of material benefit to the community by fur-

nishing a market for the farmers who sell to him their grain. He has equipped the elevator with new machinery of modern construction, including a twenty-horse-power engine. He has an excellent corn sheller and is supplied with all the appliances known to the modern grain merchant who carries on business along progressive lines.

On the 26th of March, 1868, Mr. Sullivan was married, in Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Alma A. Smith, a daughter of John Smith, a teacher of this city. Mrs. Sullivan also engaged in teaching and is a lady of marked culture and literary ability. Their union has been blessed with two children: Grace M. is now the wife of W. T. Sherman and resides with her parents. She has one child, Howard Cook Sherman. Fanny, the younger daughter, is still at home and in Bethed and Troy high schools has acquired a liberal education. Mr. Sullivan well deserves mention among the prominent business men of Miami county and should find a place in the history of those whose enterprise has contributed to the welfare and progress of the community. His force of character, sterling integrity and ability to control circumstances have won to him a well-merited prosperity.

JAMES E. AND THOMAS B. GEARHEART.

James E. and Thomas B. Gearheart are enterprising farmers and own and operate the old homestead in Elizabeth township. Among the first settlers in Miami county were John and Catherine (Bourcatman) Gearheart, the great-grandparents, who took up their abode here in the pioneer epoch of the county's development. They settled where Isaac Sheets now lives, and the great-grandfather was almost a centenarian at the time of his death, having attained his ninety-ninth. His wife had passed away many years previous. It is known that his mother came from Pennsylvania with him. She was then an old lady and for many years was blind. She, too, was almost a centenarian when called to her final rest. John Gearheart, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1790, and was therefore quite young when the family came to Ohio. He was married near Urbana to Eleanor Beatty, who came from Virginia to Ohio during her childhood. They located on a farm in Elizabeth township, near the Kyle cemetery, and there Mr. Gearheart cleared and cultivated land, becoming one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of the community. He carried on farming until his death, which occurred August 16, 1850, his wife surviving him until January 3, 1871.

Upon the old farm in Elizabeth township James M. Gearheart, the father of James E. and Thomas B., was born March 10, 1824. When he was about fifteen years of age his parents removed to the farm upon which his widow and children now reside. He had one brother, John N., who is now a resident of Troy.

In the usual manner of farmer lads James M. Gearheart spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and, having arrived at years of maturity, he was married, on the 16th of September, 1847, to Miss Matilda Sprowl, who lived on an adjoining farm. They began their domestic life upon a farm in Elizabeth township, where the father spent his entire life. He became the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of rich and arable land, the greater part of which was under a high state of cultivation. In his

farming methods he was both practical and progressive, and his home was one of the best properties of the neighborhood. After a long illness he passed away, March 6, 1884, and the community mourned the loss of one of its best citizens. His wife, who was born March 5, 1824, and was, therefore, just five days his senior, is still living upon the old homestead. The present residence was completed the fall prior to her husband's death. He left his family in good circumstances, and Mrs. Gearheart is now well provided with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Gearheart was a man of very genial and kindly disposition, who could not do too much to enhance the welfare and happiness of his family. He won a large circle of friends, all of whom esteemed him highly for his sterling worth. In religious faith he was a Methodist, holding membership with that church. He accorded to all the right which he reserved for himself of forming his own opinions in religious matters. His wife remains a member of the Presbyterian church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gearheart were born six children: John H., Robert S., William J., James E., Thomas B. and Mary B. The sons, James E. and Thomas B. Gearheart, operate the old homestead farm and are recognized as enterprising agriculturists of the community. Their fields are well tilled, buildings and fences kept in good repair and all the improvements of the model farm are seen around their place. In business circles they sustain an enviable reputation for straightforward dealing, and thus they have gained the confidence and esteem of all with whom they have been brought in contact. James E. Gearheart was married, February 20, 1897, the lady of his choice having been Miss Ida Smith, daughter of John and Mary (Idamiler) Smith, of Montgomery county, Ohio. The family is one of prominence in the community, and the members of the household have a large circle of friends in the county.

DANIEL SWALLOW.

One of the oldest millers of Ohio and one of the most capable representatives of this industry is Daniel Swallow, who is conducting a successful business in the line of his chosen vocation in Bethel township, Miami county. He was born in Butler township, Montgomery county, on the 3d of July, 1831, and is a son of James O. and Judith (Hutchins) Swallow. His parents were married in Butler township and there resided for some years. From the pioneer epoch in the history of Ohio the family has been identified with its upbuilding and improvement along material lines. The grandfather, Sylvanus Swallow, was a resident of Pennsylvania, whence he came to the Buckeye state during the war of 1812. James O. Swallow was a farmer and lumber manufacturer. He owned an extensive and valuable tract of land and for thirty years he was engaged in the lumber business, operating an old water mill on Poplar creek at that early day, and later conducting a steam mill at Vandalia. Prominent in the affairs of the community, he served for twenty-one years as justice of the peace, discharging his duties with marked ability and fairness. His political support was given the Republican party and he took an active interest in its work and success. His entire married life was spent in Butler township, Montgomery county. His death occurred in Vandalia, in his sixty-sixth year.

His wife passed away when about the same age.

Daniel Swallow, whose name introduces this review, began work in his father's mill when about fifteen years of age and occupied the position of head sawyer in the steam mill at Vandalia. Subsequently he purchased a half-interest in that mill, his partner being Jacob Kaufman. After several years they sold out, and Mr. Swallow removed to Tadmor, Montgomery county, where he built a circular-saw mill, which he operated for two years. In 1872 he came to his present home in Bethel township, Miami county, and, in partnership with John Ross, purchased the steam mill which he now conducts. The relationship was maintained for nine years and afterward Mr. Swallow was in partnership with Henry Howard for two years. On the expiration of that period he became sole proprietor and has since carried on the business with excellent success. He does custom work principally and his patronage is extensive and of a profitable character. His son, D. W. Swallow, now assists him in buying both logs and timber. Mr. Swallow ships the products of his mill to Dayton and other markets. He makes a specialty of handling oak, hickory, ash and poplar lumber to be used in the construction of bridges and wagons. His lumber is nearly all cut to order and many of his patrons have been numbered among his purchasers for many years. Soon after coming to Bethel township Mr. Swallow purchased a half interest in a similar custom mill at Brandt and was interested in its operation for nine years, during which time he was connected with several partners. He acted as sawyer at each mill and still performs the work of head sawyer in his Bethel mill, having devoted his energies to that special branch of work for fifty-four years. At one time his hand was slightly cut by the saw, but he has never had an accident of a serious nature. He is one of the oldest mill men now living in Ohio and few have such a comprehensive and exact understanding of the business. He is thoroughly familiar with the work of manufacturing lumber, both in principle and detail, and his long experience has made him peculiarly capable.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Swallow put aside business cares for a time in order to aid his country, then engaged in civil war. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, and served for four months at City Point and in the vicinity of Richmond, being discharged in the month of September. Previous to this Mr. Swallow was a member of Company E, Twelfth Regular Battalion, Ohio National Guards, joining on the 26th of July, 1863, for a term of five years, and, through his service in the civil war, was honorably discharged from this organization, May 1, 1866.

On the 17th of July, 1851, at Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Swallow was married to Miss Louisa Micum, who was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, and removed to Montgomery county, when a maiden of ten years, in company with her parents, Daniel and Nancy (Linn) Micum. Her father died in Illinois, and her mother, who afterward married Henry Snyder, is now residing in Seneca, South Dakota, a well-preserved old lady of eighty-four years. Mrs. Swallow was only sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage. She now has five children: Amanda, who for twelve years engaged in teaching school, spending that entire time in two districts, was afterwards married to James M. White, who was engaged in the nursery and fruit

business. His death occurred on the 12th of March, 1898, since which time Mrs. White has resided with her parents. Caroline is the wife of William Putterbaugh, of Bethel township, Miami county. Rhoda is the wife of Charles Senseman, also of Bethel township. Daniel Webster married Emma Davidson and resides on the farm near his father. Elizabeth is the wife of Daniel Slanker, a resident of Wayne township, Montgomery county. Retta, a daughter of Caroline Putterbaugh and grandduaghter of Mr. and Mrs. Swallow, has made her home in their family since her childhood. Five generations of the Swallow family are living. Mr. Swallow and his daughter, Mrs. White, own, in partnership, a nice little farm of seventy-one acres of fine land, well improved, and have other investments which represent the fruits of their well-spent energies.

In his political views Mr. Swallow is a Republican and served as township trustee one term, but refused further election on account of interference with his business. Socially he is connected with the Milton Weaver Post, G. A. R., at Vandalia. He has always greatly enjoyed hunting and in former days had excellent opportunities to indulge his love for that sport in this section of Ohio. As the state has become more thickly settled, however, game has in consequence been driven to wilder haunts and he has frequently gone with a hunting party to Michigan and Minnesota. He is a member of the Buckeye Gun Club, and of the Dayton and Wilson Gun Club and has won distinction as an excellent shot. In manner Mr. Swallow is frank, genial and courteous. During his long residence in this section of the state he has become widely known and is quite popular among the better class of citizens of this community. He has never indulged in the use of tobacco or intoxicating liquors and his life has at all times been loyal to truth, honor and right, and as one of the early settlers and representative business men of Miami county he well deserves mention in this volume.

JACOB SEE.

Jacob See, who carries on general farming in Elizabeth township, was born near Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of January, 1838, his parents being Samuel and Sarah (Miller) See, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and were of German lineage. In 1846 the family emigrated to Ohio, making their journey across the mountains with a team. The father of our subject was one of a large family, the others being: John and William, who remained in Pennsylvania; Daniel, who removed from the Keystone state to Peru, Indiana; George, who remained in Pennsylvania; Charles, who also became a resident of Peru, Indiana; Solomon, who made his home in the Hoosier state; and Fiatta C., who wedded a Mr. Moyer and remained in Pennsylvania. The father of our subject became a resident of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, and was the only one of the family who remained in this state. He had three children: Jacob, Catherine and Sarah C. The mother died of cholera in Tippecanoe City in 1849, and the children afterward went to live with strangers. During the civil war, the father responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in the Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, with which he remained until the close of hostilities. He made for himself an honorable war record and when his services were no longer needed he re-

turned to this locality. Subsequently he lived among his children, but his last days were spent in the Soldiers' Home Hospital, at Dayton, where he died at the age of sixty-six years. His elder daughter, Catherine, spent much of her girlhood in the home of Dr. Hartman and at the age of eighteen was married to James Miller. After his death she became the wife of William Ege, who is also now deceased. She resides in Peru, Indiana, where she has many relatives. Sarah See, the second daughter, was reared in the family of Cyrus Wheeler and married George Yantis, who is now deceased. She makes her home in Elizabeth township, Miami county.

After his mother's death, Jacob See, the subject of this sketch, became a member of the family of Joshua Cottingham, a farmer of Elizabeth township, with whom he remained until eighteen years of age. He pursued his studies through the winter season and during one term was a student under Captain E. S. Williams. Among the other pupils of the same school was the lady who later became his wife. At the age of eighteen he began working as a farm hand in the neighborhood and was thus employed until twenty-two years of age, when he rented land, boarding with the family of J. H. Cottingham until his marriage, which occurred on the 20th of February, 1862, Miss Ellen Jackson becoming his wife. The lady is a daughter of William and Mary (Ramsey) Jackson. They took up their abode upon a farm east of Tippecanoe City, Mr. See renting that property for five years, at the end of which time he bought a half interest in the old Jacob Mann farm in Elizabeth township, his father-in-law being associated with him in his operations. He operated that property for eleven years and then became the owner of his present home, which was known as the Hannah French farm. He bought that property in 1878. It was a part of the tract entered by Fielding Lauer; he sold to Mr. French, who improved it. All of the buildings upon the place stand as monuments to the thrift and enterprise of Mr. See, for he erected them all with the exception of the barn, which was built by Mrs. Hannah French, the widow of the former owner, in 1857. She planned and superintended its erection, it being constructed with old-fashioned, heavy timber frames. The farm comprises one hundred and fifty-seven acres and is crossed by a railroad. Mr. See has spent the last twenty-two years of married life upon this place and here he reared his family of two children. He is also the owner of another tract of land, inherited by Mrs. See, known as the Samuel Kyle farm, upon which is located the Kyle cemetery. For eight years his son, William E., has operated the home farm. The property is valuable, as is also the Kyle farm, and Mr. See deserves great credit for his success, as all that he possesses has been acquired entirely through his own efforts.

His living children are William E., who wedded Clara Hoover and has two children, Verna and Lauren; and Amanda Ellen, wife of Charles D. Martin, of Elizabeth township, by whom she has one child, Lena.

Mr. See, of this review, is a Democrat in his political affiliations and in 1888 was elected trustee of his township, in which position he has since served, covering a period of twelve consecutive years. He has been a delegate to the various party conventions and at all times has done what he could to promote the interests of Democracy and to aid in the upbuilding and improvement of his county. He is a strictly tem-

perate man, having indulged in the use of neither intoxicants nor tobacco. During her girlhood Mrs. See had strong objections to the use of those pernicious things and chose for her husband one who never handled them, preferring to begin life with a poor man of high moral character than one who, perhaps, could give her a better home, but whose habits were not as good. Together therefore, Mr. and Mrs. See worked their way upward, the careful management and economy of the wife supplementing the diligence and enterprise of the husband. Their labors have at length been rewarded and they now enjoy a very pleasant home, supplied with many of the comforts that go to make life worth living.

JOHN W. BARTEL.

John W. Bartel, who is identified with the agricultural interests of Miami county, was born on the 10th of December, 1865, in Auglaize county, Ohio, and when only three years of age was left an orphan. His father, Joseph Bartel, was born in Hamburg, Germany, and when a young man emigrated to the United States, taking up his abode in Piqua, Ohio, where he married Miss Sourbough, who died in Piqua. Later he wedded Miss Annie Swavely and subsequently removed to Auglaize county. During the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and for four years loyally defended the Union cause. He died in Auglaize county about 1869, and his second wife passed away in 1866. The children of his first marriage were: Theresa, who became the wife of Charles Hirt; and Lizzie, wife of Joseph Swavely. By his second marriage there were four children: August, who is living in Shelby county, Ohio; Oliver, a resident of Newton township, Miami county; Katie, wife of Addison Stafford, of Dodge City, Kansas; and John W., of this review.

After the death of his parents Mr. Bartel, of this sketch, made his home with his uncle, Adam Bartel, until seven years of age, and since that time he has been dependent upon his own resources, so that whatever success he has achieved is the merited reward of his individual labor. Throughout the period of his minority he resided in the home of William Morrin, and after his marriage he went to a home of his own. Throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits and is recognized as an enterprising young farmer of Miami county. On the 30th of March, 1892, he was joined in wedlock to Mellie B. Morrin, a daughter of George S. Morrin and a granddaughter of William Morrin. The latter was born in Ireland and when a young man, in order to avoid service in the English army, he ran away from home, crossing the Atlantic to the United States. He took up his abode in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth Snyder, and with his wife and family he afterward came to Miami county, Ohio. He finally settled in Washington township, where his death occurred as the result of injuries sustained from being thrown from a horse. His widow died in Piqua.

His son, George S. Morrin, the father of Mrs. Bartel, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1818, and when five years of age was brought by his parents to Miami county, the family residing in Piqua for about five years, when they removed to a farm in Washington township. There George S. Morrin was

reared to manhood and in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education. At the age of eighteen he began earning his own livelihood by working as a farm hand, and also followed other occupations that would yield him an honest living. In 1850 he joined a party *en route* for California, having been attracted by the discovery of gold in that state. In the party was a young man who said that he would kill the first Indian that he met. They had proceeded well into the country inhabited by the red race, when one day they espied a squaw washing clothes in a creek. Members of the party began joking the young man about his promise, whereon he raised his gun and shot the squaw dead. The news reached her tribe and they proceeded and overtook the company, capturing the young man who did the deed. They tied him to a stake and skinned him alive, compelling his comrades to witness his horrible death. At length the party reached California, and Mr. Morrin prospected in the gold fields of that state, meeting with fair success during the seven years which he spent upon the Pacific slope. On the expiration of that period he returned home, and on the 15th of August, 1858, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Rachel Mitchell, *nee* Parish. Her father, Noah Parish, was a native of North Carolina and with his parents removed to Indiana, where he was reared. He was a son of Edward Parish, who was married, in North Carolina, to Rachel Tucker. They spent their last days in Indiana, dying in Putnam county. Noah Parish married Jerusha Elliott, and in the spring of 1834 he removed to Des Moines county, Iowa. Later he took up his abode in Washington township, Washington county, Iowa, where he died August 15, 1845, his wife's death there occurring in 1850. They were the parents of six children, namely: Rachel, who became the mother of Mrs. Bartel; George, who died at the age of sixteen years; Jennie, who became the wife of William Benson, of Nebraska; Noah, of Iowa; Mary, who became the wife of James Lowry, who died in Battle Creek, Michigan; and Elliott, who was a private of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry in the civil war and died in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. Rachel Parish, the eldest child, became the wife of Samuel K. Mitchell, a son of Joseph Mitchell, who was a native of Kentucky, in which state he married Sarah McCullough. He afterward came to Miami county and was later twice married. His second wife was Mary Ann Morrin, an aunt of Mrs. Bartel, and his third wife was Mary Preston, who died near Troy.

In the spring of 1860 George S. Morrin removed to his farm in Washington township, where he owns sixty-five acres. That tract of land he operated until his death, which occurred May 27, 1898. The farm is now conducted by Mr. Bartel, of this review. Mr. Morrin was a Baptist in his religious faith and was a stanch Democrat in his political views. His wife was born January 23, 1835, in Des Moines county, Iowa, and was reared in Washington county, that state. There she married Samuel Kyle Mitchell, with whom she came to Washington township, Miami county. Here Mr. Mitchell died May 17, 1852, and their only child, Mary Kyle, died in infancy. The children of George and Rachel (Parish) Morrin were eight in number, namely: Orlando E., who died in Muncie, Indiana, in 1893; Martha Elizabeth, who became the wife of Harrison Hildebrand and died in Shelby county, Ohio, December 8, 1887;

Sarah Jane, who died April 20, 1889, at the age of twenty-six years; Mrs. Bartel; James W., of Piqua, Ohio; Elger J., of Troy, Ohio, who married Hattie Gruver, and they have two children, Pearl and Lida; Albert Lee, of Troy; and Franklin G., of Troy, Ohio, who married Miss Nellie Starry, whose death occurred October 2, 1897.

Mrs. Bartel, a member of this family, was born in Washington township, October 18, 1864, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children, Ruth, Paul and Grace. They reside upon a good farm in Washington township, where Mr. Bartel is successfully engaged in the cultivation of his land. His well tilled fields yield to him a golden tribute in return for the care he bestows upon them. He is a young man of high moral character, at all times honorable and upright in his dealings, and is a consistent member of the Baptist church. In politics he is a stanch Republican, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable success.

FIELDER B. HARRIS.

Prominent in educational circles, Professor Fielder B. Harris is now superintendent of the schools of West Milton, and under his able guidance marked advancement has been made in the educational system of the town. He was born October 14, 1857, in Warren county, near Clarksville, Clinton county. His father, Samuel Harris, was born in Clinton county December 28, 1815, and was a son of James Harris, whose birth occurred in Prince George county, Maryland, December 22, 1775. The latter removed to Loudoun county, Virginia, when fourteen years of age, and there learned the carpenter's trade. He wedded Miss Mary Cherry, of Virginia, a daughter of Major William Cherry, who served throughout the war of the Revolution. In 1809 James Harris emigrated westward to Ohio, taking up his residence at Todd Forks only a few years after the admission of the state into the Union. He served as captain and colonel of militia in the old training days, and for eighteen years was justice of the peace, while for six years he represented his district in the general assembly and left the impress of his strong individuality upon the legislation of the state. He died in 1845, and his wife survived until 1860.

Samuel Harris, the father of our subject, spent his boyhood days on the old home farm and acquired his education in the subscription schools of that time. He remained with his parents until he had attained his majority and then engaged in merchandising in Clarksville, Ohio, for three years. He was married, at that place, on the 20th of October, 1838, to Phœbe Kibby, who was born at Clarksville, February 2, 1818. They became the parents of seven children: Henry C., who died at the age of one year; Charles A., a successful farmer living near Ogden, Clinton county, Ohio; Mary N., wife of George Wilkerson, of Warren county; James E., a teacher and farmer of Osage county, Kansas; Angeline, wife of Thomas N. Wilkerson, a farmer of Warren county; Samantha, who married Uriah Compton; and Fielder B. After following mercantile pursuits for three years Samuel Harris resumed farming, and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life. He died March 21, 1895, and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens.

His political support was given the Republican party and he did all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. For twenty years he was justice of the peace, but on most occasions he used his influence with litigants that they might settle their disputes outside of court. This was not to his financial advantage, but it indicates the high moral character of the man. He held membership in the Methodist church and in his daily life exemplified his belief. Socially he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Prior to the civil war his home was a station on the underground railroad, and he aided many a negro in making his way to freedom. After the strife between the two sections of the country began he was a loyal supporter of the Union cause, and aided many of the soldiers' families while the husbands and fathers were in the field. In 1880 he wrote the history of Washington township, Warren county, and his familiarity with all of the events that occurred therein well qualified him for the work. His wife was an active co-worker with her husband, and was called to her final rest March 26, 1895, only five days after his death. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and continued to take an active part in its work until the weight of years caused her to put aside the more active duties of life.

Fielder B. Harris, whose name introduces this review, needs no introduction to the readers of the history of Miami county, for he is both widely and favorably known in this section of the state. He remained upon the old home farm until about seventeen years of age, and during that time attended the district schools and a high school. He then went to Lebanon and entered the National Normal University at that place, and after completing a three-years course was graduated in that institution. He entered upon his career as an educator in Warren county, teaching in the district schools there for six years, while he spent the summer vacations in pursuing special studies, also sometimes teaching at his *alma mater*. After three years of high school work he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, as principal of the fifth district school, remaining in charge for four years. In 1892 he came to West Milton and accepted the superintendency of the schools of this place, and for eight years has filled the position with marked ability. His career as a teacher covers a period of twenty-two years, during which time his labors have been very effective, for he has kept in touch with the progress that has been manifest in educational circles.

On the 12th of October, 1882, Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Addie Warwick, daughter of Albert C. and Mary (Sherwood) Warwick, both of whom are of English extraction. She was born and spent her girlhood days in Lebanon and obtained her education in the schools of that city. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Clarence E., Edith, Albert S. and Ada. All are yet at home. Professor Harris votes with the Republican party and is well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought office. Socially he is a valued representative of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, all of West Milton. He, his wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served eight years as Sunday school superintendent,—three years at Chattanooga and five years at West Milton. He takes a very active part in church work, doing all in his

power to promote the cause of Christianity among his fellow men. The Harris household is noted for its hospitality and is the center of a cultured society circle. Professor Harris has done much to improve the intellectual and moral tone of the community with which he is connected, and his sterling character commands for him the high regard of all with whom he is associated.

JOSIAH ROUTSON.

Numbered among the leading representatives of the commercial interests of Rangeville, Mr. Routson is successfully engaged in the grain business. He is a son of Jacob and Ediah (Hahn) Routson. He was born May 28, 1841, on the old home farm in this locality. His father, a native of Frederick, Maryland, was born January 13, 1813, and in 1833 accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, the journey westward being made in wagons. His education was obtained in the subscription schools of his native state and after reaching Ohio he assisted his father in clearing and developing the wild land. He was married in Adams township, Darke county, in 1835, to Miss Ediah Hahn and upon a farm in Lorain township, Shelby county, they began their domestic life. The grandfather entered eighty acres of land from the government and sold this to his son, Jacob, for a dollar and a quarter per acre. There the latter carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred about 1894. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1867. They were members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Routson was a Democrat in his political affiliations. This worthy couple were the parents of ten children, as follows: Josiah, of this review; Clara, who became the wife of David Rhodahaffer and died in Lorain township, Shelby county; Hannah, wife of Jacob Zimmerman, of Newberry township; Harriet, wife of Isaiah Finnefrock, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Eliza, wife of Daniel Swank, of Newberry township; Elizabeth, who died at the age of seven years; Ellen, wife of Frank Bronson, of Shelby county; William, who married Sarah Shaffer and died near Bloomer; Orrin, who wedded Jennie Harp and lives in Piqua, and Samuel J., who wedded Lizzie Kelch and makes his home in Darke county.

Josiah Routson obtained his education in the common schools near his home and was later trained to habits of industry and economy upon the home farm. He assisted his father in the labors of the field at an early age and later learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of Peter Hartle and Reuben Routson. For a short time he followed that business, after which he owned and operated a threshing machine. After his marriage he rented farms in Darke county for two years and then rented land in Newberry township, Miami county, for five years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Lorain township, Shelby county, where he remained for ten years, and then purchased seventy-eight acres of land on Stillwater creek in Newberry township, there continuing his business for four years. On the expiration of that time he sold his property and bought one hundred and three acres across the river, continuing the cultivation of that farm for six years, after which he sold, and purchased fifty acres in Newberry township, upon which he lived four years. In October, 1899, he opened his store in Rangeville and has since engaged in general merchandising, his son,

Ashley, acting as his clerk. He is also proprietor of a grain elevator there and is railroad agent of the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton road. In addition he filled the office of postmaster and is regarded as one of the most enterprising business men of this section of the county.

Mr. Routson was married in Newberry township, November 1, 1866, to Abbie Swank, daughter of Joshua Swank and unto them have been born the following children. Jacob Wesley, who married Jennie Routson and is living in Newberry township; N. Colvin, who married Emma Deckenhart and resides in Newberry township; Harrison F., a farmer of the same township, who married Lizzie Stayer; Mary C., deceased wife of Ora Rike; Ashley F., who was born December 4, 1876, and was married July 4, 1900, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Routson are widely and favorably known in the locality where they make their home and are esteemed members of the German Reformed church. In his political views Mr. Routson is a stanch Democrat, faithfully upholding the principles of the party. In all business affairs he is reliable and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

S. DAVIS GREEN.

For forty-seven years Stephen Davis Green has resided on his farm in Elizabeth township, Miami county, and is one of the most highly respected agriculturists of the community. He has long since passed the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, but is still an active and vigorous old man, whose industrious life has not deprived him of health and strength. He has watched the greater part of the progress and development of the county through almost eight decades and has witnessed a wonderful transformation, having seen forests cleared away and farms developed, while towns and villages have sprung up, containing all the leading industries and enterprises which are familiar to the commercial activity of the east. Along many lines Mr. Green has aided in securing the growth and upbuilding of the county, and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, withholding his support from no movement which he believes will prove of public benefit.

His birth occurred in Lost Creek township December 2, 1823, his parents being George W. and Nancy (Knight) Green. The father was a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, and a representative of the same family to which belonged John Green, one of the distinguished heroes of the Revolution. In the Keystone state George W. Green was united in marriage to Miss Gray, and about the close of the eighteenth century they came to Ohio, locating in Miami county, which was then in the period of its pioneer development. Mr. Green became a member of the Baptist church at Staunton, which was established in 1804, and in many other ways was actively associated with the work of laying the foundation of the county's present prosperity and progress. He erected some mills on Lost creek, and was the builder of at least one bridge over the Miami river at Troy. His second wife was Nancy Knight, and she became the mother of five children, her death occurring at about the age of forty years, when Davis was only two years old. The father afterward wedded Mary Hendricks, who survived him several years, his death occurring in 1836, when he had attained the age of fifty-five years. He was a very prominent church worker in

Staunton, and served as an officer in the church of his denomination for some time. The children of his first marriage were: Joseph, who engaged in merchandising at Casstown, where he died at about the age of forty years; William, a farmer of Staunton, who died at the age of seventy-four years, leaving a son, Dr. Joseph H. Green, of Troy; and Eliza, who became the wife of John C. Dye, of Elizabeth township, and departed this life at the age of sixty-five years. By the second marriage there were five children: Mary, wife of John Williams, with whom she removed to Indiana at an early day, her death there occurring at the age of sixty; Elizabeth, who died in middle life; John, a farmer of Bethel township, who died at the age of forty years; Nancy, who became the wife of Bennett Harter, a farmer of Elizabeth township, and died in Washington City at the age of sixty-five years; and S. Davis, of this review. The children of the third marriage are: Margaret, widow of Joseph Mott, of Champaign county, Ohio; Abbot, who died at the age of twelve years; Ann, wife of W. W. Wallace, of Troy, Ohio; Robert, a machinist living in Springfield, Ohio; Sarah, who died in childhood; George, who died in early life; and Jane, who is living in the west.

S. Davis Green, whose name introduces this review, resided with his brother-in-law, John C. Dye, after his father's death. When he was only eleven years of age he was taken by his father to New Carlisle, and there apprenticed to learn the woolen-mill trade, but an epidemic of cholera compelled him to return to his home, and the boy was glad of it because he did not enjoy town life. He had obtained nothing but his board and clothes for his services, and he did not consider that it was very profitable.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Hannah French, daughter of Asa and Hannah (Davis) French, of Elizabeth township. He then rented land of his brother-in-law, operating that tract for one year, after which he rented in other places in the county for five years, when, with the capital he had acquired, he purchased ninety-six acres of his present farm, taking up his residence thereon in 1853. There was a small clearing and a little orchard had been planted, but no buildings had been erected at the time of the purchase. The tract was largely covered with walnut, ash and maple trees. He paid fifty dollars per acre for it, but had to incur an indebtedness for two-thirds of the amount. With characteristic energy, however, he began the work of clearing and improving the land, and soon the richly cultivated fields yielded to him good financial returns. He erected his present residence in 1861, burning the brick and lime upon his farm. It is a basement house and stands on a natural building site, commanding an excellent view of the surrounding country. Mr. Green also built a large basement barn in 1871, and has made many other substantial improvements upon the place, adding both to its value and attractive appearance. By additional purchase he has also extended the boundaries of the farm until it now comprises one hundred and seventy-six acres, all in one body. For some years he has made a specialty of stock dealing, shipping hogs and cattle on quite an extensive scale. He has also handled many horses, and has for many years felt a marked interest in improving the grades of stock raised in this section of the state. From his own farm he has made many exhibits at county fairs, and won a large number of premiums. His thorough

understanding of farming and stock raising, combined with his marked energy, has enabled him to win splendid success in his business career, and for a long period he has been numbered among the most prominent representatives of agriculture in central Ohio. At one time he became owner of one thousand acres of land in Illinois, through the purchase of land warrants in Lee county, and later he sold that property to good advantage.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Green were born the following children: Asa, who is on the lecture platform and travels throughout the country; Zelora, who is a graduate of Granville College, went to South America as a civil engineer of a railroad company when twenty years of age, and is now engaged in farming and stock raising at Oakland, Illinois; Eliza, who was also educated in Granville College, is the wife of Alonzo Thackara, of Lost Creek township; Joseph, who was graduated in Lebanon, became an attorney, practicing at Oakland, Illinois, and is now a ranchman of DeWitt county, Texas, where he rents one hundred and eighty-nine thousand acres of land, upon which he has ten thousand head of cattle, five hundred goats and one hundred horses; and Glen is a farmer of Shelby county, Ohio. After a happy married life of thirty-six years Mrs. Green, the mother of this family, was called to her final rest. Mr. Green's present wife was formerly Miss Thedosia McColloch, of Delphi, Indiana, and their marriage occurred December 24, 1890. She was born in Indiana, of Scotch parentage, was a seamstress and is a bright and intelligent lady, of genial nature. For a few years after her marriage her father, Solomon McCulloch, resided with her.

For forty-seven years Mr. Green has made his home upon his present farm, and during that time only two deaths have occurred there. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and has voted at each presidential election since that time. He is now a stanch Republican, and has often served as a delegate to county conventions. He became a member of the Missionary Baptist church, at Staunton, was clerk of the Casstown church for eighteen years, and is now a member of the church of his denomination at Troy. The cause of education has always found in him a warm friend, and realizing its importance in the active affairs of life he gave to his children excellent advantages in that direction. For many years he has been a member of the township school board, and has advocated all measures calculated to promote the general welfare along intellectual, social, material and moral lines.

WILLIAM S. ANDERSON.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Anderson has occupied the important position of foreman in the Woods Planing Mill and is well qualified for the responsible duties which devolve upon him. He was born in Piqua, in 1856, and is a son of George Anderson, who came to this city prior to 1850. The father was a native of Butler county, Ohio, born in 1802, and his death occurred in 1887, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-five years. In 1836 he married Miss Elizabeth Mutchmore, of Butler county, and to them were born the following children: Mary Frances, now Mrs. Furnes, of Covington, Ohio; Philip Benson, a salesman of Troy, who for many years has been connected with the Troy Carriage Works Company; Mrs. Jonathan Carr, of Auburn,

New York; Mrs. Thomas Burns, of Versailles, Ohio; John Wilbur, who served for three years as a soldier in the First Iowa Cavalry during the civil war and is now deceased; Mrs. John Reiter, of Grinnell, Iowa, and William S., of this review.

The last named is the youngest of the family, and in the public schools of Piqua he acquired his education. At the age of twenty he began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of I. J. Whitlock, in whose service he remained for nine years, becoming an expert workman. He gained a thorough understanding of the business, both in principle and detail, and was well qualified for his present position when, in 1885 he became foreman of Woods Planing Mill. He has excellent mechanical ability and his thorough understanding of the business enables him to capably direct the large force of workmen under his charge. He is devoted to his employers' interests, but at the same time there is nothing of the overbearing taskmaster in him. He is just to those who are employed in the works, and all know that faithful service means advancement as soon as opportunity offers. Mr. Anderson has the entire confidence and unqualified regard of the owners of the extensive factory and well merits the trust reposed in him.

In 1885 Mr. Anderson was joined in wedlock to Miss Jennie Hardesty, a daughter of James Hardesty, a highly respected pioneer of Piqua. Her father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, March 6, 1824, a son of Thomas Hardesty, who was also a native of the Old Dominion. The latter married Hannah A. Palmer, who was born in Virginia and died in Piqua. James Hardesty was seven years of age at the time of his father's death. In 1835 he and his older brother, John, made their way westward, coming to Piqua with relatives. The following year, when a lad of twelve summers, he carried the mails through the wilderness to Fort Wayne, Indiana, making the journey alone on horseback. The distance was one hundred miles and a week was required to make the trip. He also carried mail to Dayton, Sidney, Urbana and other pioneer places of the time. In Urbana he was obliged to remain for two days each week, and was so industrious and ambitious to secure an education that he spent Monday and Tuesday of each week in attending school at that place. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade and became one of the pioneer contractors and builders of Piqua, being actively identified with the improvement of the city along the line of his chosen work at an early day. Throughout his long business career he enjoyed the confidence of all with whom he came in contact and also won the esteem of all classes. For fourteen years he was township trustee, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. For many years he has been a member of the board of equalization and still fills that office. Although seventy-three years of age, he is yet active and energetic, feeling a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community. His wife bore the maiden name of Lida Jane Nye and at the time of her marriage was a resident of Piqua. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three children: Marie, George and Clarence. They have a nice home, which is noted for its generous hospitality, and their friends throughout the community are many. Of the Odd Fellows society Mr. Anderson is a valued and exemplary member and is now past grand of Piqua Lodge. He is also a very

active worker in the Grace Methodist church, of which he is trustee. Over the record of his life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and through an honorable career he has won the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

WAGNER, GROVEN & CO.

The above style is the firm name of one of the leading business concerns of Piqua. Walter W. Wagner, Barnard Groven and Oliver Snypp constitute the firm and are extensively and successfully engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. They have a light, commodious and handsome store room, situated on the southeast corner of Ash and Wayne streets, and stocked with a large and complete line of furniture, including some of the best designs and quality, as well as much of the more ordinary grade. They also conduct a first-class undertaking and embalming establishment. The partners are young, enterprising, industrious and capable business men, practical and honorable in their methods and courteous in their treatment of patrons. Such qualities have insured to them a large business and they are now enjoying a creditable success. The partnership was formed in 1898, and with astonishing rapidity the firm has gained a place in the front ranks of the leading and extensive business men of Piqua. They are highly esteemed for their business ability, keen discernment, capable management and above all their straightforward business policy.

Walker W. Wagner, the senior member of the firm, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, in 1867, and is a son of Jacob Wagner, deceased, who came to the Buckeye state about 1860, from his old home in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Wagners were a pioneer family of that portion of the Keystone state and were highly esteemed people. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Harriet Drake, and was a daughter of Abraham Drake, one of the pioneer settlers of Brown township, Miami county.

Mr. Wagner attended the common schools, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. About 1889 he entered the furniture factory of L. C. & W. L. Cron, of Piqua, where he remained for two and a half years, after which he was employed for two years by the firm of Cron, Kills & Company. He thoroughly mastered the business, becoming an expert workman, and his aptitude and ability as a wood worker and as a manager and salesman led to his appointment to a position in the store of F. E. Campbell, where he remained for five and a half years, the most trusted and faithful employe in that house. His labors were both in the store and in the undertaking and embalming department, and he there continued until 1898, when the firm of Wagner, Groven & Company was formed. He married Miss Clara Snypp, of Piqua, a sister of his partner, Oliver Snypp, and they have one child, Chester. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Odd Fellows society, and in noble chief of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith is a Presbyterian.

Barnard Groven, the second partner, was born in Washington township, Miami county, in 1868, his parents being Herman and Minnie (Soerhoff) Groven, who came to this country from Holland, in 1865, and settled on a farm near Piqua. They have prospered and are now well-to-do and highly respected citizens, enjoying the warm re-

gard of friends and neighbors. Mr. Groven attended the township schools and later learned the carving and designing trades with the firm of L. C. & W. L. Cron, whose employ he entered when seventeen years of age. He there remained for fifteen years, and his work was such as to win him constant promotion. During the last five years of his connection with that company he was foreman of the carving and designing department, a fact which indicates his superior skill and ability, for no factory produces a higher grade of work than that of L. C. & W. L. Cron. Since 1898 he has devoted his energies untiringly to building up the business of the firm with which he is now connected, and his efforts in this regard have been very effective. He is a member of the Odd Fellow society, and of the Druids, and belongs to the German Reformed church.

Oliver Snypp, the junior member of the firm, was born in Greene county, Ohio, and is a son of Reinhart Snypp. The grandfather, Abraham Snypp, served in the war of 1812 and came to Ohio at an early day. His father was one of the Revolutionary heroes, and the former is of French descent. The mother of our subject was Sarah Howell, a daughter of William R. Howell, of Dayton, Ohio. She now resides in Piqua. Her grandmother, Mary Van Cleaf, was the first white girl in Dayton, for when her parents came from Cincinnati on a boat they were the first settlers. The boat touched at what is now the site of Dayton, and Mary was the first passenger to jump ashore. Her father was shortly afterward killed by the Indians, and the family experienced the usual hardships and trials of pioneer life. She died at the advanced age of ninety-seven, but retained her mental faculties unimpaired until the last. She always delighted in relating stories of those early times. Mr. Snypp, before coming to Piqua, in 1892, had had extensive training and experience in the furniture business with Omer & Sons, of Dayton. He is a member of the Odd Fellows society, and, like his partners, is an enterprising young man. The firm indeed enjoys an enviable reputation in commercial circles, and the volume of their business indicates their high standing. Their success has been won through close application, untiring labor and unassailable honesty.

JOHN H. GEARHEART.

Born on the old family homestead in Elizabeth township, February 28, 1849, John Hayes Gearheart is a son of James M. and Maria Matilda (Sproul) Gearheart, the latter a daughter of Robert Sproul. The first of the name to locate in Miami county were John Gearheart and his wife, who came from Virginia and settled upon a farm now owned and occupied by Isaac Sheets. There the emigrants lived for many years, his death occurring when he was more than ninety years of age. The old Gearheart cemetery is located on a lovely eminence on that farm, and is surrounded by a stone wall which was built in 1878, by a son and daughter, Samuel and Sarah Gearheart, who resided on the old homestead, being the last of the children living in this vicinity. John Gearheart and his wife had a large family, the sons being Daniel, William, John and Samuel. The last named was the youngest, and he and his sister Sarah resided on the old home farm, where both died when well advanced in age. Daniel, the eldest brother, married Polly Beatty, and settled near Fletcher, Miami county, near where their

son Wesley is still living. John married Eleanor Beatty, the sister of Polly, and took up his abode in Elizabeth township, upon the farm two miles south of the farm which is now occupied by the widow of his son, James M. Gearheart. He had a farm of two hundred and forty acres, and continued its cultivation until his death, which occurred when he was fifty years of age. His widow was called to her final rest when about seventy years of age. Their children were: James M.; John N., who resided in Troy; William, who died in early life; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Robert Fuller, and died at the age of thirty-four years; and Mary, who became the wife of I. N. Beals, and also died in early womanhood.

James M. Gearheart, the father of our subject, was born in Elizabeth township and during his early boyhood came with his parents to the farm so long in possession of the family. He inherited a part of the old homestead, built a new residence upon it, and there died March 10, 1884, at the age of sixty years. He made excellent improvements upon his farm, transforming it into one of the valuable and attractive homes of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty-five years he married Maria Matilda Sproul, who was reared in the same neighborhood, and is now surviving her husband, at the age of seventy-six years. Their children are John H.; Robert S., who is living with his elder brother; William J., who died at the age of ten years; James E., who operates the old homestead; Thomas B., who is working with his brother, James E.; and Mary B., wife of Thomas J. Gearheart, of Tippecanoe City.

John H. Gearheart, of this review, spent his boyhood days upon the home farm and pursued his education in the schools of Troy. He carried on agricultural pursuits in connection with his father until he was twenty-four years of age, after which he spent a year upon the old Sproul farm, occupied by his grandfather, Robert Sproul, who had left the property to his four daughters, Martha, Sarah, Nancy and Isabel. The first named had died when Mr. Gearheart took possession of the place, but the other three were still living on the farm. Since that time Sarah and Isabel have also passed away, so that Nancy is the only survivor of the family. She is still living on the old homestead, at the age of eighty-six years.

John H. Gearheart was married, January 7, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hall, of Champaign county, Ohio. He continued to operate the old Sproul homestead for six years, and then purchased the farm which originally belonged to his great-grandfather, John Gearheart. The former owners, Samuel and Sarah Gearheart, had both died and the property was sold by the court, the subject of this review becoming the purchaser. His father, James M. Gearheart, was one of the heirs and the administrator, and our subject had simply to purchase the interests of the other heirs. The old farm contained one hundred and sixty acres and for seven years it remained in possession of Mr. Gearheart, who then sold it to John K. Sheets and purchased his present farm, which is known as the old John C. Dye homestead. The house was erected by Mr. Dye, and the farm comprised one hundred and twenty-nine acres, upon which Mr. Gearheart has laid over eight hundred rods of tiling, thus reclaiming a great deal of the wet land which hitherto had been unfitted for cultivation and which by this process became a highly arable tract. Mr. Gearheart has successfully carried on general farming, and his enterprising ef-

forts have brought to him good success. He has also made a specialty of feeding hogs and has found it a profitable source of income.

In 1892 Mr. Gearheart was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 23d of March of that year, leaving one son, Bert W., who was graduated in the Troy high school, and for three years was a teacher in the schools of his own district. He is now superintendent of the public schools of Christiansburg, Champaign county, and gives close attention to his chosen profession in which he has attained a leading position.

Mr. Gearheart, of this review, has been quite actively connected with public affairs, for nine years being a director of the County Fair Association, and taking active steps in the advancement of its interests. He was township trustee for eight years, and is an earnest and stalwart Republican who has served as district committeeman, and has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions of the party. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, of Troy, with which organization the Sproul family were long connected. For many generations the Gearhearts were Methodists, and the first Methodist class meeting was held in his great-grandfather's house. Both his grandfather and his father were very industrious workers in that church, and for many years the family has been connected with the various movements which contributed to the welfare of the county and its advancement along educational, social, material and moral lines.

EDWIN M. WILBEE.

The history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and action constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride; and it is their character, as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life, that are ever affording worthy examples for emulation and valuable lessons of incentive.

To a student of biography there is nothing more interesting than to examine the life history of a self-made man and to detect the elements of character which have enabled him to pass on the highway of life many of the companions of his youth who at the outset of their careers were more advantageously equipped or endowed. The subject of this review has through his own exertions attained an honorable position and marked prestige among the representative men of the west, and with signal consistency it may be said that he is the architect of his own fortunes, and one whose success amply justifies the application of the somewhat hackneyed but most expressive title, "a self-made man." He is now living retired, having acquired a competence ample to supply all his needs and at the same time permit him to enjoy many of life's pleasures.

Mr. Wilbee is a native of Elora, Ontario, born November 9, 1842, his parents being Henry and Mary (Wood) Wilbee. The father was born in Devizes, England, about the year 1800, and the mother was a native of Hull, England. They emigrated from their native country about 1818, becoming residents of Canada. The father was a builder and settled first in Flamboro, but af-

terward removed to a farm at Elora. His son, Edwin Milton, attended the public schools, and during his youth he learned the trade of carriage painting in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1861. Subsequently he worked in Rochester, and afterward in New Haven, and later he was in the employ of John Stevenson, a celebrated omnibus builder of New York city. At different times he was associated with other extensive concerns in Kalamazoo, Michigan. He had marked artistic taste and ability which enabled him to do excellent work in the line of his trade, so that his services were always in demand and he was able to command excellent wages. In 1865 he came to Sidney, Ohio, where he remained for six years with J. S. Crozier.

On the 6th of January, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Crozier, a daughter of W. R. Crozier, the wedding ceremony being performed in the bride's home, in which Mr. and Mrs. Wilbee now reside. It is located in North Downing street, and has since been enlarged and modernized into a beautiful and tasteful residence. Mrs. Wilbee is of Irish lineage on the paternal side. Her grandfather, John Crozier, emigrated from the Emerald Isle to the new world, and in 1815 removed from Pennsylvania to Ross county, Ohio. About 1825 he became a resident of Auglaize county, Ohio, and in 1827 established a home in Piqua. Mr. Crozier had acquired a good education in the land of his nativity and through the greater part of his life engaged in teaching, being employed for many years in the schools of Piqua and vicinity. In his later life he purchased a farm about seven miles northwest of Piqua, where he lived in comfortable circumstances. William R. Crozier, the father of Mrs. Wilbee, was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and remained at home with his parents until about seventeen years of age. He then learned the carriage making trade, and in time became the proprietor of the most extensive works in Piqua. In 1837 he married Miss Catherine Statler, daughter of Christopher and Fanny (Winans) Statler, who were married May 27, 1817. Her father was born in Pennsylvania about 1787, and was a son of Christopher Statler, who came to Miami county about 1801, when there was only one store on the present site of Piqua, and the county was much more thickly settled by Indians than white men. The family lived here through the troublous times of the war of 1812, when the Indians showed much hostility to the settlers. Mrs. Statler was a faithful member of the Methodist church for over eighty years, having joined that church in New Jersey, in 1808.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilbee came to Piqua, where he entered into the carriage manufacturing business, in connection with his father-in-law. In 1880, however, Mr. Crozier, Sr., retired, after which the business was conducted by Mr. Wilbee and W. G. Crozier until 1890, when they sold out. The career of the firm had been one of enterprise and prosperity and their constantly increasing business had brought to them a handsome income. The block of land occupied by the works and residence and bounded by Downing, Green and North streets, was divided into lots and sold in 1892, some of the property bringing as high as sixty-five dollars per front foot. This block is now improved by beautiful homes and is the best residence portion of Piqua.

Mr. Wilbee is a public-spirited and very enterprising man who since his arrival in Piqua has been actively identified with many

public measures and movements which have contributed to the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He does all in his power to promote such enterprises as will advance the best interests of the general public and Piqua owes much to his labors. The extensive factory which he conducted for many years not only contributed to his individual success but also promoted the general prosperity by advancing commercial activity. He has made a close and earnest study of the questions affecting the general welfare and his conclusions are based on thorough knowledge, while his actions are directed by an intelligent understanding of the propositions under consideration. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office, and he has ever exercised his official prerogatives to secure the upbuilding of material, educational and moral interests. He was for six years a member of the city council, was mayor from 1891 to 1893 and was county sheriff for two terms, embracing the years from 1893 to 1897. During that time he made his residence at the county seat. He discharged the duties of the office with marked faithfulness and loyalty. In 1898 he purchased the Piqua Dispatch, which he conducted as a Republican paper for one year, when he sold it to the present proprietors.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilbee were born four children: Eva, Frank, Carrie and Clifford, all of whom are yet with their parents. They have an ideal home in which cordial hospitality reigns supreme. Their beautiful residence is tastefully furnished with all the adornments that wealth can secure and refined culture approves. Miss Carrie has inherited her father's artistic ability, and displays marked talent in painting. It is intended that she shall receive instruction in the best art schools, thus becoming proficient in her chosen line. Mr. Wilbee and his family are members of the Green Street Methodist church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, has served as past master in the lodge and high priest in the chapter, and is also a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Knights of the Maccabees. Although he has retired from business cares, indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature, and he concerns himself with many of the large, loving interests which affect humanity, and also with the public affairs of his adopted town and county where his labors have proved of great benefit. Enterprising, genial, kindly and progressive, he ranks among the most prominent men of the community, and is a power for good in Miami county.

JOHN M. POPP.

Now living a retired life in Covington, John M. Popp is enjoying the fruits of a well earned rest, for his competence has been acquired as the direct result of his own efforts. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 30, 1823, and is a representative of one of the old families of that country. The grandfather, Andrew Popp, was a well-to-do farmer of Bavaria, and his son, Andrew Popp, Jr., the father of our subject, carried on agricultural pursuits in Bavaria throughout his entire life, his death occurring about 1866, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Hebner, and died at the age of thirty-five years. In their family were eight children, namely: Henry, who died in Michigan, in 1896; John M.; Barbara, who

died in childhood; Eveline, wife of John Mader, of New Bremen, Ohio; John, who is living on the old home farm in Bavaria; George, who died on the old home place; Mrs. Eve Lansendurfer, of Bavaria; and Mrs. Margaret Helmuth, of Bavaria.

Upon the home farm John M. Popp spent his childhood days. He attended school until fourteen years of age, and was then confirmed. When a young man of twenty-five he determined to seek a home in the new world, thinking to better his financial conditions in a land where opportunities were greater than in the more thickly settled countries of Europe. Accordingly, in the spring of 1848, he took passage at Bremen on a sailing vessel bound for Baltimore. After a voyage of six weeks they reached that port, and Mr. Popp proceeded on his way to Pittsburg by rail, and thence by boat to Cincinnati, where he arrived July 4, 1848. Immediately, however, he removed to Piqua, Miami county, where he learned the potter's trade, at which he worked for three years. He then built a shop of his own and continued the business at Piqua until 1869, when he sold out and came to Covington, where, in connection with his brother-in-law, Richard Schilling, he engaged in the cigar business for five years. He then opened a saloon with Mr. Schilling, their partnership continuing for five years, when Mr. Popp purchased Mr. Schilling's interest and thus became the sole proprietor. Success attended the venture, and he has also been fortunate in other business speculations. While at Piqua he purchased a house for six hundred dollars, and sold it for twelve hundred and fifty dollars. He owns the business block in which his saloon is situated, and it is one of the largest and finest buildings in the town. His home is a commodious red brick residence which was erected in 1886, and in addition to this he owns seventy-four acres of farming land, the returns from which add materially to his income.

Mr. Popp was married June 10, 1856, to Miss Mary Catherine Neth, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 3, 1837, a daughter of George and Rosie (Neth) Neth. His parents, though of the same name, were not relatives. Her paternal grandparents were John and Angeline Neth and the former conducted a hotel in Wurtemberg, Germany. Her father, George Neth, was a saddler of Wurtemberg and in 1854 he emigrated with his family to America. They sailed from Havre, France, for New York on the sailing vessel Bavaria, and reached the latter harbor after a voyage of twenty-seven days. He had only money enough to pay the transportation of his family as far as Albany, New York. There his funds gave out and he had to leave five of his children at that place, while he with the other members of the family proceeded to Covington, Ohio, where six months later the father died. Mrs. Popp secured employment as housekeeper in the home of William Scott, and there remained until her marriage. Her mother died in Covington, in 1871, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Neth became the parents of the following children: Angeline, who was married in Albany, New York, to Henry Eskey, but died in Covington, Ohio; Mary, wife of John Reif, of Newberry township, Miami county; John, who died in Covington in 1899; Agnes, wife of Henry Drees, of Covington; Catherine, wife of Martin Steinhelfer, of Covington; Mrs. Popp; Lewis, who wedded Margaret Brann and makes his home in Piqua; Jacob, who

wedded Barbara Flammer and is living in Covington; Mary Ann, who became Mrs. Steinhelfer, and died in Covington; George, who wedded Christina Meyer, and lives in Covington; Christina, wife of Richard Schilling, of Covington; and Conrad, of the same city. There were also four others of the family, who died in childhood.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Popp have been born six children: Mary Elizabeth, deceased wife of Samuel Hoelflich, of Covington; Henry, a farmer of Newberry township, who married Mary McBride; Rosie, who died in infancy; George, of Jackson, Michigan; William, who wedded Elizabeth Fetters and died in Covington; and Rosie, who married Henry Ehlen. The father of this family is a stanch Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Lutheran church. He came to this country empty-handed, and has worked his way steadily upward, overcoming all obstacles in his path by determined purpose and resolute will. Such qualities when guided by sound judgment always ensure success, and have gained for him his present prosperity

HUGH WISE.

Hugh Wise, of Troy, is the manager of the Haynes Distillery, which is known throughout the country on account of the excellence of its product, which is sold only by mail orders to private consumers. Mr. Wise was born November 16, 1833, in Clark county, Ohio, fourteen miles east of Troy. His father, Joseph Wise, was a distiller and removed from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to the Buckeye state. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Heller, was also a native of Lancaster county. The subject of this review obtained his education in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen years entered upon his business career as an employe in the distillery, within a mile of Troy. Thirty-four years ago he aided in building the Haynes Distillery, of this city, and has been connected with the enterprise since that time. At first only fifty bushels of grain were consumed per day in the manufacture of whisky, but now four hundred bushels are daily used and the output is eighteen hundred gallons. During all these years Mr. Wise has commenced work at half past three o'clock in the morning and has been most unremitting in his attention to his work. The success of the enterprise is undoubtedly due in very large measure to his capable management and his thorough understanding of the business. He is the discoverer of a yeast process which enables him to make a half-gallon more whisky from each bushel of grain than is usually produced in other distilleries. He is carefully training his son, Walter, for the business, and the young man will undoubtedly become an able successor of his father.

Mr. Hugh was married to Miss Sarah Carmen, a daughter of John Carmen, of Springfield, Ohio, one of the pioneer settlers of the Buckeye state, who came to the west from Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have two sons, Joseph Elvin, an employe of the Troy Buggy Works Company, and Walter, who is his father's assistant. There is also one daughter, Mrs. Sims Parks, of Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are now enoying the comforts of life in a beautiful home on East Main street in Troy, which has been secured to them through the enterprising and continuous labor of our subject. His wife is a member of the Christian church. In his political views Mr. Wise is a Republican, and for four years was a trus-

tee of the Troy water works, occupying that position at the time the plant was established and the system inaugurated. His services in that regard were highly appreciated by the citizens of Troy, who have always found in him an able champion of the movements and measures which contribute to the public good.

ELI M. TANNEHILL.

Eli M. Tannehill, of Troy, occupies the responsible position of foreman in the planing-mill department of the Troy Wagon Works, a position which he has acceptably filled for thirteen years. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 9, 1840, a son of William Tannehill, who resided near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Knox county, Ohio, about 1836. There he located upon a farm. His father was a native of Scotland and resided in the same locality where occurred the birth of the Scotch poet, Tannehill, to whose memory has been erected a beautiful monument, his countrymen thus paying tribute to his ability. His mother bore the maiden name of Eleanor McMillan and was a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents, however, were of Scotch descent and came to this country from county Cork, Ireland,

His mother died when Eli Tannehill was seven years of age and he went to live with his brother, in Whitley county, Indiana, where he remained eight years, when he returned to Ohio and worked on a farm until 1858. In that year he began learning his trade at Elida, Ohio, and followed that pursuit until 1861, when, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he put aside all personal considerations and joined the Twentieth Ohio Infantry for three months' service. On the expiration of that period he re-enlisted for three years' service, in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, and, with his regiment, aided in the defense of the Union in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. For some time he served on detached service in the commissary department, and when hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his aid he returned to the north, receiving his discharge June 26, 1865, at Salisbury, North Carolina, and arriving home on August 17th of the same year.

In 1865 Mr. Tannehill took up his abode in Lima, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for two years, after which he began carriage-making on his own account in Delphos, Ohio, where he carried on business for ten years. On the expiration of that period, he went to New Carlisle, Ohio, where he operated a sawmill. The year 1887 witnessed his arrival in Troy. He was appointed superintendent of the planing-mill department of the Troy Wagon Works and has since been connected with that enterprise. The constantly growing business has greatly increased his labors and responsibilities, but he has kept his department equal to any in the works and is one of the most trustworthy, faithful and competent employes of the company.

Mr. Tannehill was married, in Allen county, Ohio, to Miss Sarah H. Harley, of Putnam county, and to them have been born the following children: Charles, a resident of Troy; Mrs. Marcellus Smith, also living in Troy; Alonzo, a druggist of Mount Sterling, Ohio; Mrs. A. B. Sloan, of Warsaw, Indiana; Clarence H. and William Elmer, both now deceased. For his second wife Mr. Tannehill chose Miss Mary Smith, of Columbus, Ohio. He and his family are active members of the Methodist church, and in politics he is a Republican. Frater-

nally he is connected with the Masonic lodge of Troy, and with the Grand Army of the Republic. His advancement in business has been continuous and creditable, owing to his well-directed efforts, his close application and his unflagging industry. He sustains an unassailable reputation in industrial circles and his qualities are such as to commend him to the public confidence in all walks of life.

HENRY H. BRYANT.

Henry H. Bryant is engaged in the drug business in Tippecanoe City and for many years has been connected with the business interests which promote the commercial activity of the place. The prosperity, welfare and development of a town depend upon its enterprising merchants and manufacturers, and it is said that he who conducts a growing enterprise does more for a city than the one who makes munificent gifts of money. Mr. Bryant is an industrious, energetic man, and while his life has not been characterized by events of startling importance it indicates that the pathway of industry and honor lead to success.

He was born on the farm now owned by the Miami Fruit Company, his birth occurring on the 17th of February, 1840. For many years the Bryant family has been connected with this section of the state, for William Bryant, the grandfather, was through a considerable period a well-known farmer in Miami county. His last days, however, were passed in Indiana. Archibald Bryant, the father of our subject, was born in this county, and when he had arrived at years of maturity married Catherine Cecil Carver, by whom he had four children, namely: Henry H.; Mary, who died in childhood; Eliza, the wife of John Simons; and Jerome, who died in infancy. Our subject also had one half brother and two half sisters,—Nancy, Thomas and Barbara. Throughout his business career the father carried on farming, his life's labors being ended in death in 1849. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1873, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mr. Bryant, of this review, spent his early boyhood days on his father's farm, and when a lad of twelve summers began working as a farm hand for Mr. Held in Elizabeth township, with whom he remained for two years, receiving his board and clothing in compensation for his services. He was connected with the agricultural interests until 1859, when he began selling fruit trees, his time being thus occupied for two years. In May, 1861, however, he put aside all personal considerations in order to respond to his country's call for troops, enlisting as a private in Company G, Tenth Ohio Infantry, at the first call, for three-months volunteers. He was mustered in at Camp Dennison and on the expiration of his term received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Tppecanoe City, but in the following August enlisted as a member of the band connected with the Forty-second Ohio Infantry. The regiment was sent to eastern Kentucky and he continued as one of its musicians until March, 1862, when he returned home on a thirty days' furlough. During his absence at the north the order was issued for the discharge of regiment bands and he therefore continued at home until May, 1864, when he once more enlisted, becoming sergeant of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, under a call for one hundred-day men. Under command of Colonel John W. Woodward,

the regiment went to the defense of Washington and remained in the vicinity of the capital city until discharged.

When his term had expired, Mr. Bryant again came to Tippecanoe City and was engaged in house painting and paper-hanging until 1867, at which time he went to Nebraska, cultivating a farm near Brownsville, that state, for two years. He also engaged in painting and paper-hanging at Brownsville until December, 1872, when he once more came to Tippecanoe City, following those pursuits here until 1888. He then entered into partnership with James H. Kinna and U. J. Favorite in the operation of a flouring mill, which they successfully conducted until 1897, when Mr. Bryant sold out and entered into partnership with William E. Ten Eick in the drug business. They conducted a well-appointed store and received a liberal patronage.

On the 30th of October, 1873, Mr. Bryant was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Turner, of Tippecanoe City, by whom he had one son, Charles F., who is clerking in a drug store. In addition to his residence and store, Mr. Bryant owns fourteen acres of land within the corporate limits, which he has laid out in town lots. For two years he has served as a member of the city council, and, while in office or out of it, has ever given his support to those measures which he believes calculated to prove a public benefit. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and is a member of the D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R. He enjoys meeting with his old comrades of the blue as they thus recall the incidents and scenes of the civil war, when they loyally followed the starry banner on the battlefields of the south. Mr. Bryant is to-day as true to his duties of citizenship as when in the military service and is recognized as one of the representative business men of Miami county.

GEORGE SMITH.

"We build the ladder by which we rise," is a truth which is cetainly applicable to Mr. Smith, who for many years was numbered among the leading citizens of Miami county. He was a type of the progressive public-spirited men of the age, the spirit which has given America the pre-eminence along its various business lines; and the undaunted enterprise, indomitable perseverance and resolute purpose which were numbered among his characteristics enabled him to rise from a position of comparative obscurity to an eminence which commanded the admiration of the business world.

Mr. Smith was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 13, 1816, and was a son of William and Mildred Smith, who emigrated with their family to the new world. They were the parents of seven children. When our subject was thirteen years of age he began earning his own livelihood by herding sheep and afterward working at anything that he could get to do that would yield to him an honest living. In 1838 he crossed the Atlantic to America upon a sailing vessel which dropped anchor in the harbor of New York after a voyage of four weeks. By packet, steamer, canal and wagon he made his way westward to Ohio and for a short time worked as a laborer at Greenville Falls, after which he secured a situation in a distillery east of Dayton, being employed there for five years. On the expiration of that period he engaged in merchandising in Fairfield, Ohio, for sixteen months, and then, in company with his brother-in-

law, Edward Smith, he leased a distillery, flouring-mill and sawmill at Greenville Falls, operating those plants for three years. At a later date they carried on a distillery for two years in Casstown, Ohio, and in 1852 they operated the first distillery at Tippecanoe City. They also built a flour and oil mill and after eight or nine years connected with those enterprises Mr. Smith turned his attention to farming. He was, however, proinently connected with the industrial interests of Miami county and became one of the principal organizers and stockholders of the Grape Sugar Company, which was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars. He was elected its president and to his capable management the enterprise owed its success For twenty years he was a director in the First National Bank of Troy, and his sound judgment and business ability contributed to its success. Mr. Smith was a public-spirited and progressive citizen and in many ways he aided in the moral development and substantial improvement of the county, withholding his support from no measure which he believed would prove a public good. He frequently held offices of trust in the township and in the city, and was a member of the city school board. His political support was given the Republican party and at all times he kept well informed on the issues of the day.

Mr. Smith was twice married. He first wedded Miss Jane Smith, who died October 18, 1877. Afterward he married Miss Sarah E. Galloway, widow of William C. Galloway and a daughter of Joseph Bennett, who was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1811, and came to America in 1840. For many years before crossing the Atlantic he was a teacher and after taking up his abode in the Buckeye state he also followed that profession. His death occurred in Tippecanoe City, December 21, 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Smith were five children, of whom four died in infancy, while Mildred is still living, at the age of fourteen years. In addition to their present home in Tippecanoe City, Mr. Smith was the owner of three hundred acres of valuable farming land, two hundred acres being located in Miami county, the remainder in Montgomery county, Ohio. He was a charter member of Tippecanoe City Lodge, F. & A. M., and was a devoted member of the Lutheran church. He took an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community, and has tended to advance its progress along social, moral, material and intellectual lines. His record is one of which his family may justly be proud. When he arrived in Dayton, Ohio, in 1838, he had only a single sixpence in his pocket, but energy and business sagacity enabled him to win a place among the leading business men of Miami county. At all times he was reliable and trustworthy in trade transactions and his steady advancement was an indication not only of his power to handle intricate business matters but also of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-townsmen. In his death, which occurred April 29, 1894, the community lost one of its best citizens, but his memory will long be enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him.

GEORGE PEARSON.

A representative of the agricultural interests of Concord township, George Pearson was born upon the farm where he now resides, February 10, 1834, and is of English lineage. His grandfather, Thomas,

Pearson, was one of three brothers who came to New Jersey from England. They were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. Thomas Pearson removed to South Carolina where he took up a large tract of land, both for himself and for his seven sons, one of whom was Thomas H. Pearson, the father of our subject. The sons all came to Ohio in 1804, and their father, then ninety years of age, soon afterward followed. Their land in South Carolina was located on Fagies creek, sixty miles from Charleston, but they left that locality in order to establish homes in the fertile Miami valley. Being members of the Society of Friends they did not bear arms during the Revolutionary war, but paid heavy fines instead. After reaching Ohio Thomas H. Pearson, however, attended the regular muster of the militia and the family ceased to be Quakers. He established a home near Fidelity, in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1804, and a quarter of a century later came to the old homestead farm in Miami county, spending his remaining days here. His death occurred in 1884, when he had attained the venerable age of ninety-two years. He married Mrs. Williams, whose maiden name was Rebecca Martindale. Her father, Samuel Martindale, removed from the Newberry district of South Carolina to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1806, and in 1827 took up his abode in Concord township, Miami county. He drove a four-horse team on the journey from South Carolina, and after traveling four weeks arrived at Mill creek, Montgomery county, where he cleared five acres of land, planting it in corn. The same year he resided in a wagon until after the crop was planted, when he erected a cabin home. There are many interesting and peculiar incidents which occurred in connection with warfare, and one of these happened to the Martindale family. Joseph Martindale, the grandfather of Mrs. Pearson, joined the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and as he was never heard from afterward it was supposed that he was dead. His son Samuel was then only nine years of age and had a younger brother and sister. The mother's health became broken down through the struggle incident to pioneer life and the care of her three small children, and died about the close of the war which brought independence to the nation. As the head of the family Samuel Martindale worked and labored energetically in order to provide for his younger brother and sister. He was married in South Carolina to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, a daughter of John Campbell, whose father, accompanied by a brother, came to America at an early period in the history of this country. A third brother, Dugan Campbell, was an admiral in the British navy and died unmarried, leaving his vast estate to his two brothers in this country. Owing to hardships of pioneer life and separation from home and family, and many times a bitterness engendered among relatives by the Revolutionary war, many family records were lost, and owing to one or more of these reasons the Campbell family neglected to keep a genealogical history. Some years ago a faint attempt was made to establish their rights to the above estate, but the evidence that established relationship to John Campbell and his uncle, the admiral, was lacking, and the attempt proved a failure. Samuel Martindale became the father of five children who reached mature years and were married. One of his daughters became the wife of Thomas H. Pearson, and with her Mr. Martindale made his home. He was about

sixty years of age when his daughter, then a maiden of thirteen summers, ran to her sister, Mrs. Pearson, exclaiming "Daddy's father has come." She had heard of the disappearance of the Revolutionary patriot, and on seeing the old man approach must have been impressed by a strong family likeness. Her exclamation, however, proved true, for it was the long lost Joseph Martindale who was supposed to have been dead fifty-seven years. He had heard of the Martindales in Miami county and made his way to this locality to find out if they were his children. He was then eighty-five years of age and had lost his second wife, by whom he was the father of five sons, then residents of Gallipolis, Ohio. At eighty-seven he was married a third time, and lived to be ninety-five years of age. Samuel Martindale served his country in the war of 1812. In religious faith the Martindales were members of the Christian church, and were prominent and highly esteemedd people of the community in which they made their home.

George Pearson, whose name introduces this review pursued his education in the common schools of Concord township and spent his youth upon his father's farm. When a young man he went westward, remaining for eight years in Indiana and Illinois. In 1861 he returned to Troy, and for some time has been connected with the agricultural interests of this locality. He has two sisters, one of whom is Mrs. William H. Hackett, of Virginia.

Mr. Pearson married Miss Isabel Harbison, of Greenville, Darke county Ohio, whose grandfather was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and became the founder of the family in America, establishing a home in Lexington, Kentucky. Her father became one of the pioneer settlers of Eaton, Preble county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have been born three children. Emma, who is a graduate of the Troy high school and resides at home; Frank W., who married Ella Stewart, a daughter of E. Stewart, formerly of Miami county; and William H., who is a graduate of the Troy high school and is still with his parents. The family attend the Christian church and Mr. Pearson gives his political support to the Republican party, but has never sought or desired political preferment, his time being fully occupied by his business cares. He has so capably managed his farm that he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the community and is regarded as one of the most progressive agriculturists, for he follows the most approved methods of farming and always has the latest accessories and conveniences of farm life upon his place.

AARON CHRISTIAN.

On a farm of eighty-four acres in Union township Aaron Christian makes his home and has there resided for fourteen years. He was born in Miami county, near his present place of residence, on the 16th of August, 1845, and belongs to one of the old families of the state. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Christian, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Miami county about 1825. He was a self-made man who successfully carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. He lived to be eighty-two years of age, and his life record was one well worthy of emulation. He held membership in the Dunkard church, and was a Republican in his political belief. His son, Philip Christian, the father of our subject, was born in Bedford

county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and when a lad accompanied his parents on their removal to Miami county, a settlement being made in Union township, where Philip Christian spent his remaining days. He, too, was a farmer, his energies being devoted to the tilling of the soil throughout his life. In politics he was a Republican, served as a justice of the peace for twelve years, was a member of the school board for many years and long served as the clerk of the board. He was recognized as one of the representative and influential men of his township, and at his death, which occurred when he was seventy-two years of age, he left an estate of three hundred and twenty acres, which was the accumulation of an active and honorable business career. He wedded Mary Warner, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, February 29, 1820, and belonged to one of the pioneer families of the state. She was a member of the Dunkard church, and died when about seventy-two years of age. In their family were ten children, six of whom are yet living, namely: Harriet, the wife of Frederick Hissong, of Union township; Aaron, of this review; Nancy, wife of Joseph Sandow, of Union township; Samuel, who follows farming in the same township; Susan, the wife of Eli Metzger, of Indiana; and Mary, the wife of John Metzger, also of Indiana.

Aaron Christian remained at home upon the farm through the years of his minority, and to the public school system of his county is indebted for the educational privileges he received. In 1864, when eighteen years of age, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company A, Eighth Regiment of Ohio Cavalry, and was connected with that command until July 30, 1865, when the country, no longer needing his services, granted him an honorable discharge at Clarksburg, Virginia. During the greater part of the time he was under command of General Sheridan and participated in the engagements at Lexington, Otter Creek, Lynchburg, Liberty and Beverly. He was very fortunate in that he was never wounded or taken prisoner.

After his return from the war Mr. Christian remained at home for about a year and was then married. In order to establish a home of his own he purchased sixty acres of farm land and thereon devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for thirteen years. Selling that property he removed to Darke county, where he purchased a farm of fifty acres, upon which he lived from 1880 until 1886. In the latter year he purchased his present farm of eighty-four acres, and has since made it his place of residence. The greater part of his possessions represent his own earnings, and his life has been an active and useful one, in which industry has been the foundation on which he has builded his prosperity.

On the 2d of September, 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Christian to Miss Lydia Bolinger, a native of Union township, born September 25, 1842, a daughter of David and Ruth (Mendenhall) Bolinger—her father from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and her mother a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Christian are the parents of nine children, but Jesse, the last child, died at the age of ten months. The others are still living, as follows: Emma, widow of Albert Clemment; Rachel, wife of Joseph A. Markley; Sarah, wife of Jesse Kleppinger, a farmer of Union township; Austin, who follows farming in the same township; Callie, wife of William Harshbarger, of Union township; Dora, wife of Charles D. Koog-

ler, of Montgomery county, Ohio; and Philip and Minnie B., both at home. The parents hold membership in the Christian church, of which our subject is serving as treasurer. He takes an active interest in its work, and is a leading member of the Republican party, firm in his advocacy of its principles and at all times doing what he can to promote its growth. He is now serving for the third year as a township trustee, and for several years has been a school director. He is recognized as one of the progressive farmers of his community, and well deserves representation in this volume.

SAMUEL S. YATES.

Samuel Sayres Yates is now living a retired life, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves, for through many years of an active business career he was identified with the agricultural interests of Miami county. His birth occurred in Lost Creek township, on the boundary line of Brown township, April 20, 1830. His parents were Nezer Swain and Priscilla (Sayres) Yates. The father was born in Cape May county, New Jersey, November 20, 1801, and the mother's birth occurred in Pennsylvania, March 6, 1807. They were married April 24, 1825, and the mother's death occurred May 31, 1847, while Mr. Yates survived until 1874. He was again married, his second union being with Pamelia Reed, who died in 1864. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Thomas and Frances (Dye) Sayres, and the latter was a member of the Dye family that was established in Miami county during the earliest epoch of its development. The Sayres were also numbered among the pioneers of Staunton township, but the Yates family came a little later. Nezer S. Yates made the journey to Ohio in company with his parents, Thomas and Phœbe Yates, who cast in their lot with the early settlers. They took up their abode on a farm in Lost Creek township, where the subject of this review was born, and there the grandfather died in the prime of life. The grandmother lived to a very advanced age. Their son, Nezer S. Yates, remained under the parental roof, and after the father's death became the possessor of the old homestead. Upon his farm of one hundred and sixty acres he made extensive and substantial improvements, continuing in possession of the old place until his death, when it was sold, its purchaser, however, being a member of the Sayres family. Mr. Yates was a very prominent and influential citizen of the community, served as trustee of Lost Creek township and was actively interested in all measures tending to prove a public benefit. In politics he was a stalwart Jacksonian Democrat, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party. In religious faith he was an old-time Baptist and belonged to the Lost Creek church until the division. Later in life he joined the Lena Baptist church and died in the faith of that denomination. Firm in his convictions, he held tenaciously to his views and in his life exemplified his faith. Of his family of twelve children, six were sons. There are two sons now living, in 1900, S. S., of this review, and Thomas, who has been a resident of Goshen, Indiana, since 1853. There are also four daughters living: Frances, wife of Jacob Long, of Brown township; Sarah, wife of Robert Weatherhead, of Howell county, Missouri; Priscilla, widow of Dallas Miller, of Elkhart county, Indiana; and

Mary, wife of John Pence, of Elkhart county, Indiana.

Samuel S. Yates was reared on his father's farm, his attention being given to the labors of the field and meadow through the summer months, while in the winter season he pursued his education in the common schools. Among his schoolmates was Phœbe A. Shanks, who was born in Brown township, October 4, 1830. Their friendship ripened into love and they were married March 9, 1851. The lady is a daughter of Peter and Leah (Schenck) Shanks. Her father was born in what is now Cincinnati, August 15, 1795, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Clawson) Shanks, the former of German and the latter of Holland and Welsh parentage. Peter Shanks was reared to farm labor in Montgomery county, Ohio, and when seventeen years of age enlisted for service in the war of 1812 under Captain Richard Sunderland. His command was stationed at Detroit, Michigan, when peace was declared. About 1817 Mr. Shanks entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 29, Brown township, and in the midst of an unbroken forest erected a hewed-log house and began the development of the farm. He placed his land under a very high state of cultivation and was one of the enterprising farmers of the neighborhood. On the 10th of May, 1821, he married Leah C. Shanks, a native of New Jersey. His death occurred in his ninety-second year and his wife died May 13, 1839. Nineteen years later Mr. Shanks wedded Mrs. Martha J. (McCarr) Neff, who died April 27, 1861. The parents of our subject, as also the second wife, were consistent members of the Baptist church. There were eight children by the first marriage and two by the second, but only four are now living. The oldest son, Thomas, resides in Huntington, Indiana; Mrs. Yates and Mary A. Miller, widow of Peter Miller, are living in Conover and their half sister, Lizzie A., is the wife of O. P. Wolcott, of Brown township, Miami county. One son of the family, Daniel Shanks, remained on the old family homestead until his death, when he was about fifty-five years of age. His widow and children still reside in Miami county. The old Shanks homestead is now the property of John Sayres.

After his marriage Mr. Yates of this review located on a farm adjoining his father's and operated that property for two years, after which he removed to Brown township. He lived upon several different farms in this locality, but since 1865 has maintained his residence at his present home and has added to his land from time to time until he owns two hundred and thirty acres where he now resides and two farms adjoining, both of which are operated by his son, S. F. Yates. He paid twenty dollars per acre for the first land which he purchased and paid eighty-two and a half dollars per acre for his present farm. Since 1873 Mr. Yates has purchased no land, but instead has given his income to his children at a time when it was beneficial to them. When he started out in life on his own account he owned a horse, a cow and a cash capital of three hundred dollars, but by determined purpose and unflagging industry, supplemented by the able assistance of his wife, he steadily increased his possessions, and, after twenty years of married life, he found he was worth about twenty thousand dollars. There had been much sickness in the family and other difficulties to be overcome, but he worked on with resolute purpose and failed not to gain that financial reward which should ever

crown honorable and consecutive endeavor. He made valuable improvements upon the farm, laid many rods of tiling and developed a property which is known as one of the most desirable country seats in Brown township. Fifteen years ago he retired to private life, the income from his farms being sufficient to supply him with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Yates were born six children: Alice J., wife of G. W. Brecount, of Conover, by whom she has one child; Florence E., who died at the age of seventeen years; Mary A., wife of Joseph Wolcott, of Brown township, by whom she has two sons: Samuel Franklin, who wedded Alwilda White and has two children; Clara B., who became the wife of James Buckles, who died seven months later, after which she married Isaac M. Wolcott, of Brown township, by whom she has one son; and Earl A., a practicing physician at Kirkwood, Shelby county, who was graduated in the Columbus Medical College and has practiced for two years. His wife is Mattie, daughter of Dr. H. B. Denman, of Lena.

Mr. Yates has always been an advocate of Democracy. During the civil war he was elected as captain of a company of home militia. He has filled the office of township trustee for six years and in 1886 he was elected a justice of the peace, serving for fourteen consecutive years. His decisions were fair and impartial, and that he has the entire confidence of the public is shown by his long continuance in office. Although firm in his opinions in what he believes to be right, he is never aggressive and accords freely to others the right which he reserves to himself of having their own views upon the various questions of public interest. In 1850 he was made a member of the Baptist church at Honey Creek, and in 1885 he helped organize the Lena Baptist church. For more than thirty-five years he has served as deacon and has often been a delegate to the various church meetings, and his life has been an honorable and upright one, in harmony with his professions.

JOHN CLARK.

More than a century ago Washington said: "Agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable calling to which man can devote his energies;" and this is as true today as when uttered. No one line of business has contributed so largely to the general prosperity of the world as farming; and it is a fact that the majority of men who have become most prominent in public life have been those who spent their early life upon a farm. John Clark, residing on section 25, Monroe township, is a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Miami county. He was born on what is now known as the Hollingsworth farm, a mile and a half south of Tippecanoe City, on the 4th of September, 1831, his father being John Clark, Sr., whose birth occurred in Frederick county, Maryland, near the city of Fredericksburg, in 1797, his parents being Thomas H. and Peggy (Blickenstaff) Clark. He was the only child and his father died during his infancy. In company with his mother, when thirteen years of age, he came to Ohio, the journey being made by team. They traveled with a company composed of several families, and on reaching their destination the mother and son located on a tract of land near Colesville, where they erected a log cabin. John Clark worked at anything which he could

get to do that would contribute to the support of himself and mother. In 1817 he married Harriet Jenkins, and the young couple began life in a very primitive style. His possessions consisted of one horse and about fifty cents in money. Soon afterward he built a flatboat at the mouth of Honey creek, which streams flows into the Miami river. He would secure pork and flour and loading it on his flatboat would take it to the New Orleans market, where he would sell these products and then walk back to his home in Ohio. In that way he got a start in life, and the capital which he acquired he invested in land, becoming owner of the farm now owned by Dr. Crane, on the west bank of the canal, about a mile south of Tippecanoe City. He there erected a log cabin in the midst of the forest and began clearing away the heavy timber. The next farm which he owned was the one upon which our subject was born. About 1830 he began investing in land in the Miami valley, on what is now known as Clark's island, and at one time owned all but about fifty acres of that island, his possessions aggregating more than one thousand acres. This was covered with a heavy growth of walnut, hickory and oak trees.

Mr. Clark resided upon the Hollingsworth farm until 1838, when he purchased the land upon which Tippecanoe City is now located, then known as the Robert Evans farm and comprising a tract of one hundred acres. In 1839 he took up his abode thereon and in 1840 he laid out the city, clearing the land from Daw street to Walnut street, on the north, and from Canal to the railroad east and west, the tract covering about two blocks north and south and about six blocks east and west. He first laid out Main street, then north First street and afterward Second street. He built a home on the southeast corner of First street, and in 1850 erected the residence in which his grandson, S. C. Clark, now resides. There in that dwelling the founder of Tippecanoe City died in March, 1857. At the time of his death he owned about twelve hundred acres of land in Miami county, and was recognized as one of the most prominent, influential and respected residents in this section of the state. In 1840, during the William Henry Harrison campaign, he was a recognized leader of the Whig party, and was a man of marked influence in public affairs. As long as Tippecanoe City shall stand his name will be honored as its founder, and no history of Miami county would be complete without the record of his life. He was one of the honored pioneers who looked beyond the exigencies of the present into the future and recognized possibilities that are seen by the few. He builded not for his own generation alone, but for future ages, and in the establishing of Tippecanoe City he laid the foundation of one of the enterprising centers of the state.

Mrs. Clark was to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate, and with him she experienced all the hardships and privations of his early life. Her capable management and unflagging industry contributed in no small degree to his success in later years. She long survived her husband, dying in 1885 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Levi, deceased; Issachar, who died in Kansas City, Missouri; Mordecai, who served two terms as county commissioner, and afterward filled out an unexpired term in the office; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Dr. H. H. Darst; Asa, deceased; John, of this review; Harriet, wife of J. H. Long, a

real estate agent of Dayton, Ohio; and one child who died in infancy.

Reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, John Clark has been familiar with the history of Miami county, and of Tippecanoe City through many years. He was a lad of nine summers when his father came to the farm which became the site of the city, and here he was reared and married, obtaining his education in the public schools. When twenty-four years of age he began farming on his own account, and was thus engaged until after the inauguration of the civil war, when, on the 9th of August, 1862, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a private in Company D, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry. He then went to Tate's Ferry, Kentucky, where a skirmish occurred. Later he participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Resaca, the Atlanta and Chattanooga campaigns, including the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the various engagements which led up to the surrender of Atlanta. He also took part in the battle of Jonesboro and the celebrated march to the sea under Sherman, the battle around Savannah and the last important battle of the war at Benton, North Carolina. His regiment formed a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He went to the front as a member of the regimental band and served in that capacity for a year, when the organization became a brigade band. During much of his service he was on detail duty during the engagements, assisting the surgeon in the field hospital, and after the surrender of Lee he received an honorable discharge in May, 1865. Returning to Tippecanoe City, Mr. Clark resumed farming, although he made his home in the town until 1881, when he removed to a farm on Clark's island. There he resided until the winter of 1884, when he removed to the farm upon which he now makes his home. He owns two hundred and twenty-seven acres of valuable land on Clark's island, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and yields to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon it.

On the 4th of September, 1885, occurred the marriage of Mr. Clark and Miss Amanda Kinna, of Frederick county, Maryland. They now have four children: Charles Sumner, who is living in the old home in Tippecanoe City, where he is engaged in the livery business; Ward Beecher, who died in 1863; Grace, widow of Frank Rhodehamel; and John F., who is living in Colesville, Miami county. Mr. Clark has taken quite an active part in public affairs, and for nine years he served as trustee of Monroe township. He was also a member of the city council of Tippecanoe, and has been a member of the school board. Politically he is a Republican, and socially is connected with the Royal Arcanum and D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R. As a veteran of the civil war, as an industrious business man, and as a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Miami county, he well deserves representation in this volume. Through sixty-nine years he has witnessed the growth and development of Miami county, and has ever supplemented its progress by his well directed efforts.

NATE IDDINGS.

Nate Iddings is an attorney and capitalist of Bradford and one whose success is the outcome of his own efforts. Absolute capability often exists in specific instances, but is never brought into the clear light of the utilitarian and practical life. Hope is of the

Frank B Iddings

Nan Iddings Nate Iddings

valley, while effort stands upon the mountain top; so that personal advancement comes not to one who hopes alone, but to the one whose hope and faith are those of action. Thus is determined the full measure of success to one who has struggled under disadvantageous circumstances, and the prostrate mediocrity to another whose ability has been as great and opportunities wider. Then he may well hold in high regard the results of individual effort and personal accomplishment, for cause and effect here maintain their functions in full force. Untiring energy and keen judgment have resulted in bringing to Mr. Iddings prosperity which many a man might well envy and his example should serve to encourage others who are forced to start out empty handed as he did.

The Iddings family was of Scotch lineage and in his life he has shown forth many of the strong characteristics of that race. His grandfather, Joseph Iddings, became one of the pioneers of Ohio, locating in Montgomery county, just across the line from Miami county. Later he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Newton township, of the latter county, and upon the farm which he there developed he spent his remaining days. Their children were: William D., of Newton township, who married Christina Munn; John, who died in Newton township; Davis; Benjamin, who is living in Newton township, at the age of eighty-six years, and Sarah, who died in childhood. Davis Iddings, the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in Newton township, December 2, 1812, and in his youth early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended the subscription schools, receiving good educational privileges for that day. After arriving at man's estate he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, near Pleasant Hill, and after his marriage located on that farm. He married Sarah Hill, daughter of Nathan Hill, and during his remaining days devoted his energies and time to the improvement of his property. He was a man of very domestic tastes, his interests centering in his family, and it seemed that he could not do too much to promote the happiness and welfare of his wife and children. He was an intelligent, highly esteemed man, and in politics was a stanch Democrat, always able to support his position by logical arguments. He attended the Christian church, and died May 12, 1897, respected by all who knew him. His wife, who was born July 24, 1816, passed away January 11, 1896. Their children were as follows: Alfred H., who wedded Cynthia De Bray, who died in Dayton, in 1899, in which city he is a practicing physician; Nate, the second of the family; Maria, the wife of John Jay, of Pleasant Hill; and Jefferson Davis, who is residing on the home farm. He married Minerva A. Cox, and after her death wedded Miss Cavanaugh, who only lived about a year, while the third wife was Ella Terry.

Nate Iddings, whose name introduces this review, was born on the old homestead farm, March 17, 1841, and spent his boyhood days under the parental roof. He pursued his education in the public schools of the neighborhood until seventeen years of age, after which he spent three years in teaching. On the expiration of that period he became a student in the Farmers' College, at College Hill, and later took up the study of law under the direction of Henry Snow

and Alexander Long. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar, but did not begin practice at that time; instead he turned his attention to merchandising at Fort Jefferson, Darke county, Ohio, and later did some legal work in connection with his mercantile interests. At the end of three years he located in Bradford, where, on the 13th of May, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Patty. Their union has been blessed with one son, Frank B., who was born May 16, 1878. He attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Princeton-Yale school, of Chicago, and at the present time he is a student in Antioch College, of Greene county, Ohio.

After removing to Bradford Mr. Iddings took up the study of the Graham system of shorthand and was appointed court stenographer of Miami county, at Troy, by Judge Williams. For twenty years he held that position, attaining wonderful speed and becoming a most expert reporter. He reported the first cases ever recorded in the county, among them the famous Mitchell murder case. After the trial Mr. Iddings and others made an effort to have the condemned man reprieved, and submitted all of the testimony to Governor Foster. After filling the position of court reporter for twenty years, Mr. Iddings resigned, on the 2d of March, 1899, and was admitted to practice in the United States courts in the pension and treasury departments. When Judge C. D. Wright was on the bench in the common pleas court of Miami county, he had a church trial from Piqua which he was desirous of getting off his hands. He appointed Mr. Iddings as judge, telling him it was a small affair. When the newly appointed judge arrived at Piqua he found six lawyers and more than one hundred witnesses in attendance at the city hall. The trial lasted a week, at the end of which time the new judge handed up a voluminous amount of testimony with his decision in favor of the young people of the congregation. This decision was promptly reversed by Judge Wright, but before it could be heard by the circuit court a new election was held and Judge Iddings' decision was sustained by a very large majority of the congregation. It was this service that gave him the title of "Judge" Iddings. He is a man of resourceful business ability, whose efforts have touched many lines of enterprise. In 1890 he was made president of the Bradford Bank and has since filled that position, his capable management making it one of the most reliable institutions in Miami county. He is also part owner of the grain elevator of Bradford and has extensive real estate interests, having made large investments in property that now yield to him a good income. Not all of the credit for the success of the various enterprises with which he has been connected does Mr. Iddings want to take to himself. His wife was always with him in the advancement of their interests. They had but one child of their own, but they always had children in the house. At one time six of the children of her sister, Filena Gulicks, made their home with them, and were educated and cared for until they got homes of their own. In 1896 her sister, Lucinda Hill, the eldest of the family, who was residing in Conway Springs, Kansas, came to her and found a home. The following from the Bradford Sentinel tells the sad story:

"Lucinda Hill passed away in a peaceful Christian death, October 7, 1897, at the

home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Nate Iddings, of Bradford. She was born on the Iddings farm at Pleasant Hill, Miami county, Ohio, on the 9th day of January, 1829, and died aged sixty-eight years, eight months and twenty-eight days.

"She was the oldest daughter of Charles Patty. She married Obed Hill and moved to Conway Springs, Kansas. They had one son, an invalid, who died before he arrived at the age of majority. She was stricken with paralysis in 1883, and from that time was a helpless invalid, not able to get her hands to her mouth, but her kind husband attended faithfully to her until 1893, when he was stricken with paralysis that rendered him helpless. He died May 1, 1895. Shortly after the death of her husband she was brought to the home of her sister, Mrs. Nate Iddings, where she remained until her death. For more than two years she had been unable to leave her bed. But in her last earthly home she had many kind hands to administer to her wants, many loving hearts to sympathize with her in her suffering, and many beautiful flowers, brought by the hands of little children, to cheer her.

"Mr. and Mrs. Iddings, anxious that the best possible care should be given her and that no want should go unsupplied, secured the services of Miss Nora Cromer, who for more than two years has been at her bedside, faithful and untiring in her care and attention to the invalid sister. She dedicated her life to her Savior and Lord when she was a girl of eighteen years of age. She identified herself with the Christian church immediately after entering upon a religious life and was a faithful member for fifty years. There was only one thing for which she expressed her sorrow and that was her inability to compensate the kind friends for their loving care and attention during all these months of her suffering."

Miss Nora Cromer, who has been with the family for eight years, married L. A. Dye, July 6, 1898, and with her husband, is still living with Mr. and Mrs. Iddings.

Mr. Iddings is five feet and ten inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has blue eyes, dark brown hair and a long, flowing beard, by which he is known and recognized all over the county. He has often said that in all his travels he never saw a man with as long a beard as he possessed. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, politically, he is a Democrat, giving an earnest support to the men and measures of the party. For twenty years he has served as school director and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend. He is a member of the International Association of Shorthand Writers and did a great deal to promote its interests. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, withholding his support from no measure which he believes will prove of benefit to the community. His business career has been marked by a very high degree of success, his efforts having been so carefully directed along well defined lines of labor that he has achieved a handsome competence. He has ever had strict regard for ethics of commercial life, and it is by honorable labor that he has gained his prominent position in financial circles. He has had the ability to recognize opportunities and the will to take advantage of them. His acquaintances in Miami county are very numerous and no man is held in higher regard or enjoys the friendship of a greater number of the citizens of this community than does Mr. Iddings.

JOHN COX.

John Cox was born in Warren county, Ohio, near Franklin, on the 5th of March, 1831, his parents being John and H. (Shinn) Cox, natives of New Jersey. The father was an early settler of Warren county and there took up a claim from the government and developed a farm upon which our subject spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Edinburg, Indiana, where he continued for five years, after which he returned to Warren county. Two years later he came to Miami county, locating in Spring Creek township, in the spring of 1861. He there purchased eighty acres of land and devoted his time and attention to its cultivation and improvement until 1888, when he came to his present home in the same township. He here owns fourteen acres and is practically living a retired life. He has elsewhere in the county, however, a valuable farm of eighty acres and the income from this property, together with the capital which he acquired by his own well-directed efforts in former years, now provides him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Up to the time of his retirement he was actively connected with agricultural interests, save for the period of his short service in the civil war. On the 14th of June, 1864, he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a sergeant of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Camp Dennison and with his command was sent to the defense of Washington against the invasion of the Confederate forces. His term of enlistment was one hundred days, and on the expiration of that period he received an honorable discharge, in November, 1864.

Mr. Cox was married, September 28, 1853, to Miss Lydia Hall and to them have been born six children, four of whom are yet living, namely: Emma, wife of J. D. Buchanan; Annie T., deceased; Ida, at home; Flora, wife of George Lang; Lydia K., widow of John Alexander, and Enoch. Mr. Cox is a member of the Baptist church and has served as trustee of Spring Creek township for nine years, his long continuance in office being an indication of his ability and fidelity. His life has been an active, useful and honorable one and through his long connection with the agricultural interests of Miami county he was known as a representative farmer, whose retirement from labor gives him a richly deserved rest.

JOSEPH BLACK.

A representative of the farming interests of Union township, Mr. Black is also numbered among the natives sons of Ohio. He was born in Mercer county, on the 16th of March, 1848, his parents being George and Delilah (Coate) Black. His paternal grandfather was George Black, a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to the Buckeye state in pioneer days. His son, George Black, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in Miami county, in 1824, and during his boyhood went with his parents to Mercer county, where he died at the early age of twenty-three years. His wife was born in Union township, Miami county, and was a daughter of Joseph Coate. She went to Mercer county with her parents and died in Shelby county, March 5, 1866, at the age of forty years. Of the Methodist Episcopal

church she was a member and her life was in harmony with her professions. By her marriage to Mr. Black she became the mother of three children, but the first-born died in infancy; Sarah Jane, who married Charles Hague, died in 1848, leaving two boys: William and Lorne: the only surviving child of that marriage is Joseph Black, of this review. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Black, became the wife of William Jones, a native of Miami county, and they had two children: Caleb, a druggist and medical practitioner of Paris, Ohio, and Ella, wife of W. Williams, a resident of Van Wert county, this state.

Joseph Black was only nine months old when his father died and he remained at home with his mother until 1866. In the previous year he had offered his services to the government, but was rejected on account of his youth, his mother withholding her consent to his enlistment. The day following his mother's death Mr. Black came to Tippecanoe City, Miami county, and soon secured work at chopping cord-wood near West Milton. After a short time, however, he secured a situation as a farm hand and was thus employed near Piqua for about three years. He then engaged in farming on the shares for two years, and afterward rented property in Union township for six years. During that time he acquired some capital and with this he purchased sixty-six acres of land, his present home, taking up his abode thereon in 1878. He still owns sixty-six acres, which is a valuable tract, for it is highly cultivated and improved with substantial buildings and all modern conveniences.

Mr. Black was married to Miss Samantha Wyneings, of Staunton township, and six children grace their marriage: Effie, wife of Charles Harshberger; Clarence, a resident farmer of Union township; Lulu, Chester, Olney and Mildred L.

In his political views Mr. Black has been a Republican since he gained the right of franchise and in local affairs he is quite active, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party, although ne has never sought office for himself. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he contributes very liberally to its support. His success in life is entirely attributable to his own efforts, for he started out in life empty-handed and has steadily worked his way upward, overcoming by determined purpose the difficulties and obstacles in his path. He is a man of fine appearance, large and well proportioned, is genial and jovial in manner and has a great many friends in the community where he makes his home.

SAMUEL R. DEETER.

The fitting reward of a well spent life is an honored retirement in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. Mr. Deeter is one who has been enabled to put aside business cares, having through former years of activity won a comfortable competence that now enables him to rest from his labors. He was born December 28, 1829, in Newton township, Miami county, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Reed) Deeter. His paternal grandparents were David and Elizabeth (Stutzman) Deeter, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in the Keystone state, but became residents of Ohio and died at Pleasant Hill.

Jacob Deeter, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania; in 1800, and during his boyhood accompanied his parents on

their emigration to the Buckeye state. Eventually a settlement was made in Newton township, Miami county. When they reached the Ohio river on their journey to this state they built a flat-boat and thus proceeded down the stream to Cincinnati. The grandfather entered land in Newton township. There the father of our subject carried on agricultural pursuits throughout a long period, but for some years prior to his death lived retired in the town of Pleasant Hill. He passed away in 1865. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Reed, was born in Virginia, in 1810 and was a daughter of John Reed. Her parents removed to Newton, Miami county, during her girlhood, and here she was married. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Deeter were born ten children, namely: Mary, wife of William Mikesell, of Pleasant Hill; Samuel R.; Malinda, wife of David Munich, of Pleasant Hill; Frederick, also of Pleasant Hill; David and Jacob, who died in childhood; Isaac, of Pleasant Hill; Sarah, wife of Henry Martindale, of Dayton; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Washington Whitmer and died at Pleasant Hill, and Mrs. Christina Longnecker, of that town.

The educational privileges which our subject received were very limited, for he did not attend school to any extent after he was fourteen years of age. His father was in poor health and for five years Samuel remained at home, doing the greater part of the work of the farm. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to William Holsinger to learn the carpenter and cabinetmaker's trades, and on attaining his majority he came to Covington, where he was employed for a time in making chairs. Subsequently he went to Pleasant Hill, where he entered the employ of Mr. Stutzman, whose business he afterward purchased and then entered into partnership with his brother, Frederick Deeter. They continued in the undertaking business for five years. At that time a hearse was a rare thing in this section of the state, a spring wagon being used to convey the dead to the place of interment; but the Deeter Brothers purchased a hearse and officiated at most of the funerals of the neighborhood. They also took contracts to build houses, and in that business met with prosperity.

At the end of five years our subject sold his interest in the business to his brother and followed carpentering for a time, but later purchased seventy acres of land. He operated that for a year, when his health failed him and he rented his farm. He then began work at the carpenter's trade and also engaged successfully in raising and moving buildings and in purchasing and selling land. He now owns two hundred and forty-five acres of land, a part of which is located in Darke county. In 1895 he took up his abode in Covington, where he owns a pleasant home, and has since lived retired, having no business interests aside from the supervision of his property.

Mr. Deeter was married, in 1855, to Miss Susannah Freshower, who was born on the farm now owned by our subject. She is a daughter of George and Nancy (Burkhart) Freshower, and by her marriage has become the mother of nine children, namely: Elizabeth, who was born November 16, 1856, and is the wife of George Mohler, of Boyd; Ella F., who was born November 28, 1858, and is the wife of Wilkinson Pearson; Malinda, who was born in January, 1861, and became the wife of Samuel McBride, her death occurring in Newton township at the age of twenty-eight

years; William F., who was born January 30, 1863, and married Emma Fox; Jacob E., who was born March 11, 1865, and is a resident of Covington; Vina C., who was born December 25, 1867, and is the wife of William Castle, of Dayton; Charles S., who was born March 9, 1870; Lillian, born November 20, 1875, and Emma, born October 6, 1882.

Mr. Deeter is a deacon in the Progressive Dunkard church and is a consistent Christian gentleman. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party, and he is very earnest in his advocacy of its principles. His manner is kindly and courteous and his genial disposition has won him a large circle of friends. He owes his success in life not to a fortunate combination of circumstances or to the aid of influential friends, but to his own well-directed efforts, and his retirement from business cares is certainly well merited.

EDWARD BARR McCURDY.

Edward Barr McCurdy, one of the enterprising and wealthy farmers of Miami county, is the only child of Robert and Emmarency (Hill) McCurdy. The father was born in Coleraine, Londonderry, Ireland, and during his boyhood came to this country with his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Barr) McCurdy. The father had three brothers who preceded him to America and all settled in Miami county. Robert left three children, who are living in this county, namely: A. H., S. J. and R. J. Edward has the following children: William, who was killed at Chattanooga; John, who was also in the army; James and two daughters. James McCurdy, the third brother, had three sons and three daughters. The sons are: John A., who is now representing Miami county in the state legislature; A. H. and Ninian, all three having been soldiers of the Union army during the civil war.

Robert McCurdy, the father of our subject, was reared in Miami county and when a young man he began clearing the land owned by his father and then settled upon the farm where he now resides, his home being pleasantly located on the Covington pike four miles from Troy, where he owns a splendid farm, comprising two hundred and nineteen acres of valuable land, upon which is a substantial residence and commodious outbuildings, all in a state of good repair. There are also several houses and barns for tenants. Mr. McCurdy has likewise made judicious investments in other property and is one of the wealthiest farmers in Concord township. He married Miss Emmarency Hill, a daughter of John A. and Olivia (Stillwell) Hill, who came to Miami county at an early day from Catskill, New York. He was a most highly respected citizen, a prominent supporter of the Democratic party, and his death occurred after he had passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy take an active interest in the church and social life of the neighborhood and their own home is noted for the generous hospitality which is dispensed to friends and visitors.

Edward Barr McCurdy, whose name introduces this review, was born on the old homestead, February 11, 1876, and pursued his preliminary education in the district schools, after which he continued his studies in Troy. He is a young man of intelligence and enterprise who takes an active part in the work of the farm, his ambition and industry making his business career a prosperous one.

He has served three years as national vice-president of the Enquirer Club. He is a recognized leader in political affairs and, though only twenty-four years of age, he is a member of the Democratic central committee of the county. He labors untiringly and effectively in support of his party and at the last election succeeded in transforming the usual Republican majority of twenty-five in his precinct to a Democratic majority of three. He is a close and earnest student of the questions of the day and his support of the party arises from earnest conviction that its principles are best calculated to promote the welfare of the state and nation. In his social relations he is an Odd Fellow. The family attend the Presbyterian church, although Mrs. McCurdy is a member of the Methodist church. The frank, genial and jovial manner of Mr. McCurdy has made him popular in his native town and he certainly deserves representation in this volume.

DAVID A. KESSLER.

David A. Kessler follows farming in Miami county, where his birth occurred on the 28th of July, 1839. His father, Henry Kessler, was born in Monroe township, Miami county, February 21, 1813, which fact indicates that the family has been identified with the history of this locality since pioneer days. The father was reared in his native township, and after his marriage removed to Union township, purchasing a farm near Kessler Station. This was the property now owned by our subject—a tract of one hundred and eighty acres, which Henry Kessler placed under a high state of cultivation. As the years passed he added to his landed possessions until his property covered a considerable area, and this he left to his children. His life's labors were ended in death January 12, 1878, the community thereby losing one of its valued citizens. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was first a Whig and afterward a Republican in his political affiliations. He married Serene Goings, who was born in West Virginia, November 15, 1816, and about 1834 came with her parents to Ohio. She, too, belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and died in the faith of that denomination, January 1, 1898. In the family of this worthy couple were twelve children, as follows: John W., a farmer of Miami county; Mary A., wife of S. Buffington; David A.; Susan E., wife of J. Pearson; Thomas J., who is living in Union township; Rebecca E., wife of Henry Earhart; one who died in infancy; Michael M., who is living in Auglaize county, Ohio; Martin S., a farmer of Union township; Charles W., who also is living in the same township; Sarah D., who was born in 1857 and died in 1859, and one who died in infancy.

David A. Kessler spent the days of his boyhood and youth with his parents, and to the public schools of the neighborhood was indebted for the educational privileges which he received. His attention has long been given to agricultural pursuits, and marked energy, promptness and enterprise characterize his business career.

On the 4th of December, 1858, Mr. Kessler was married to Miss Lydia C. Pierce, who was born in Union township, July 13, 1839. Their marriage has been blessed with ten children: Sarah J., wife of L. E. Younce; Gaynor H. and Charles E., who are resident farmers of Union township; Ettie, wife of Adam Smallenberger; Delia, wife of Frank Fagan; David B., a farmer in Union

township; Marcellus, a telegraph operator and station agent on the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad; and George F., Gussie and Dollie M., all at home. The son, David, is a railroad agent at Kessler Station.

On the membership roll of Stillwater Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., appears the name of David A. Kessler, who is a stalwart representative of the order, and in his life exemplifies its beneficent principles. His wife is a member of the Christian church. In politics he is an unflinching advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and served as township trustee for ten years and as a member of the school board for twenty years, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity, enjoying the confidence and respect of his fellow men in an unusual degree and is widely known for his sterling worth and fidelity to principle.

CAPTAIN JAMES SOWRY.

The deeds of bravery upon the fields of battle have been the theme of story and of song since the earliest ages, and while memory remains to the American people they will ever hold in grateful remembrance the "boys in blue" who fought for the preservation of the Union when secession attempted its destruction. In early life a soldier in the English army, Captain Sowry, afterward served with the American forces in the Mexican war, and in the civil war joined the Union troops, winning the title by which he was ever afterward known. He was born in Yorkshire, England, on the 31st of March, 1820. The following record of his life is largely taken from the Cincinnati Tribune, which was published July 21, 1895. His parents belonged to that rugged race of Britons, who for more than two hundred years have been noted for their independence, native enterprise and loyalty to the crown, and whose sons for that period of time have composed the flower of the English army.

His father being a woolen manufacturer, the son early in life was inducted into the same vocation, for which his robust health and ingenuity rendered him well qualified. Of this work, almost from the beginning, he evinced a knowledge much in advance of his years, and at once grasped the requirements of the situation so that in a few months' time he had mastered all the mechanical intricacies and was competent to take charge of the largest factories—this, too, before he was eighteen years of age. It was during such service that he developed that accurate preception of facts, determination of purpose and versatility of talent which have characterized all his subsequent career. At a very early age he also developed a desire and the incipient qualities for a military life, and so striking were the evidences of this bent of his mind that it attracted the attention of the home military and eventually secured from them a consideration that enabled him to enlist in the regular army before he was legally eligible to such a place.

While yet under the age of eighteen and before he had attained his full stature, the young Englishman enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, English Grenadiers, a body of troops which was composed of the tallest men in the Queen's dominion, many of them standing six feet and from one to four inches. On account of his deficient height he was compelled to occupy a place in the rear ranks. Immediately after his enlistment he was sent to Ireland for the regulation six months' discipline, and such was the

knowledge he had already acquired of military tactics that he was appointed drill corporal and served as such during the entire term.

While undergoing discipline in Ireland his regiment was orded to Gibraltar to await further orders to proceed to China, and as soon as he was released he joined it and took up his line of duty. The trouble with China having been adjusted in the meantime, the regiment was held at Gibraltar. There being no active duty on the lonely rock, the young soldier found the life there too monotonous for his ardent nature. He permitted his father to purchase his discharge, and, after a service of two years and seven days, he returned to England to engage again in manufacturing. He remained in the woolen mills about three years, or until November, 1844, when he severed his allegiance to the British crown and sailed for "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Soon after landing in New York he pushed his way westward, and in March, 1845, found himself in the then little city of Dayton, Ohio. He had been called there by Messrs. Beckle & Giddings, two gentlemen of the place, who were on the point of establishing a woolen-mill. They had erected the building and purchased the machinery, but were not sufficiently skilled to adjust the same and place it in running order. The English manufacturer and soldier soon had the mill in first-class condition, and accepted the position of superintendent of the plant. He remained in that position until another important era dawned in his life and he entered upon his second experience as a soldier.

War with Mexico had been declared and troops were called for. No sooner had the word reached Mr. Sowry than his whole being was fired with military ardor and he declared he would enlist at the very first opportunity. Lutheran Giddings, one of his employers, at once raised a company and offered its services to the government. The service was accepted and himself commissioned captain. As Company B it was assigned to the First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. As the reader readily conjectured, young Sowry was the first to enlist. The regiment was ordered to New Orleans and thence to Brazos, Santiago. Here it went into camp, and as nearly all the men were without experience in military duties it was an absolute necessity that they be drilled before going into battle. Here the talent of our subject was again called into active use. His military experience had become known to the officers of the regiment and he was appointed drillmaster. How well he discharged the duties of that function is a matter of history. His fame as a tactician spread throughout the army, and General Taylor himself spoke of his ability in complimentary terms. It would occupy far too much space to follow the career of Captain Sowry through this war. His first active service was at Monterey, and the writer has written evidence of his soldierly qualities during that conflict and of his coolness and bravery under fire. "No man," recites that evidence, "whether private or officer, did himself more credit."

Soon after the siege of Monterey the brave English-American was stricken with the Mexican fever and was compelled to retire from active duty. One who was his constant companion in his sickness leaves on record a statement that when the regiment left him, although scarcely able to stand alone, he begged, implored and finally prayed that he be permitted to accompany it. The

fever clung to him with stubborn pertinacity for many weeks and disqualified him for any but the lightest duties; but there was no time, says his companion, that he would not eagerly have shouldered a musket and joined the regiment had he been permitted. He did not entirely recover his health during the remainder of his stay in the land of the Aztecs, but every duty that was in his power to discharge in his debilitated condition received the promptest and most cheerful attention. In every act performed, whether on the field, in the camp or on the picket line—whether voluntary or at the order of his commanding officers—there were exhibited a military pride, a cheerfulness and a patriotic devotion that won for him the admiration of both officers and privates.

He was mustered out with honor and returned to his home to commence anew the battle of life in a private capacity. For the third time he took up the vocation of his boyhood. He came to West Milton, in 1850, and has made this place his home to the present time. He engaged in a number of manufacturing enterprises and always succeeded in his ventures. He was enterprising and industrious and carefully prosecuted his labors until again he engaged in military service.

When the cannon at Fort Sumter sounded the first note of the rebellion the loyal heart of Captain Sowry was stirred to its profoundest depths. A feeling was awakened which he had never before experienced in military life. He had joined the English army because of his admiration of the "art of war," and studied military tactics as an art. Although knowing well what was likely to come in such a life, and feeling fully qualified and prepared for any emergency connected therewith, he had seen some of the realities which test the courage of a soldier during the first two years and a half of his experience in the profession of arms. When he entered the American army his intuition warned him that the field of Mexico would not be as barren of results as the rock of Gibraltar and that he would find opportunity of passing from what had thus far been a theory into a practical reality. He was not disappointed in his anticipations. He was permitted to witness and participate in a life and death struggle between two nations. But that was a war of conquest, and, although many lives were sacrificed, it was of short duration. Now, however, there was upon the country a struggle such as might cause the stoutest heart to quail. It was to be a war for supremacy and a fratricidal war, the most stubborn and relentless of contests. For the second time Captain Sowry found an opportunity to serve his adopted country. He lost no time in seeking a place where his services could be available and where he could enroll himself at the earliest possible moment. He thought not of official position, as was the case with so many, and made no effort whatever to secure such a place.

He offered himself to his country as he was, ready for any capacity in which it was deemed proper to place him, and on the 10th of October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was soon afterward elected second lieutenant, and at the battle of Shiloh was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. The two-days fight at Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, being varied in character, afforded Captain Sowry an excellent opportunity to display his military skill. At the head of his company he was in the thickest of the

fight, watching every movement of the enemy and encouraging his command. At this time he was regarded as a company commander and gladly hailed as such all along the line. It was here that he won his first distinction from the superior officers of the regiment and from which time he enjoyed their entire confidence until the close of the war. One instance of his watchfulness, his keen perception and coolness in emergencies occurring here, must not be omitted.

During the heavy fog which enveloped the field the Captain discovered that all the regiments except his own had fallen back, leaving the Forty-eighth alone. He discovered also that the enemy was making every effort to flank the regiment and in a few minutes would surround them. He hastened to Colonel Sullivan, who had not yet become aware of the situation, and, after saluting him, made known his errand as follows: "Colonel Sullivan, the troops have fallen back on the right and left, leaving us alone. With all courtesy I advise you to fall back or in a few minutes we will be surrounded and captured." The Colonel at this moment caught sight of the enemy moving rapidly toward them, and he gave orders to fall back at "double quick." As soon as the regiment had gained a safe position the colonel approached Captain Sowry and thus addressed him: "Lieutenant Sowry, you are a brave man, you have this day saved the regiment, and also my life. Receive my grateful thanks." A few days subsequently our hero received his commission as captain of Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The history of the army of the Cumberland includes his history. He was in all the battles in which his division was engaged, besides many skirmishes not recorded in history. He was at the capture of Corinth, the first attack on Vicksburg, the second battle of Corinth and Arkansas Post. After the last battle his division, on February 13, 1863, was ordered into camp on the Mississippi. His first service was at Milliken's Bend. Then followed the battles of Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. At the latter place he again exhibited all the qualities of a veteran soldier and a brave, considerate officer. After the battle of Vicksburg, Captain Sowry's command was transferred to the Gulf Department and ordered to Matagorda bay. After remaining two months it returned to New Orleans and thence went up Red river. At Sabine Cross Roads his regiment was captured and sent to Camp Tyler. Here for six months and fifteen days the regiment was held in an open field, without shelter and with very little food. Again the spirit of a true soldier shone forth from the brave and generous Captain. Daily he mingled with his men, counseling patience, inventing amusements and giving them all the encouragement the dreary situation would afford. On the 3d of October, 1864, he, with his men, was paroled, sent back to New Orleans and exchanged.

An incident happened when they were captured that has no parallel in the history of the war. The color-bearer, when he saw there was no chances of escape, took the flag from the staff and hid it in his haversack, sprinkling the meal he received as rations on top of it and at the earliest opportunity brought the flag to the captain. They buried it for a time, but being fearful it would mold and spoil they dug it up and after ripping the lining in the coat of Cap-

tain Gunsaulis, he being the only one who had a coat, Captain Sowry raveled his stockings in order to secure thread to sew it in. It was carried in this way until their exchange, and thus the flag was saved.

Thus ended the active service of the Captain. He had never received or asked for a furlough until after his exchange. He then went home for a few days, but returned to the regiment, which in the meantime had been consolidated with the Eighty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He remained until near the close of the war and was mustered out January 18, 1865.

At three different times during his service he could have been promoted, but he steadily refused any such honor. One reason he gave for not accepting a higher position is that he promised his men, when they veteranized February 28, 1864, that he would remain their captain to the end. Another reason assigned is his modest, retiring nature. Although brave almost to recklessness, he is as modest and unassuming as a school-girl. Again, not having more than a limited education, he did not feel himself a proper associate of educated officers; but perhaps no officer was ever more respected by those under his command; and even at this date, thirty-five years after the war, the members of his company residing here have great veneration for him.

On returning to his home Captain Sowry worked in the woolen mills at West Milton, in the capacity of superintendent, for three years. He then operated a mill on his own account for some time and afterward wove carpets in his own home, continuing his active connection with business affairs until 1898, when he retired to private life, having in the meantime acquired a comfortable competence. He now owns a farm of forty acres, and his wife is also the owner of a forty-acre farm. He also has other capital, and as the result of his former labors is now enabled to enjoy all of the comforts of life.

On the 1st of August, 1851, Captain Sowry was united in marriage to Mrs. Esther Hoover, and they have two children: James E. who rents and operates his father's farm, and Thomas, a resident of West Milton. In his political views Captain Sowry has been a stanch and inflexible adherent of the Republican party since its organization and done all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He became one of the charter members of Duncan Post, No. 477, G. A. R., of West Milton, and has been honored with the office of commander. He has now reached the advanced age of eighty years. His record covers a long period, but at all times his life has been honorable and straightforward, commanding the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact. He is universally respected by his neighbors and fellow citizens, and long after he had passed the seventieth anniversary of his birth he was an important factor in all public demonstrations of a military character, and when processions form the feature of the day he is invariably chosen to take command.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Few indeed are those who have passed the age of four-score years and can claim Ohio as the state of their nativity, but Mr. Patterson is among the number, his birth having occurred on the old family homestead in Shelby county April 15, 1819. The Pattersons were among the early settlers of that section of the state. John Patterson, the grandfather of our subject, was born

in county Antrim, Ireland, and was a farmer by occupation. He died in the land of his birth, at the age of fifty-two years, leaving three sons,—John, Robert and James. The first named was the father of our subject. Robert, the second son, came to the United States in 1817 and took up his abode in Loramie township, Shelby county, where he entered land from the government. Few were the settlers who at that time had taken up their abode in that section. He married Miss Jennie Brown, and throughout his remaining days carried on farming in Shelby county, his death occurring on his old homestead there in 1847. James Patterson, the third son, came to the United States at an early day, locating in New York city some time prior to the war of 1812. He was a cooper by trade, but during the second war with England held a government position in New York city. As his financial resources increased, he invested his money in New York real estate and became a very wealthy man. He died there in 1834.

John Patterson, the father of our subject, was born in county Antrim, September 20, 1767, and was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads in that time and place. In 1812 he sailed for the United States, but the vessel on which he had taken passage was overhauled on the high seas by a British man-of-war and he with others was taken aboard the British ship. Although much against their wishes, they were forced to serve under the English flag. Mr. Patterson communicated with his brother James, of New York, and the latter appealed to the government, after which an effort was made to secure the release of John Patterson, but without avail. After the close of the war, however, he landed in the eastern metropolis and remained with his brother for some time. In 1817 he started for Ohio with a one-horse Dearborn wagon. On the 17th of March, 1817, he reached Loramie township, Shelby county, and soon after entered two and a quarter sections in the township. The following year he married Miss Elizabeth Anderson, who was born in county Derry, Ireland, near the town of Coleraine, a daughter of William and Martha Anderson. Her parents came with their family to the United States, landing at Baltimore, whence they made their way to Philadelphia. They were very poor and for three years Mr. Anderson worked in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, making pikes. In this way he earned the money to bring himself and family to Ohio. He arrived in Loramie township, Shelby county, on the 3d of October, 1817, and thus became one of the pioneer settlers of that locality.

Unto John and Elizabeth (Anderson) Patterson were born eight children, namely: John, whose name introduces this review; William, who is a prominent farmer in Washington township and married Margaret Crozier, who is now deceased; Martha, who became the wife of William Levering and died in Washington township, Miami county; Jane, also deceased; Robert, who resides in California; Alexander, who married Catherine Cox and lives in Shelby county; James, of Shelby county, who married Elizabeth Walls and after her death wedded Ann Lynn; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dyer Levering and died in Wapakoneta, Ohio, in 1865. The father of this family passed away in 1849 and the mother's death occurred in 1874.

John Patterson, whose name begins this record, first opened his eyes to the light of day in a little log cabin, the country round-

about abounding in wild game, and he early became familiar with the use of the gun. When a child he frequently rode on horseback behind his father to Piqua, which was then a little hamlet containing four log cabins. Many a time he has worked all day with an ax felling forest trees, and in all departments of farm work he soon became able to do his share. He started to school when in his ninth year. As there was no school near his home, his father sent him to board with his uncle Robert, that he might attend school in that neighborhood. The little building in which he first conned his lessons was a rude log structure with greased-paper windows and furnished after the primitive style of the times. The teacher was John Buffington, a man very severe who believed in the maxim that if we spared the rod we would spoil the child. The school was conducted on the subscription plan. Mr. Patterson enjoyed such educational privileges as were there afforded from 1828 until 1830, when the appropriation gave out and the school was not again opened until 1839. He is practically a self-educated man, but experience, reading and observation have made him well informed. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred May 28, 1846, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Ellen Hunter, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Eaton) Hunter. She was born January 9, 1815. After their marriage, Mr. Patterson rented the Russell farm in Miami county for three years and then purchased his present farm of two hundred and forty acres. This tract was entered in 1808 by Mr. Houston, who sold it to Mr. Widney, of Franklin county, and from Mr. Widney our subject purchased it. Soon after he took up his abode there he began dealing in stock and successfully carried on that business for twenty years. His unflagging industry, keen discernment and sound practical judgment brought to him success, and he is now the possessor of a comfortable competence which for some years has enabled him to live retired and to enjoy the fruits of his former toil.

In 1893 Mr. Patterson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 31st of December of that year. She was the mother of two children: William, who married Mary L. Myer and is living in Washington township; and Mary Elizabeth, at home. Mr. Patterson has traveled extensively in the western states, going as far as the Pacific coast. Throughout his life he has given his support to the Democratic party, believing most firmly in its principles. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his life has been an upright one. His veracity is above question and his career has at all times been worthy of emulation, so that in the evening of life he receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded old age.

WILLIAM ASHWORTH.

Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interest than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are those who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles, and with the certainty that it could not have been attained except through their own efforts. This class of men has a worthy representative in Mr. Ashworth, who began life under unfavorable circumstances in a little shoe shop, but to-day occupies a position of distinction in connection with the commercial interests of Miami county.

Born in Middleton, Lancashire, England, on the 10th of February, 1836, he is a son of George and Betty (Nutt) Ashworth. The father was a native of the same locality. In the family were three sons: William and Thomas, who were born in England; and John, whose birth occurred in Monroe township, Miami county. In the land of his nativity George Ashworth learned the baker's trade, which he followed in England until 1839, when with his family he came to America, crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel, which, after a voyage of six weeks, reached the harbor of Philadelphia. Although not then four years of age, Mr. Ashworth of this review, has a faint remembrance of the trip. The family landed at Philadelphia, but came at once to Tippecanoe City, where they arrived on the 3d of November, 1839. The town at that time was known as Hyattsville. The father learned the shoemaker's trade of William Cutler, under whom he worked for a year. At the end of that time he removed to a farm in Concord township, Miami county, but after two years returned to Tippecanoe City, where he engaged in shoemaking until his death, which occurred July 23, 1849, when he was only thirty-six years of age. His wife, long surviving him, passed away April 3, 1876, at the age of sixty-four years.

Mr. Ashworth is familiar with the history of pioneer life in Miami county. At the time of his arrival there were only five housee where Tippecanoe City now stands, these being occupied by the Clark, Krise, Shyrock, Favorite and Cottoral families, and Mr. Clark also owned a little store. Mr. Ashworth obtained his education in the public schools, but his privileges were very limited, for when eleven years of age he began work in his father's shoe shop, and was thus employed until the latter's death. In 1853 he went to Dayton, where he served an apprenticeship for two and a half years under J. T. Kinney, a harness-maker, receiving sixty-two dollars for his services during that period. On the expiration of that time he came to Tippecanoe City and began the nursery business upon an acre of ground—his mother's home. His first crop was that of currants and gooseberries, and on four square rods of land he cultivated fruit to the value of eighty dollars. In 1857 he purchased six acres, which was the nucleus of his present extensive farm. Upon this little tract his residence is now located. He increased his farm as opportunity offered, and in connection with the nursery business he engaged in raising vegetables until 1862.

On the 24th of August, of that year, Mr. Ashworth enlisted as fifth sergeant in Company D, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, being mustered in at Camp Piqua. By train he went to Lexington, Kentucky, on the 28th of August, and the first engagement in which he participated was at Perryville, October 8. He afterward took part in the battle of Stone River, which began on the 24th of December, 1862, lasting three days. The army then went into camp at Murfreesboro, where he remained until June 24, 1863, when a skirmish occurred at Tunnel Hill. The regiment was attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General Thomas, and their next movement was to flank Bragg at Tullahoma. Not long after this Mr. Ashworth was detailed to return to Miami county on recruiting service, and on the 27th of July, 1863, arrived at his old home, where he remained until November. He then rejoined his regiment and partici-

pated in the siege of Chattanooga, after which the troops moved to Grasville, Georgia. In March, 1864, he was sent back to the field hospital in Chattanooga, on account of illness, and there remained until December, 1864, when he rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina, making the trip by way of the water route. He was on the transport Ajax, which encountered a terrible storm off Cape Hatteras. A few days after rejoining his regiment he participated in the running fight with Johnston's army. which continued until the time of Lee's surrender. His command was then near Raleigh, where Johnston surrendered his forces to General Sherman.

Mr. Ashworth received an honorable discharge June 15, 1865, and with a creditable military record he returned to Tippecanoe City, where he has since engaged in the nursery business in company with his brother John, under the firm name of W. & J. Ashworth. They own the Fairview Nursery, to which they have added from time to time until the property now comprises one hundred acres. The output of their nursery finds a ready sale on the market, and their shipments are very extensive. Mr. Ashworth of this review has held the office of superintendent of the Cemetery Association since its organization in 1874, and has been a director in the Tippecanoe National Bank from its organization, in 1884.

On the 24th of December, 1857, occurred the marriage of our subject and Miss Sarah Wilson, of Monroe township, by whom he had two children, George and John, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Ashworth was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1841, the daughter of George and Sarah (Thompson) Wilson, both natives of Lancaster county. They were married in 1834 and came to Ohio in the autumn of 1844, stopping in Clark county, and in 1849 came to Miami county, settling in Monroe township, one mile south of Tippecanoe City, where they resided until his death, May 31, 1867, his wife surviving him until December 17, 1892.

In politics Mr. Ashworth is a stanch Republican, and for five terms, or ten years, he has served as a member of the city council, giving his support to many measures and movements which have contributed to the substantial development and welfare of the community. With no special advantages or oportunities to aid him in early life, he has steadily worked his way upward until he has become an important factor in business circles in his adopted county. His life has indeed been a busy and useful one, and he enjoys the esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He manifested his loyalty to the government upon southern battlefields, and he is just as faithful to-day to the starry banner, which is the emblem of the republic.

ALBERT MILLER.

Albert Miller, who is the foreman of the Tippecanoe Building & Manufacturing Company, was born in the city which is still his home on the 11th of May, 1860. His father, Joseph Miller, was a native of Baden, Germany, and in 1848 left that country, sailing for America. After a voyage of forty-eight days the vessel in which he took passage dropped anchor in the harbor of New York, and almost immediately afterward he made his way to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked at the cooper's trade for eight years. On the expiration of that period he came to

Tippecanoe City, where he engaged in the hotel business, conducting the Hotel Henn until his death, which occurred on the 13th of July, 1870, when he was forty-four years of age. He married Miss Annie Zimmerman, who also was born in Germany and spent ninety-nine days on the voyage to the new world. Their marriage occurred in Dayton, Ohio, in 1853, and was blessed with seven children, but three died in infancy. Those still living are Josephine, the widow of Conrad Bolte, of Tippecanoe City; Joseph, who is employed by the Davis Whip Company, of Tippecanoe City; Mary, the wife of John Henn, the proprietor of the Hotel Henn; and Albert, whose name introduces this review.

In the public schools of Tippecanoe City Albert Miller acquired his literary education and prepared for his business career by a course in the Queen City Commercial College, of Cincinnati. At the age of eighteen years he began work for the Trupp-Weekley Manufacturing Company, with which he was connected for two years as an employe, and he then became a partner in the business and was made foreman. In 1895 the company was reorganized under the name of the Tippecanoe Building & Manufacturing Company, with which he has since remained as a stockholder and foreman. This is one of the leading industries of the city and Mr. Miller has contributed in no small degree to its success by his capable management. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, of unflagging industry and resolute purpose, and these qualities have enabled him to promote his individual success and to insure prosperity to the interests under his charge.

In 1886 Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Fortner, who died two years later. On the 28th of January, 1889, he married Miss Emily Huber, daughter of Fred Huber, and they now have four interesting children: Mary, Fredia, Leo and Bernard. In his political views, Mr. Miller is a Democrat, and is a member of the Catholic church. He is recognized as one of the enterprising business men of Tippecanoe City, a position to which he has attained by his own efforts. He began life in the humble capacity of an employe and has steadily worked his way upward, winning advancement through close application and painstakng care in the discharge of the duties imposed on him.

LEVI AMMON.

At the time of his death, Levi Ammon was regarded as a leading merchant and business man of Georgetown, a position which he well merited, for his career was characterized by unflagging industry, capable management and the most unfaltering honesty. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1813. His father, George Ammon, was also a native of that county, but the grandfather was of German birth. On emigrating to the new world he took up his abode in Berks county, where he followed farming and lived to a ripe old age. During the Revolutionary war he loyally served his country, enlisting as a private. The son, George Ammon, spent his entire life in the county of his nativity and was a millwright by trade. He died in 1814, in early manhood, but his widow lived to an advanced age. In her maidenhood she was Miss Beard, a daughter of Captain Beard, who was a native of the Keystone state, a farmer by occupation and served on Washington's staff in the Revo-

lutionary war. His father came from Germany.

Levi Ammon was one of the two children born to George Ammon and his wife. He was only about a year old when his father died, and when a little lad of seven he was bound out to a Mr. Baker, of Pennsylvania, learning the shoemaker's trade. At the age of sixteen years he left the man to whom he had been apprenticed, then worked at his trade for about two years and bought his time from Mr. Baker. At the age of eighteen he came west, settling in Liberty, Montgomery county, Ohio, where he followed shoemaking. Subsequently he was engaged in shoemaking for twenty-five or thirty years and was very successful, but lost the greater part of his property by going security for a friend. In 1860 he came to Miami county and purchased a farm of eighty acres near Georgetown, of which thirty acres had been cleared. He continued its further development and improvement until 1865, when he engaged in merchandising in Georgetown, successfully conducting his store until his death, July 9, 1898. In 1864, however, he lost two thousand dollars by again going security. On this account he sold his farm and in 1865 purchased the store which is now conducted by his sons. In April, 1869, he admitted his three eldest sons to partnership in the business, and in 1872 his son Charles was made a partner. They carried a stock of general merchandise and also dealt in leaf tobacco and were the pioneers in the buggy business in Georgetown.

Mr. Ammon was married to Miss Margaret C. Bierley, who was born in Maryland and came with her parents to Ohio during her girlhood. She was a daughter of John Bierley, who settled in Liberty, this state, where he owned a large mill and at one time was a wealthy man, but he, too, lost the greater part of what he had made by going security. He afterward worked at the shoe-making trade in Liberty, where Mrs. Ammon spent her girlhood days. She is still living, at an advanced age. By her marriage she became the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom died in early life. The others are as follows: Mary is the wife of Charles Welbaum, of Union township; Jane died at the age of thirty-nine years; George H., who was born April 5, 1844, and was the eldest son that reached maturity, was considered one of the most capable business men in the county, but his career was terminated by death April 9, 1898; Edwin M., who was born May 7, 1848, is now conducting a store in Gordon, Ohio, married Amanda Faulkner and they have two sons, Earl and Roy, who are both in their father's store; William, who conducts the store in Potsdam, married Miss Mary Mast, of West Milton, and they have a son, Harry D., now a student in the high school in Dayton, Ohio; Belle A. is the wife of G. P. Ditmer; and Charles, who resides with his mother, is also a member of the mercantile firm.

The subject of this review was an active Prohititionist for many years and when he purchased his store he would not sell drinks as the other merchants did at that time. He was most earnest in his advocacy of the cause of temperance and both he and his wife are leading and influential members of the United Brethren church. He contributed most liberally to the building of the house of worship and was an earnest and active Christian gentleman. Industry was one of his chief characteristics and it was supplemented by honesty in all life's

relations. Thus he won a creditable success and was very prominent in business circles. His death was the occasion of universal regret throughout the community and his loss was deeply mourned not only by his immediate family but also by many friends.

For more than a third of a century the name of Ammon has been prominent in connection with the business interests of Potsdam. At the time of his father's death, the firm name of Levi Ammon & Sons was assumed, and when George, the eldest brother, died they settled the business among themselves. When their father died, the four sons purchased their sister's interest in the estate, and, without employing a lawyer, satisfactorily arranged their business affairs, taking the name by which they are now known. The three sons who are now in partnership never had any division of the business, for what belongs to one belong to all. The relation between them has ever been most harmonious and they own property in West Milton, Troy and Dayton, and about eighteen hundred acres of land comprised within improved farms in Miami and adjoining counties. They also deal in good horses and are very prominent and reliable business men, whose reputation in commercial circles is unassailable.

CHARLES EDGAR ASPINALL.

Among the native sons of Miami county now actively interested in its business affairs, and well known as a reliable citizen of sterling worth, is Charles E. Aspinall. He was born April 1, 1869, on the old homestead farm of the family in Newberry township and traces his ancestry back to England. His grandfather, William Aspinall, was a native of that land and his wife and three children came to America about 1830, landing at New York city. He spent a short time in Philadelphia, after which he removed to Greene county, Ohio, and subsequently settled on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Newberry township, above Clayton. He sold that tract three years later and purchased eighty acres on section 21, Newberry township, and there successfully carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1862. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Miss Brown, survived him until 1895, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Richard Brown Aspinall, the father of our subject, was reared in the Buckeye state. He did not manifest a very studious disposition in youth, preferring to aid in the work of the farm. After the death of his father he remained for one year on the old homestead with his mother and then started out to make his own way in the world, being employed as a farm hand in the neighborhood of his home. On the 9th of August, 1862, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government and was enrolled among the "boys in blue" of Company I, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served on detached duty most of the time and was ill in a hospital for nine months, spending part of that time in Cumberland, Maryland, after which he was sent to a regimental hospital at Mooreville. He then was taken in a wagon with the regiment until able to take his place in the line of march. He participated in the battle of Winchester and received an honorable discharge at Columbus, July 25, 1865.

Returning to his home, Mr. Aspinall engaged in farming on a tract of forty acres which he had purchased in 1864, while in the army. About 1895 he bought another

tract of forty acres and is now the owner of a valuable farm, which adds materially to his income. Here he has successfully carried on agricultural pursuits, and is now recognized as one of the leading farmers of the community. He married Miss Hattie E. Rain, a daughter of Francis and Sarah (Roney) Rain. They had ten children, namely: Frank, who died in infancy; Sarah E., wife of Charles Helmich, of West Milton; Charles E., of this review; Harry Brown, who died at the age of twenty years; Cora Belle, wife of Warren B. Crampton, of Covington; Benjamin Lee, at home; George Luther Lorin, who is a student in school; Emma L., Carl and Bertha.

Mr. Aspinall, whose name introduces this review, spent the days of his childhood and youth upon the old homestead farm and early became familiar with the various duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He did not desire, however, to make farming his life work, and in consequence, on attaining his majority, he left home and began to learn telegraphy, in December, 1889, under the instruction of William Sowers, the operator at Summit. After mastering the business he was employed as an extra man at different places along the Panhandle line. His ability and faithfulness were soon recognized and he was given the position of operator at Covington, where he acceptably served until October, 1899, when he was placed in charge of the Covington tower, his present position. He is an expert operator, very careful and accurate, and well merits the confidence of the corporation by which he is employed.

On Christmas day of 1894 Mr. Aspinall was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Myers, of Washington township, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Brinkman) Myers. One daughter now graces their union, Edith Josephine. In politics Mr. Aspinall is a stanch Republican and socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Encampment and the Sons of Veterans. A consistent member of the Christian church, he is highly esteemed as a young man of many excellent qualities, and both he and his wife occupy an enviable position in social circles and enjoy the warm regard of many friends.

SAMUEL HILL.

No family has been more widely known in Miami county than the Hill family, and he whose name introduces this review was one of its worthy representatives. He was born August 19, 1825, in Newton township, his parents having made the first settlement there. His father, John Hill, was a native of Maryland, and emigrated to Ohio about the year 1803, locating on Stillwater creek, south of Pleasant Hill, in Newton township. He served during the war of 1812 as a captain at Fort Greenville. His father, Thomas Hill, was of English descent, and married a Miss Williams. After a settlement was made in Miami county representatives of the name took an active part in reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization and in aiding in the progress and upbuilding of this section of the state.

Amid the wild scenes of the frontier Samuel Hill was reared, and after attaining his majority he was married, on the 12th of September, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Weaver, whose birth occurred in Petersburg, Highland county, January 4, 1826. When three years of age her father, Henry Weaver, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Winters, located with their family near West

Milton, on a tract of land inherited by the latter. The country was wild and the work of improvement seemed scarcely begun in this section of the state, but the father made a clearing and soon built a house of logs which in those days were considered a very fine residence, for it had two doors, other cabins having but one. It contained but one room, which, however, was very large, one end of it being occupied by three beds. Over these on poles hung the family washing. Later Henry Weaver sold that farm and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Gettysburg, Darke county, and to this was added an adjoining farm which was given him by his father. He operated a large sugar camp on his farm and in this the children were employed, making sugar and molasses. Mrs. Hill was marrried when nineteen years of age. She was a very popular young lady and the Weaver home was the scene of many social gatherings which were attended by the lads and lassies for miles around. The cabin also served as a house of worship, in which religious services were held before churches were built in the neighborhood.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hill remained upon their farm until 1878, when they traded it for property in Covington, and a year later established a home there, Mr. Hill being a successful hotel-keeper of the town for twenty years. His business and executive ability won him prosperity, and his genial manner made him a popular host and won the warm friendship of many of his guests. He formed a very wide acquaintance and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. His death occurred December 22, 1892, after which his wife conducted the hotel until October, 1899, when she rented the property to Doctor Gaines. She displayed excellent business qualities, and although now well advanced in years she is a bright, active and energetic lady and an entertaining conversationalist.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hill were born the following children: Susan, wife of Captain C. R. Maus; Elijah W., who was born January 31, 1848; Thomas E., who married Miss Cole; Nancy Belle, wife of Captain S. D. Palmer, the present mayor of Covington; Sarah, who died at the age of six years; and Mary, wife of John J. Mohler. Of this family Elijah W. is a resident of Covington. He learned the trade of a harness-maker at Gettysburg, followed farming for a time, and was engaged in merchandising in Shelby county, Ohio. He was married September 2, 1872, to Josephine Flomerfelt, of Darke county, and they became the parents of six children: Musella, wife of W. A. Reed, of Piqua; Daisy, who died at the age of six years; Grace G.; Herbert H., Eva, Ethel and Leslia L., at home.

The father of this family is now engaged in the manufacture of medicines in Covington. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias fraternity, Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Sons of Veterans' association, and in politics he is a stanch Democrat. Such in brief is the history of the Hill family, a family well worthy of representation in the annals of Miami county.

FRANCIS M. WALL.

Francis M. Wall, of Concord township, was born in Greene county, Ohio, on the 22d of June, 1848. His father, David Wall, was born near Milton, Pennsylvania, and when a young man went to Greene county,

Ohio, where he carried on agriculture until his death, which occurred un 1867, when he was fifty-nine years of age. During the civil war he enlisted in a battery raised at Xenia, Ohio, and participated in the engagement at Pittsburg Landing. Soon afterwards, however, he was taken ill and on account of his disability received an honorable discharge. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Amanda A. Shingledecker, was a native of Greene county, Ohio, where her parents located in pioneer days, coming to the Buckeye state from Pennsylvania. She was the mother of two sons, the second being Jasper Newton Wall, now a resident of Bluffton, Indiana.

Francis M. Wall, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the public schools and during his youth worked on his father's farm, early becoming familiar with all the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. At the age of nineteen years he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting, in 1865, in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry, in which he served for nine months. He suffered an attack of the measles and also injured his knee in such a manner that as the years went by it grew worse and worse until finally he was forced to have his left leg amputated. He was one of the most robust young men who entered the army from his native town. To thus go through life deprived of the opportunities and pleasures incident to a sound body is a sacrifice to country that is seldom fully appreciated or rewarded as it deserves.

Mr. Wall removed to Fletcher, Miami county, in 1867, and on the 5th of November, of that year, he married Miss Harriet Hill, a native of that town and a daughter of John A. and Olivia (Stillwell) Hill, who at an early day removed from Catskill, New York, locating at Fletcher, Miami county. Mr. Hill was widely and favorably known as a valued and enterprising citizen and in political affairs he was an active Democrat.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wall have been born two children: Robert Earl, of Concord township, who married Arabella North, daughter of Joseph and Sarah North, of the same township; and Emma Alta, who is with her parents and has proved of great assistance to them, for her mother is in poor health. Mr. Wall devotes his energies to agricultural pursuits, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates his personal supervision and excellent business ability. He is public-spirited and progressive, manifesting a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the community.

THOMAS C. BROWN.

Thomas C. Brown is extensively and successfully engaged in farming and in the breeding of blooded stock. He owns one of the finest stock farms in the county and in the capable control of his business affairs has gained a place among the most substantial citizens of his community.

His parents were Benjamin F. and Mary C. (Hilliard) Brown, and on the maternal side he is descended from one of the oldest families in Miami county. The Browns, too, were early settlers; and the father of our subject, Benjamin F. Brown, was born on the old family homestead, in what is now Washington township, December 11, 1811. There he was reared to manhood, attending the subscription schools. He became a well-to-do farmer, inheriting a share of the old

homestead, after which he purchased the interest of the other heirs. Thus he became the owner of one hundred and six acres of valuable land, which had been entered by his father, and to this he added a tract of one hundred and twenty-six acres. He married Miss Mary C. Hilliard, who was born on the old Hilliard farm, Spring Creek township, that property now being included within the corporation limits of Piqua. Her father, Joseph Hilliard, came to the Buckeye state from Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, John Hilliard, made a temporary location at Will Creek, and, as soon as he believed it to be safe to venture into the forest beyond, and not incur the danger of death at the hands of the savages, he came to Miami county and entered the land now comprising section 30, Spring Creek township. There he cleared a little tract and built a log hut, and on the 4th of April, 1797, he moved into that rude cabin with his family. Being an aged man, he could not endure the hardships of pioneer life and his health soon failed him. He was laid to rest in a lovely spot in the midst of the forest, his being the first death and first burial in that part of the county.

Benjamin F. Brown, the father of our subject, made farming his life work and died on the old homestead May 2, 1887. He was a very energetic and enterprising man, possessed of much natural ability, and was highly esteemed as an honored citizen who withheld his support from no measure which he believed would prove of public benefit. He took a very active interest in township affairs and donated the ground on which was erected what is now known as the Brown school. He held public office throughout the greater part of his life, serving as county commissioner from 1856 until 1862, and again from 1870 until 1876. In that capacity he largely promoted the welfare of his town and county, doing all in his power to secure advancement along social, educational, material and moral lines. In early life he voted with the Whig party, and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, continuing under its banner throughout the remainder of his life. He died May 2, 1887; and his wife, a devout member of the Baptist church, passed away on the 16th of March, 1897. They had four children: Joseph H., who served on the ironclad Carondelet on the Red river expedition under Porter, was taken ill with typhoid fever and died in 1864; Nancy J., the wife of Alanson Hamilton, of Piqua; Thomas C. and Clara F. are the other members of the family.

Thomas C. Brown was born upon the old home farm, March 29, 1845, and was there reared to manhood, amid pleasant surroundings and good home influences. Having acquired his preliminary education in the Brown school-house, he afterward pursued his studies in the high school of Piqua and was for one term a student in the commercial college at Dayton. The work of the farm occupied his time and attention when not engaged with his school studies, and proved an excellent preparation for his life work. After his marriage he rented the home farm for a time and now owns that property. In connection with the cultivation of the fields, he has carried on stock-raising, and is one of the leading stock-dealers of Miami county. His large barn, built in octagon shape, is one of the most extensive and best equipped in this section of the state. He has every convenience necessary to promote his stock-raising interests. He has raised some very fine trot-

ting horses and owns the stallion Syrian, one of the best bred animals in Ohio, and also the stallion Delegate, with a record of 2:19½.

In Somerville, Massachusetts, on the 16th of February, 1876, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Sawyer, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, a daughter of Seth Sawyer, a well known hotel proprietor of that place. Mrs. Brown's childhood home was very near Bunker Hill monument and during her girlhood days she often romped and played upon the old historical battle ground. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: Frank B., who died at the age of twelve years; and Susan, who is now in school.

In his political views Mr. Brown is a Republican who firmly advocates the principles of the party and does all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He is a reliable business man, a genial gentleman, and his home is noted for his generous hospitality. Throughout his entire life he has resided in Miami county and is both widely and favorably known among its citizens.

JOHN McMAKEN.

John McMaken, who is carrying on farming in Newberry township, was born near Westchester, in Butler county, Ohio, on the 4th of November, 1825, and was only about seven years of age when he came with his parents to Miami county. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The ancestors many generations removed, lived in Scotland, but on account of religious persecution fled to Ireland and thence crossed the Atlantic to the new world, a settlement being made in Maryland, where the grandfather of our subject died. The father, John McMaken, was born in Maryland, and some time prior to 1825 came to Ohio, locating in Butler county, where he was reared to manhood and was married. In 1832 he brought his family to what was then known as the Palser farm, an eighty-acre tract of land in Miami county. It was mostly wild, but a small portion having been cleared and cultivated. Upon the place was a hewed-log house twenty-four feet square, which is still standing, but has been weatherboarded. This, however, was not the first home of the family, for previous to the erection of the more pretentious structure they lived in a little cabin built of round logs. It contained but one room and had an immense fireplace, in which could be burned a four-foot log. The logs were rolled into the fire place on "skids." In the cabin were double doors, which swung on wooden hinges. Some years after locating in the county the father extended the boundaries of the farm by the purchase of an additional forty acres. He placed his land under a high state of cultivation, with the aid of his sons, and as the years passed became the owner of a desirable property. He owned a number of good dogs and was very fond of hunting, being an excellent shot. He killed deer, turkeys and other kind of wild game and thus frequently replenished the family larder. He died about 1863, but his wife, Mrs. Lydia McMaken, survived him several years. They were active and consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and Mr. McMaken was a stanch Democrat, who enjoyed the respect and good will of all with whom he came in contact.

Amid the wild scenes of the frontier John McMaken, of this review, was reared to manhood. At the age of seven he came to

Miami county and is therefore familiar with its pioneer history as well as that of later days. The journey to this country was made in covered wagons. A few days before starting Mr. McMaken, of this review, suffered a slight accident. While on the way he got out of the wagon to walk and was left behind. Traveling alone through dense forests was not a very safe thing for a boy of seven, and the family became much alarmed; but soon he came hobbling up, much to the relief of his parents. When not at work he attended the neighboring school, but his opportunities in that direction were very limited. Schools were conducted on the subscription plan. The father said that the elder brother, James, should attend school, while John should assist in the work of the farm, and that when James had completed his studies he should remain at home to work in the fields and John should be given the privilege of attending school; but when John's turn came he found that boys of his own age had advanced so far beyond him that he would not go, and his knowledge is therefore largely self-acquired.

He helped his father clear nearly every acre of ground in the old home place, for his training at farm labor was not meager. He lived at home until his marriage and then located upon a part of his father's land, taking up his abode in a round-log house. He cultivated the land on the shares for a short time and then resided upon the Perry farm for two years, after which he rented what was then known as the Jim Clark farm, but is now the Webb McMaken farm. He afterward purchased his present farm of eighty acres and in the midst of the forest erected his home. His time and attention have been unceasingly given to the development and improvement of the place and he now has a valuable property. He began to build his home during the Christmas holidays and moved into it on the 18th of the following November. His land is under a high state of cultivation and yields a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon it. He can relate many interesting reminiscences of pioneer times, when everything was primitive and the work of progress seemed scarcely begun in this neighborhood. He has frequently gone coon-hunting at night, when they would have to take a pack of dogs along to keep the wolves from attacking them, as well as to "tree" the coons and other animals. In one spring Mr. McMaken attended twenty-six log-rollings. When a new settler wished to build a cabin he would invite all the men and boys of the neighborhood, and a hearty response made it possible for them to construct the cabin in a single day. Mr. McMaken owned an ox team, which was generally used in hauling the logs to the place where they were wanted. He has watched with interest the marked progress which has been made in the county, as its wild lands have been transformed into beautiful homes and farms, and all the accessories and conveniences of modern civilization have been added, and he has endorsed all movements which he believed would prove of public good.

Mr. McMaken was first married to Margaret Rife, a daughter of John and Catherine (Shell) Rife. She died on their farm, leaving three children: Jane, now the wife of William Heckendorn, of Newberry township; James Henry, who married Miss Reach and lives in Covington; and John Lewis, of Logansport, Indiana, who married Annie Butt. After the death of his first wife Mr. McMaken wedded Miss Martha Ullery, a daughter of John and Eliza-

beth (Dale) Ullery. They also had three children: Forest Lee, of Newberry township; Charles S., who married Minnie Boggs; and Emma A., at home.

Many years ago Mr. McMaken united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and his life has ever been in harmony with his profession. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, but has never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests in which he has met with creditable success. All that he has he has acquired through his own efforts, his unfaltering industry bringing him a comfortable property.

JOHN A. BUCHANAN.

Among the representative farmers of Newberry township is John Allen Buchanan, who was born December 16, 1851, on the old Buchanan homestead on Trotter's creek, in Newberry township. He was also reared to manhood there and acquired his education in the schools of the neighborhood, his first teacher being Lizzie Stevens, an estimable young lady who afterward went west with her parents, and was killed, together with the whole party, by Indians on the plains. Mr. Buchanan further continued his studies in the little town of Clayton, and when eighteen years of age attended his last term in school in district No. 13, his teacher being Mr. Fordyce. During the periods of vacation he assisted in the work of the home farm, and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the farmer. At the age of eighteen, after leaving school, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, under the direction of John Loy, working southeast of Piqua. He served a two-years apprenticeship and afterward worked at his trade for sixteen years, being engaged on the construction of many buildings in the county.

In Newberry township, in 1873, Mr. Buchanan was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Jane Fulker, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (McDowell) Fulker. Unto them have been born four children, namely: Otto Loy, who was educated in the schools of Newberry township, and has engaged in teaching since he was seventeen years of age, married Della Routson and resides in Newberry township; Homer Willis is a school teacher at Maplewood; Io Lee and Ola Elizabeth are at home.

After his marriage Mr. Buchanan resided with Mr. Fulker, his father-in-law, for two years, after which he purchased five acres of land, which is now included within his present valuable and desirable farm of eighty acres. He worked at carpentering till about 1897, since which time he has carried on agricultural pursuits, his training in youth well fitting him for this work. He built his present beautiful home in 1878 and has made all the improvements upon his place, building fences, laying tile and placing his land under a high state of cultivation. Everything about the farm is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates the general supervision of the owner, who is recognized as an enterprising and progressive agriculturist. In politics he has always been an ardent Democrat ever since casting his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden.

JOHN M. KERR.

The specific history of the west was made by the pioneers; it was emblazoned on the forest trees by the strength of sturdy arms

and gleaming ax, and written on the surface of the earth by the track of the primitive plow. These were strong men and true who came to found the empire of the west—these hardy settlers who builded their rude domiciles, grappled with the giants of the forest, andfrom the sylvan wilds evolved the fertile and productive fields which have these many years been furrowed and refurrowed by the plowshare. The red man, in his motley garb, stalked through the dim, woody avenues, and the wild beasts disputed his dominion. The trackless prairie was made to yield its tribute under the effective endeavors of the pioneer, and slowly and surely were laid the steadfast foundations upon which have been builded the magnificent superstructure of an opulent and enlightened commonwealth. To establish a home amid such surroundings, and to cope with the many privations and hardships which were the inevitable concomitants, demanded an invincible courage and fortitude, strong hearts and willing hands. All these were characteristic of the pioneers, whose names and deeds should be held in perpetual reverence by those who enjoy the fruits of their toil.

John M. Kerr is not only a representative of one of the pioneer families of Ohio, but has been himself also a resident of Miami county for three score years and ten. He was born in Monroe township, April 2, 1829, on the old family homestead which his grandfather, George Kerr, entered from the government prior to 1812. Hamilton Kerr, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, in 1803. The land purchased by George Kerr has since been in possession of the family, being now owned by Furnas Kerr, a brother of our subject. Upon taking up his abode in Miami county he erected a log cabin, about twenty by twenty-four feet, which continued to be his home for several years. He then built a brick house of two rooms, and in that residence died in 1836. He was a very successful farmer, his enterprising efforts having made him the possessor of five hundred acres of land. He married Miss Rhoda Furnas, a native of Monroe township, Miami county, and unto them were born four children: Newell, who died July 18, 1876, at the age of forty-nine years; John M.; George, a farmer of Concord township, Miami county, and Furnas, a retired farmer who is now living in Tippecanoe City.

John M. Kerr, whose name introduces this review, can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer life in Miami county. He pursued his education in a little log school-house, walking a mile and a half through the woods in order to recite his lessons in that institution. His training at farm labor was not meager, for he early learned to handle the scythe and to follow the plow. Until twenty-four years of age he assisted his father in the work of field and meadow and then removed to an adjoining farm of one hundred and sixty acres on sections 10 and 15, Monroe township. There he resided until 1889 and developed one of the best farming properties in the neighborhood. His richly cultivated fields and substantial buildings indicated to the passer-by the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Upon his removal to Tippecanoe City, in 1889, he put aside business cares and has since lived retired, enjoying the rest which he has truly earned.

On the 17th of May, 1866, Mr. Kerr was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Coates, who was born in Warren county, Indiana, and died in 1867, at the age of twenty-

eight years and eighteen days. Mr. Kerr has no children of his own, but his niece, now Mrs. J. F. Deitrick, lived with him from her early childhood and was to him a daughter. He is yet the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres, and from his place derives a good income. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1859, and his membership is now in Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 74.

In politics he is a Democrat. Having witnessed the entire growth and development of this county he is well informed concerning its history, and is accounted one of the valued citizens whose efforts have contributed in no small degree to the general prosperity and progress. His activity in business affairs, combined with honorable dealing and sound judgment, brought to him creditable success, while his upright life has won for him the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

SAMUEL HOEFLICH.

Samuel Hoeflich was born December 31, 1857, in Dayton, Ohio, and is of German lineage. His father, Charles Hoeflich, was born in Tuebingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1812, and was an officer in the French army for fourteen years and a veteran of several wars. He ran away from home when eighteen years of age and enlisted in the military service. After leaving the army, he followed the trade of book-binding for some time and then determined to seek a home in America. On reaching the new world, he took up his abode in Dayton, Ohio, where he married Mrs. Caeherine Kraus, widow of Andrew Kraus. By her first marriage she had five children: John A. and Christopher G., both of Covington, and three who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Kraus came to the United States in 1854, and the former died in Dayton. By her second marriage, the mother of our subject had three children, Samuel being the eldest and the others were Caroline and Annie, who died in infancy. The father of this family was called to his final rest in 1863, and the mother survived him until 1879.

Samuel Hoeflich, of this review, was only two years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Piqua. His father was employed on the canal and the family removed from place to place in order to be near him at his work. When Samuel was four years old they resided in Buckneck, Miami county, where the father died in 1863. In the spring of 1864 the widow removed with her family to Covington, where she kept her children together, working most industriously and untiringly in order to provide for their support. When our subject became old enough he took part of the burden from her willing shoulders and aided in maintaining the family. Turning his wages over to his mother, in time he became her main support, the hard work of former years undermining her health, and it became his turn to care for her who had so heroically labored for her children in years past. She had established a boarding-house and also conducted a grocery store and saloon. Mr. Hoeflich assumed entire control of the business in 1879. After the death of his mother, he removed the old building in which she began business, to another location and erected on the site the present brick store and dwelling. He has sold out the grocery store and now conducts a first-class saloon, carrying also a full line of cigars and tobacco.

Mr. Hoeflich was married, in 1884, to Miss Lizzie M. Popp, who died March 4, 1895. Their children were Carl J., born December 17, 1885; George Lafayette, born October 2, 1887; and Cleo Catherine, born July 1, 1889. All three are now in school. The father was again married, January 27, 1897, his second union being with Anna R. Kriegbaum, a daughter of George Kriegbaum.

Mr. Hoeflich is a charter member of Covington Lodge, K. of P., and also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men. His marked musical talent has rendered him a favorite in musical circles and for fifteen years he was a member of the Third Ohio Regiment band. He is also a member of the Covington Union band, of Covington, which won a most excellent reputation. Holding membership in the Lutheran church, he has served as the leader of the choir, both in church and Sunday school. He is a man highly esteemed, is affable in manner and has hosts of warm friends in his community.

ELMER E. THOMSON.

Elmer E. Thomson is a leading undertaker and embalmer of Miami county, and is a representative of a family that for many years has been prominently connected with the business interests of this section of the state. In tracing the genealogy of our subject we find that he is descended from a long line of sturdy, intelligent and honorable ancestors, and that in both the lineal and collateral branches representatives have been prominent in the history of the nation. His paternal grandfather was born in Virginia and served in the war of 1812. When he went to the front he left his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Tullis, and his two children, in Troy, Ohio, rejoining them at that place when his services were no longer needed in defense of American interests. He was a prominent factor in public affairs in his section of the state and afterward entered the land upon which the town of Muncie, Indiana, now stands, becoming one of the pioneer settlers in that locality. He served as keeper of the Miami county jail, and it was in that building, at the southeast corner of Main and Plumb streets, in Troy, that Joel T. Thomson, the father of our subject, was born. Mr. Thomson often referred in a jocular manner to the fact that he was born in a jail. In his native city he became an active and influential business man. In 1840 he established there a furniture store to which he gave his constant personal attention for fifty years, or until the time of his death, which occurred in 1890, when he had attained the age of seventy-three years. He enjoyed exceptionally good health, was strong and vigorous and thus was well fitted to meet the arduous duties of business life. He advocated abolition principles at a time when it required great personal bravery to announce oneself as a friend and protector of the colored people. He made his home a station on the underground railroad, and thus assisted many a dusky fugitive on his way to freedom, beyond the reach of southern masters. On the breaking out of the civil war he closed his furniture store and carried on only the undertaking department of his business in order to allow his three employes to enter the Union ranks. All three served in many sanguinary batttles, but returned unharmed at the close of the war and are yet living, being numbered among the valiant heroes to whom the Union owes her preservation.

However, many brave soldiers from Miami county gave up their lives on the battle-fields of the south. Eighty-two of the number were brought to their homes, and Mr. Thomson officiated as undertaker at eighty-one of these soldier funerals. During the fifty years of his business career he acted as undertaker at over eleven thousand funerals in Miami county. During all those years he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow men and was often honored with positions of trust in administering the affairs of the town of Troy. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Mahala Helen Gilkerson, who is still living in Troy, and who came to this state with her parents from West Virginia, then a part of Virginia. She traces her ancestry back to the Virginia pioneer and explorer, the famous Captain John Smith, and on her mother's side she is related to the family of John Randolph, one of the colonial governors of Virginia and one of the leading spirits in the Revolutionary war, whose memory will ever be honored on account of his lofty patriotism, his unswerving devotion to his country and his noble character. Other members of the family were equally loyal and prominent, and well may Mr. Thomson be proud to trace his lineage to such a source. Four sons and three daughters were born to the parents of our subject, namely: Wilbur, who was for many years a teacher in the county schools, and his death, at the age of thirty-five years, was a great loss to his family and the community. Emma is now the wife of John H. Stafford, of Meridian, Mississippi, and the mother of Harry Stafford,— her only son,— who entered the Spanish-American war as first sergeant in Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders and took part in the arduous campaign of that now famous regiment in front of Santiago, resulting in the capture of the city. Sergeant Stafford captured General Toral's pony and brought it as a trophy to New York. On the disbandment of the Rough Riders he enlisted as sergeant in the company that was sent to the Philippines, and while bravely fighting in the front he was severely wounded in the breast, but finally recovered from the injury. Mary, the third of the family, is now deceased. Charles is a leading undertaker at Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio. Walter J. was a prominent physician in Union, Ohio, at the time of his death, which occurred July 12, 1896. He was a surgeon on the pension board of Montgomery county for seven years, and occupied a position of prominence in professional circles. In politics he was a Republican and a man of marked influence in the councils of his party. His wife has also passed away, but two children survive them. Our subject, Elmer E., is the sixth of the family, and Mrs. Etta Bizer, of Piqua, Ohio, who is now deceased, is the youngest.

In early youth Elmer E. Thomson attended the public schools of Troy and was graduated in the high school at the age of eighteen years. From early youth he was more or less connected with his father in business and very naturally was his successor. He became thoroughly proficient in his chosen vocation, and after spending two years in the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Green, an eminent physician of Troy, he took two courses of lectures in the college at Columbus, Ohio, making a specialty of surgery. He introduced arterial embalming in this section of the country, and has practiced the embalming art with great skill and success, having received professional calls not only to all parts of Miami

county but to distant parts of the state as well. For the last five years he has been a member of the Undertakers' Association of the United States. In 1887 he entered into partnership with his father, at Troy, and since the latter's death, in 1890, he has carried on the business alone. On April 16, 1900, his place of business and its contents were destroyed by fire, since which time he has had quarters a few doors north on Market street, and with the assistance of new and improved inventions is better able than before to carry on the undertaking profession.

On the 11th of July, 1889, Mr. Thomson was united in marriage to Miss Carrie J. Riley, who is a graduate of the Troy schools and of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and a lady of superior culture and refinement. For about seven years prior to her marriage she was a popular teacher in the public schools of Troy, and she still takes great interest in educational matters and in the intellectual advancement and progress of the town. She is especially active in promoting higher education and the advancement of women, and is a member of the executive committee of the Standard Club, an association of ladies formed for mutual improvement. Clifford, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, is an extremely bright little lad of six summers, who has just entered school and gives promise of special aptitude and ability in matters of education. The parents are consistent and active members of the Presbyterian church, and their labors are effective in promoting that denominational organization of Troy.

Mr. Thomson is a stalwart Republican in politics, and is a member of the local committee. He was elected county infirmary director for Miami county, serving from 1891 until 1894, and during that time was clerk of the board. He is justly proud of the fact that no deserving person was denied the necessaries of life during that time, owing to his unremitting interest in this great work, established for the relief of the worthy but unfortunate people of the county. Mr. Thomson is a member of the Odd Fellows Society, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Knights of Honor, and has served as noble chief of the second order. He is a perfect specimen of physical manhood, well developed and vigorous, with a strong, pleasant face and clear-cut features and a cordial manner that enables him not only to win, but to retain his friends as the years pass by. Such in brief is the life history of Mr. Thomson. His character has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review, and in the summary of his career we note only a few of the salient points,—his activity and sound judgment in business affairs and his conformity to the ethics of commercial life, together with his faithfulness to public office, his genuine friendship and his regard for true worth of character. These are the qualities which make Elmer E. Thomson a valued citizen in whatever community he has made his home.

LEWIS T. SHEETS.

The history of a state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges of the character of a community by those of its representative citizens, and yields its tribute of admiration and respect for the genius or learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of

a state's prosperity and pride. It is this record that offers for our consideration the history of men who for their probity, benevolence and kindly virtues, as well as their integrity in the affairs of life, are ever affording to the young examples worthy of emulation. For many years Mr. Sheets has been regarded as one of the most prominent residents of Tippecanoe City, and since 1896 has held the office of mayor, to which position he was called by popular ballot, his fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability. His administration has been most progressive, and the period of his incumbency has been an era of substantial growth and improvement in the history of the municipality.

Mr. Sheets is a native of Tippecanoe City, born September 30, 1869. His father, Thomas J. Sheets, was born in Clear Spring, Maryland, September 1, 1841, and was a millwright by trade. In 1859 he came to Ohio, locating in Tippecanoe City, where he worked on the old mill, being thus employed until the breaking out of the war. On the 5th of August, 1862, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of the navy. He was assigned to the gunboat Tyler, in the Mississippi squadron, under Commodore David Porter, and from time to time received promotion, becoming a master mate and afterward an ensign, with which rank he was discharged in December, 1863, on account of ill health. He participated in the bombardment of Vicksburg and in other important engagements of the Mississippi squadron. After his return to Tippecanoe City he engaged in farming and stock-raising, which pursuits he followed until 1874, when he became the superintendent and general manager of the Tippecanoe Wheel Works. Under his leadership the plant was enlarged, new machinery was added and a very successful business was conducted, the enterprise proving a very profitable one to the town.

On the 16th of October, 1861, Thomas Sheets was united in marriage to Miss Allie Crane, a daughter of Dr. Crane, and to them were born two children, Lewis and Anna, the latter an accomplished young lady residing with her mother. Mr. Sheets was regarded as one of the most prominent, influential and able men of Tippecanoe City, and at his death all of the stores of the town were closed as a tribute of respect to one widely known and honored. He passed away July 24, 1882, and all who knew him mourned his loss. He was very charitable in his opinions and was beloved alike by old and young, rich or poor. As a citizen he was public-spirited and withheld his support from no movement or measure which he believed would prove a public benefit. Socially he was connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, of Tippecanoe City, and in politics was a stalwart Republican. His many excellencies of character gained him high regard, and throughout the community he had a very extensive circle of friends.

Mr. Sheets, whose name introduces this review, obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Tippecanoe City and later attended Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He was thus well trained for life's practical and responsible duties, and when twenty-two years of age he became a member of the firm of Trupp, Weekly & Company, lumber dealers, contractors and builders. While a member of that firm he was also one of the organizers of the Troy Bending Company, of Troy, Ohio, which was established in

1890. Two years later, however, he sold his interest in that company, but retained his connection with the Trupp-Weekly Manufacturing Company until 1894, when he disposed of his share of stock to H. J. Ritter. The business has since been reorganized under the name of the Tippecanoe Building & Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sheets is now the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and fifteen acres in Monroe township, and also superintends the cultivation of his mother's farm of four hundred and forty acres. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his keen discernment and capable management assures him a high degree of prosperity.

In 1895 Mr. Sheets was elected a trial justice of the peace, which office he has since filled in a most creditable manner. In 1896 he was elected mayor of the city, and has now filled the office for four consecutive years, during which time he has exercised his official prerogatives in behalf of many measures and movements toward the advancement of the city's interests. He gave his support to the establishment of the new electric power house, owned and controlled by the city, and other substantial movements sprang into existence as the result of his labors and advocacy. In his politics he is a Republican, unfaltering in his support of the party principles. A very prominent Mason, he belongs to Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 174, of Tippecanoe City, and is now a past master. He is also a member of Franklin Chapter, No. 24, R. A. M., of Troy, in which he is now holding the office of king, and belongs to the council and Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T., of Troy.

A man of distinguished and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world, while his study of economic questions and matters of public policy has been so close, practical and comprehensive that his judgment is relied upon and his utterances have weight in those circles where the material progress of his native city is centered.

HENRY FULKER.

Actively identified with agricultural pursuits for many years, Henry Fulker is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he richly merits, for he has led a busy, useful and upright life. He belongs to an old family of German origin. His father, Peter Fulker, was born in Germany and was reared upon a farm. To escape being impressed into the army he ran away from home and came to the United States when about twenty years of age. He had no money when he landed in Baltimore and was sold in that place to pay his passage. After working until he had made enough to reimburse the man who had paid his passage, he took up his abode in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, where he married Barbara Barnhart, a daughter of Jacob Barnhart, a native of Pennsylvania or Maryland. After his marriage he operated his father-in-law's farm until coming to the west about 1835. He was accompanied by his wife and children, making the journey by wagons, and reaching his destination after about seven weeks of travel. There were several families in the party.

Mr. Fulker purchased one hundred and fifty-four acres of land, adjoining the McDowell farm. It was mostly covered with

timber. The family lived with Daniel Babylon, a neighbor, until their own house could be built. Their first home was a little cabin built of round logs and covered with a clapboard roof. From an old-fashioned fireplace the smoke made its escape through a wooden chimney. The boys would cut the logs used in the fireplace and then haul them to the house with a horse. In that first cabin the family lived until a hewed-log house could be built. To that was afterward added a brick kitchen. The boys cleared the land, and where once stood the trees in their native strength was soon seen waving fields of grain. The father died on the farm, which he secured by trading with John Myers, his death occurring in December, 1882. His wife died in June of the same year, at the age of eighty-eight years, her birth having occurred in Maryland in 1794. Both were members of the German Baptist church, and Mr. Fulker was a Whig in his political views until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. In the family of this worthy couple were born six children, namely: Henry, who is the subject of this review; Samuel, who married Barbara Rodahaffer and afterward wedded Mary Christian, and moved to South Dakota, but spent his last days near Aberdeen; Peter, who died at the age of sixteen; Catherine, who is the wife of Henry Billingsley, of Newberry township; Lydia, who is the wife of A. Worley, of the same township; and Elizabeth, who died at the age of twelve years.

Henry Fulker, whose name stands at the head of this article, was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, June 12, 1826. He began his education in the subscription schools of his native state, and at the age of nine years accompanied his parents on their emigration to Miami county. He walked most of the way, but at times he and other boys of the party would hide in his uncle's wagon and thus steal a ride, but the uncle kept quite strict watch on them and would make them leave the wagon. During his first winter in Ohio Mr. Fulker had all of the wood to haul and chop for the family and became quite expert at that work, being able to chop a cord of wood each day, and was also capable of splitting one hundred rails a day. He aided in clearing away the timber on his father's land and thus getting it ready for cultivation. He also learned to cut wheat with a butcher-knife, for his mother had the only sickle on the place and could reap with the skill of a man. In order to gain any education he had to walk three miles to school. He seldom had shoes to wear and had to experience many of the hardships and trials which fell to the lot of the agriculturist.

In March, 1849, Mr. Fulker was united in marriage by the Rev. Mr. Hershey, the pastor of the Lutheran church, to Miss Margaret McDowell, who was of Scotch lineage, the family having originated in the land of hills and heather. Mark McDowell was the first emigrant of the name to seek a home in America. He took up his abode in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming and also worked at the wheelwright's trade. He was a man of fine physique, six feet, two and a half inches tall, well proportioned and with jet black hair and deep blue eyes. Coming to Ohio he entered land on Lost creek, Miami county, about 1820, and later gave to each of his sons a farm. His children were: Mark, who located in Guernsey county, Ohio, and died there; Alexander, who made his home in Lost Creek township, Miami

county, until his death; James, who was also a resident of that township and died there; Samuel, who died on his farm in Lost Creek township; Luke, the father of Mrs. Fulker; Mary, who became Mrs. Jones and died in this county; Rachel, who became Mrs. Richardson and removed to Indiana, where her death occurred; Sarah, who became the wife of Rev. Samuel Sheehan and removed to Illinois, where her remaining days were passed; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Samuel Deweese and died in Miami county; Susie, who married William Deweese and died near Casstown, and Matilda, who became Mrs. Abbott and died in this county.

Luke McDowell, the father of Mrs. Fulker, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He married Elizabeth Bailor, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Mark Bailor. After his marriage Mrs. McDowell removed to Ohio and located on a quarter-section of land which was covered with a growth of timber. Upon his land he built a hewed-log house, 22x28 feet, and cleared his entire farm with the exception of eight acres. He was a great hunter, was fond of the sport and killed much wild game. His neighbor, Colonel George Buchanan, was rather a wasteful man, and when butchering one year he killed thirteen hogs. He was throwing away the heads, backbones and ribs, when Mr. McDowell went over and offered to help with the butchering if the Colonel would give him the meat he was throwing away. This was done, and the McDowells had enough meat to keep them all winter. One year Mr. McDowell and his sons killed thirteen deer. The boys would track a deer and drive him up to the crossing, where the father would sit on his horse and shoot the deer as it approached. Seldom did he fail to bring down an animal at which he fired. He was a stanch Democrat in his political views and was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He died on his farm, August 16, 1849, at the age of seventy years, and his wife passed away in 1851, when sixty years of age. Their children were: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Charles Orwan and after his death went to Kansas, where she died; John, who married Miss Lucinda Perry, and afterward removed to Iowa, where his last days were passed; Luke, who wedded Elizabeth Fahnestock and died in Newberry township; Mary, wife of James Madison Skelton, who was a pilot on the Mississippi river and in 1849 went to California, where he died, his widow still living there; Lydia, who became the wife of Joseph Templeton and died at their home in Kansas; Margaret, now Mrs. Fulker; David, who married Nancy Childress and lives in Miami county, Indiana; Sarah, who became the wife of Benjamin Snow, removing to Iowa, then again to Shelby county, later to Covington, Ohio, where her death occurred; and Jackson, who married Margaret Fulker and now resides in Poweshiek county, Iowa.

After his marriage, Mr. Fulker, of this review, rented the McDowell farm for eighteen months and then went to Poweshiek county, Iowa, where he purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, afterward entering it from the government. Later he added to it a forty-acre tract. He paid fifty dollars for the claim and two hundred and fifty to enter it. He and his family lived in the barn until a house could be erected. Mr. Fulker cultivated that land

for four years, and then sold the property for twenty-seven hundred dollars, after which he returned to Miami county and purchased the old McDowell homestead. Since that time he has erected all of the buildings upon the place. He erected his present home in 1870 and added many other modern and substantial improvements. He continued the active management of his farm until 1877, when he put aside business cares, his sons assuming the management of the property. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fulker has been blessed with five children, but Samuel and Barbara, the two youngest children, are now deceased. The others are: Margaret, wife of John Buchanan, of Newberry township; Peter Luke; and Henry W., who has charge of the old home place; he married Emeline Fritz and has nine children —Esther, Iven, Dellmer, Lydia, Wilbur, Otto, Mary, Martha and Hobart.

In his political views Mr. Fulker, of this review, is a stanch Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. On account of his removal to Iowa, he could not vote at the election of 1856, and in consequence cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. His life has been one of marked industry. In former years he labored early and late, and his untiring efforts enabled him to triumph over many obstacles and steadily work his way upward to success. He is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the community and his prosperity has been worthily won.

PHILIP J. DOLL.

Philip J. Doll, who is carrying on agricultural pursuits on section 13, Monroe township, where he owns eighty acres of land, was born in Germany, March 15, 1842, his parents being Conrad and Mary (Faver) Doll. They had three children, who were born in Germany, and one after their arrival in America. The father was a brickmaker by trade and followed that pursuit in his native land until the fall of 1843, when he came with his wife and children to the new world, taking passage on a sailing vessel, which after a voyage of forty-two days dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. From that city Mr. Doll and his family made their way to Troy, where he remained for a year, and then removed to Cowlesville, where he worked in a still-house. Subsequently he returned to Troy and, in company with his brothers-in-law, Henry O. and George Genslinger, he engaged in the manufacture of brick until the spring of 1858. He then purchased sixty acres of land on section 18, Monroe township, where his son, Frederick, now lives. There was a log cabin upon the place and he built a log barn. About thirty acres of the land had been cleared and with characteristic energy he continued its development and cultivation until his death, which was occasioned by accident, a falling limb crushing him as he was engaged in clearing a field. This was on the 15th of March, 1861, and he was fifty-one years of age at the time. He held membership in the German Lutheran church and was a gentleman of the highest respectability, and all who knew him esteemed him for his sterling worth. His wife died February 16, 1875, at the age of sixty-one years. They had a family of seven children: Elizabeth and Catherine, who died in Germany; Fred, who is living on the old homestead; Philip J., of this review; Henry, deceased; Conrad and George.

Mr. Doll, whose name introduces this sketch, was only a year old when his parents came to Ohio and was a youth of thirteen when the family took up their residence in Monroe township. At the time of his father's death he and his brother, Fred, took charge of the home farm, where they remained until 1864. He then removed to the farm now occupied by Samuel Kessler, there making his home until 1876, when he came to his present place of abode on section 13, Monroe township. Here he owns and cultivates eighty acres of land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation, reaping good crops as a reward of his early labors in the spring.

On the 2d of October, 1862, Mr. Doll was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Webb, who was born in Monroe township on the 1st of August, 1844, her parents being Joseph and Annie (Huntsinger) Webb. Her father was born near Fredericksburg, Maryland, and died when his daughter was very small. The grandfather was William Webb. His wife bore the maiden name of Lila Truitt. After the death of her husband she and her children came to Ohio, locating in London, and while there the mother died, leaving two sons, Josiah and Isaac N., aged eight and nine years, respectively. On foot they made their way to Miami county, and Josiah became an inmate in the home of James Kerr, with whom he remained until he was apprenticed to William Collins to learn the blacksmith's trade. He afterward purchased his employer's shop and conducted business therein for over fifty years. He died December 21, 1897, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his wife passed away December 19, 1890, at the age of sixty-eight years. They had a family of six children, namely: Mrs. Doll; Mary D., wife of Eben Sutherland, of Troy; William W., a farmer of Concord township; Annie I. S., wife of Clark Brown, of Newton township; Alice L., wife of Franklin L. Elifritz; and Martha, wife of John Goodenough.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doll have been born ten children, as follows: William C., who died November 29, 1899; John J., who is living at home; Annie E., wife of John Lehman; Albert R., who resides near Frederick; Emma E., wife of Henry Oburn, of Concord township; Margaret A., wife of Charles Moist, of Kessler Station; Minnie P.; Charles Frederick, at home; Harrison, and Walter C., deceased.

Mr. Doll has made all the improvements upon his farm and has also contributed to the development and progress of his section of the county. He aided in building Doll's pike, which extends from the Tippecanoe & Milton pike to Troy pike. He withholds his support from no measure or movement which he believes would prove a public benefit, gives his political support to the Democratic party and is a consistent member of the Christian church, to which his wife also belongs. They are most highly respected citizens and enjoy the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

JACOB SINKS.

Before Ohio was admitted to the Union representatives of the Sinks family came to this state. The grandfather, who resided in North Carolina, started westward and crossing the mountains with a team arrived in Ohio in 1798. He was the first one to make a location north of Dayton and he had to cut his way through the woods to the farm which he selected. His home was located about twelve miles from Dayton,

where he secured a tract of government land, upon which he erected a log cabin. He was accompanied by his son, Andrew Sinks, the father of our subject, who was born in North Carolina, but spent a part of his youth in this state. After arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Emily Yount and then located upon a farm where Jacob Sinks was born and reared. They lived in true pioneer style and experienced many of the hardships and privations of frontier life. The mother often rode to Dayton on horseback to procure a sack of flour or meal. The father continued the arduous task of developing the land and in course of time he became the owner of an extensive and valuable farm. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six years. They were consistent members of the Christian church and in that faith reared their family. They had twelve children, namely: Elizabeth, Enoch, George, Frederick, Alexander, Henry, Rosanna, Andy Y., Noah, William, Ira and Jacob. All of the children reached mature years and were married. The four youngest are still living.

Mr. Sinks, of this review, was born in Butler township, Montgomery county, on the 1st day of March, 1832, and spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads, aiding in the work of the fields and meadows through the summer months, while in the winter season he pursued his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He remained in Butler township, Montgomery county, until twenty-three years of age, when he was married and began the operation of a saw-mill, which he conducted for a year of two. He then purchased a farm of eighty acres in Montgomery county, just across the township line from Miami county, and lived there until 1892, when he came to Tippecanoe City. He still owns one hundred and five acres of land in Butler township and a valuable tract of eighty acres in Monroe township, Miami county. He successfully carried on farming for a number of years, but now he is retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

Mr. Sinks was married, January 25, 1855, to Miss Phœbe Macy, and they had three children: Emma, wife of George Smith; Perry, who is still living on his father's farm, and Ella, wife of Eli Saunders, of Tippecanoe City. The mother died in 1863, and in 1865 Mr. Sinks was again married, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth Tenney, by whom he had two children, Lettie and Nellie, both now deceased. His second wife died in 1870, and on the 3d of October, 1872, Mr. Sinks married Clarissa Macy, a sister of his first wife. They have one child, Annie, who married Luther Weaver. Mr. Sinks is a member of the Christian church, and in politics has always been a Republican, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party. He has witnessed almost the entire growth of this county and in the community where he has resided has been known as a worthy citizen. His prosperity has resulted from his well-directed efforts and he certainly deserves the rest which has come to him in his declining years.

GEORGE W. CRUSE.

George W. Cruse was born in Piqua, December 17, 1838, and spent the first eight years of his life in that city. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to a farm in Spring Creek township, where he was reared to manhood, the duties

and labors of the fields becoming familiar to him throughout the time he remained under the parental roof. At the age of nineteen he began farming for himself, and has made that pursuit his life work. After the inauguration of the civil war he put aside all personal considerations, enlisting on the 2d of August, 1862, as a private of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, for three years. He participated in the battles of Winchester and Mine Run, and then went into winter quarters. The following year he took part in the battle of the Wilderness, and was with Grant's command at Spottsylvania Court House and at Cold Harbor. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and in the winter of 1864-1865 he was detailed for service at the headquarters of the Sixth Army Corps as a mounted police, remaining with that corps of the headquarter's train until honorably discharged, July 2, 1865. He was always found at his post of duty, faithfully performing the tasks assigned him.

Upon returning to Spring Creek township Mr. Cruse resumed farming and was identified with its agricultural interests until 1900, with the exception of three years which he passed in Kansas. He was a general farmer, and the success which he achieved has resulted from earnest and steady application. He has never engaged in speculation, but has depended upon honorable and resolute purpose to bring him the necessaries of life.

On the 2d of August, 1868, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cruse and Miss Josephine H. Statler, by whom he has six children, namely: Della I., Alberta M., Earl S., Clyde E., Forest C. and Helen B. In February, 1900, Mr. Cruse retired from farming and with his family moved to Piqua, where they will enjoy the comforts of city life the remainder of their days. They have a pleasant home and are well and favorably known in the community. In politics Mr. Cruse is a Democrat, and socially is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As a citizen he is as true to-day to his duties as when he followed the stars and stripes upon the battle fields of the south in defense of the Union.

JOHN G. HAGAN.

John G. Hagan is employed as a sheet roller in the rolling mills of Piqua. It is the most responsible position in the mechanical department of the rolling mills and Mr. Hagan is considered an expert workman, having a thorough understanding of the business and performing his duty with accuracy and promptness. He was born on the Susquehanna river, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1856, his parents being Thomas and Jane (Allen) Hagan, both of whom were born and reared in county Tyrone, Ireland, where their marriage was celebrated on the 4th of July, 1855. Their wedding tour consisted of the voyage to America, and, after twenty-nine days spent as passengers on the Great Western, they arrived at New York in September of that year. They located first at Trenton, New Jersey, whence they removed to Columbia, Pennsylvania, and afterward to Plainfield, that state. The father was a boilermaker by trade and followed that business until his death, which occurred in 1864, at the early age of thirty-six years. In his early manhood he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but afterward joined the Baptist church. His widow is still living, at the age of sixty-six years, her birth hav-

ing occurred on the 1st of January, 1835. She is a member of the Disciples church. The parents of our subject were of English and Scotch extraction and had a family of three children, namely: John; Margaret Jane, wife of John Veller, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and William A., who died March 1, 1891, at the age of twenty-nine years.

Mr. Hagan, whose name introduces this record, was reared in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and when but a boy secured employment in the rolling mills. His work has always been along that line and steadily he has advanced step by step, mastering the business in all its departments. In November, 1889, he came to Piqua, where he has since made his home, and throughout this period he has held the responsible position of a sheet roller in the Piqua Rolling Mills.

On the 27th of November, 1879, Mr. Hagan was married to Miss Salina Moesley, who died June 17, 1893, leaving a family of two children, Edna Pearl and Joseph T. In his political views Hr. Hagan is a stanch Republican and takes a deep interest as a citizen in the welfare of his party. He served as a member of the school board of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, in 1888, resigning the position at the time of his removal to Piqua. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Shenango Lodge, No. 195, and Lawrence Encampment, No. 86, both of New Castle. He also holds membership in Invincible Lodge, No. 176, K. P., of Piqua; Piqua Lodge, No. 523, B. P. O. E.; Warren Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M.; Piqua Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M.; Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T.; the Tribe of Ben Hur, of Piqua, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. He is a consistent and faithful member of the Disciples church and is a man of sterling worth, reliable under all circumstances, faithful to every trust reposed in him. He enjoys the confidence and highest esteem of his fellow men and is widely and favorably known in Piqua.

ALONZO B. CAMPBELL.

Among the citizens, who, in the midst of a useful business career, have been called from life's activities, amid the universal regret of the community with which they were identified, is Alonzo B. Campbell, who for some time was engaged in the grain business at West Milton, where he owned an elevator. He was recognized as a progressive and public-spirited citizen and one which the town could ill afford to lose. His birth occurred in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 18th of November, 1851, and his boyhood days were spent on the home farm, while his education was acquired in the district schools of the neighborhood and in the high school at Eaton. When a young man he taught several terms of school, after which, in connection with his brother, Thomas, he conducted a dry-goods store in Arcanum. About the time of his marriage he abandoned mercantile pursuits and returned to the old homestead, where he remained for two years. He then came to West Milton, purchased his brother John's interest in the elevator and grain business at this place, where, in connection with his brother, Jesse K. Campbell, he carried on operations until the time of his death. He was quite successful and was known as a very reliable and trustworthy business man, whose labors were diligently prosecuted.

On the 29th of March, 1877, occurred the marriage of Mr. Campbell and Miss Florida R. Mills, who was born near Alexander, Montgomery county, Ohio, a daughter of Jewett and Mary (Acton) Mills. The father was born in Kentucky and came to Ohio with his parents during his boyhood. Subsequently he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in Montgomery county, but at the present time he is living retired from active business cares in his pleasant home at Pyrmont. He votes with the Republican party and in his religious affiliations is a Methodist, having long held membership in that church. He is now eighty-four years of age and receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded those who stand upon the downward slope of life and whose career has ever been honorable. His wife was a native of Maryland and is still living, at the age of eighty-two years. She, too, is a member of the Methodist church. Her parents were natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Mills had a family of ten children. They are quite active old people and have a large circle of friends in the community where they now reside. Mrs. Campbell spent her girlhood days upon the home farm with her parents and was reared amid the refining influences of a good home. She now has two children, Jesse A., who pursued a commercial course of study in Dayton, Ohio, and is now filling the position of bookkeeper in the Gas & Coke Company of that city, and Nellie, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell held membership in the United Brethren church, and socially he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in early life. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and at all times kept well informed on the issues of the day, thus being enabled to give intelligent allegiance to the principles which he advocated. His was an honorable and upright career, in which he gained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. He passed away January 27, 1890, and left to his family a good property and the priceless heritage of an honorable name.

LEVI HOUSER.

Levi Houser, now deceased, was born in Spring Creek township May 20, 1823, and upon the old homestead farm remained until twenty years of age. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and on leaving the parental roof he went to Dayton, where he worked on a farm with his uncle for two years. On the expiration of that period, with the capital which he had acquired through his industry and economy, he purchased eighty acres of land in Spring Creek township, and from that time forward made his home upon the property. In addition to the cultivation of the fields he purchased cattle and sheep, and was numbered among the extensive and successful stock dealers until his death. His business affairs were energetically prosecuted and always characterized by the utmost reliability.

On the 29th of March, 1849, Mr. Houser was united in marriage to Miss Christina Whitney, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 29, 1829, and came to Shelby county with her parents, Francis and Abigail (Blanchard) Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Houser were married in Shelby county and their union was blessed with five children. Ephraim, the eldest, now living in Piqua, married Sophia Blalock, and they had two children, Lee and Flossie.

The mother died, and by his second wife, Jennie, who was a sister of his first wife, he had four children,—Clyde, Nellie, Harry and Bessie. Martin, the second son of the family, now operates the home farm. He married Annie Schoemaker, and they have two children, Wilson and Gracie. Maggie is the wife of John Brennar, who is living in Staunton township, and they have two children living, Oscar and Earl, while Harry died in infancy. Samuel married Jennie Hammond and they have two children, Forest and Edith. Abigail is the wife of Harvey Anderson, a farmer of Spring Creek township, and their children are Bertha and Annie L.

When Mr. and Mrs. Houser took up their abode upon the farm where the widow now resides it was a tract of heavy timber land, but Mr. Houser cleared away the trees, plowed the land, and in due course of time garnered abundant harvests. Their first home was a log cabin, but in later years it was replaced by a more commodious and modern residence. As the years passed by all the accessories and conveniences of the model farm were added, and the property became a very valuable one, Mr. Houser continuing the cultivation of the fields until his death. He was for thirty-eight years a consistent member of the Baptist church, and in his life exemplified his religious faith. His political support was given the Republican party, and he served as township trustee, supervisor and school director for many years, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. He died May 6, 1884, and his remains were interred in the Fletcher cemetery. In his death the community lost a valued citizen, his neighbors a faithful friend and his family a loving husband and father. Mrs. Houser is now the owner of an eighty-acre farm in Spring Creek township and also has fifty-six acres in Staunton township, so that she is well supplied with life's comforts. She, too, is a consistent and faithful member of the Baptist church, and the many excellencies of her character have gained her warm regard.

PETER HETZLER.

Peter Hetzler was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Miami county who came to this section of the state when it was an unbroken wilderness, and clearing away the forest trees which stood in their primeval strength he established a home and developed a farm, thus laying the foundation of the present progress and prosperity of the county. Mr. Hetzler was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and was a son of Jacob Hetzler, who was born in Germany and became the founder of the family in America. He married Elizabeth Bullinger and with his family removed from the Keystone state to Hamilton county, Ohio. By the marriage of this worthy couple ten children were born, John and Peter, the two eldest, being residents of Pennsylvania. The others were George, Jacob, Pulser, Christian, Joseph, Rebecca, Annie and Kate, all natives of Ohio.

On the old homestead farm in Hamilton county, this state, Peter Hetzler was reared to manhood, sharing in all the hardships and trials of pioneer life which fell to the lot of the family. He was married, in that county, to Sarah Cox, and in 1820 came by team to Miami county with his family. They drove two teams and had to cut their way through the forest, for no roads had then been laid out. The family slept in a wagon until a log

cabin could be erected. The first home was a little log building of one room. It had greased-paper windows and was heated by means of the huge fireplace. The Indians were encamped near their farm when Peter Hetzler located here, but they generally maintained pleasant relations with the white settlers. Mr. Hetzler secured his land from the government, entering one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid a dollar and a quarter an acre. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place, but with characteristic energy he began its development. He cut away the trees, cleared away the stumps and then plowed his land and planted his crops, which in course of time yielded good harvests. Throughout his life he carried on agricultural pursuits and established a good home, becoming one of the substantial citizens of his community.

Mr. and Mrs. Hetzler became the parents of eight children: George, who died in 1840; Elizabeth, widow of Joel Reddenbaugh and a resident of Shelby county; Rosana, who died in 1896; Joseph, a farmer living in Shelby county; Jacob; Julia A., who became the wife of Elias Snodgrass and died October 5, 1877; Peter J., who is living in Shelby county; and Christian.

The father of this family always bore his part in the work of improvement and progress in Miami county, and lived to witness the greater part of its wonderful development. He saw its wild lands transformed into beautiful homes and farms, while roads were laid out, railroads built, industries established and all the improvements of the older east introduced. He was a member of the Baptist church and served as one of its deacons. Throughout his entire life he gave his political support to the Democracy, but never sought or desired office for himself, preferring that his attention should be given undividedly to his business affairs, in which he met with creditable success. During the last five years of his life he was paralyzed, and on the 12th of September, 1894, death ended his labors, when he was ninety-nine years of age. His life record deserves an honored place in the pioneer annals of the county and it is with pleasure that we present this sketch to our readers. His two sons, Jacob and Christian, reside on section 3, Spring Creek township, where they own eighty acres,—the original farm which was entered from the government by their father four score years ago.

EPHRAIM PEARSON.

Ephraim Pearson is a retired farmer living in Covington, the fruits of his former toil enabling him at the present time to rest from arduous business cares. He was born on the old Pearson homestead in Newton township, Miami county, in 1834. His father, Wilkinson Pearson, was born June 30, 1803, and when two years of age was brought by his parents to Miami county, where he followed farming throughout his entire life. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends or Quakers, to which he adhered until middle life, when he joined the Christian church. He died April 13, 1882, and his remains were interred in Pleasant Hill cemetery.

His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elinor Leavell, was born October 21, 1805, and was a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Perry) Leavell, who were among the pioneer settlers of this section of Ohio, coming here at the dawn of the nineteenth century, while the Indians still inhabitated the

wilderness, through which flowed the beautiful Stillwater river. They advanced far into the country infested by the redskins, but on account of the hostilities of the red men they were obliged to abandon their log cabin and return to the more thickly settled country of Ludlow creek, where their daughter, Elinor, was born. After the Indians were compelled to leave their hunting grounds to the hardy pioneers, who by degrees pushed forward in the forests, where with gleaming ax they would fell the sturdy trees to make a small clearing in order that a log cabin might be erected, Mr. and Mrs. Leavell again took up their abode on Panther creek, where they had formerly endeavored to establish a home. There Mrs. Pearson grew to womanhood, sharing with her family the hardships and trials which come to those who settle on the frontier, and also enjoying the pleasures and privileges known to the early residents of a new locality. On the 2d of March, 1824, she gave her hand in marriage to Wilkinson Pearson and was to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for fifty-three years, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the days passed by. On the 13th of April, 1882, she was called upon to mourn the loss of the husband of her youth, whose hair was now white with the snows of many winters. He left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and his memory is cherished by all who knew him. He was familiarly known throughout the community as Uncle Wilk, and his wife was lovingly called Aunt Nelly. Her gentle manner, her kindly words and her many estimable characteristics won her the esteem and love of young and old, rich and poor, and no one in the entire community had more friends than this worthy couple. She died November 6, 1898. Her children were: Elmira, who became the wife of James Knouff and died at Greenville, Ohio; Alfred, who died near Pine Village, Indiana; James, who was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry, during the one-hundred-day service and died at Covington; Ephraim, of this review; Richard, who served for three years during the Rebellion as orderly sergeant of Company B, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, and was discharged with the rank of captain after a long and faithful service, in which he was five times wounded; Job, who was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor; Catherine, who became the wife of Cornelius Dye and died at Columbus Grove, Ohio, and her remains are interred in Highland cemetery at Covington; and Ann Rebecca, who died in 1865.

Ephraim Pearson, whose name introduces this record, received but limited educational privileges, being permitted to attend school for only a few weeks during each winter, and when any special work was to be done upon the farm he was forced to remain at home and assist. He aided his father in the development and cultivation of the old homestead until his marriage, after which he cultivated his father-in-law's farm one year. He afterward located upon his own farm in Newton township and successfully carried on agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1883, when he rented his property and took up his abode in Covington, where he has since lived a retired life, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. During the war he put aside business considerations to serve under the call for one-hundred-day men in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry. For a time he was stationed at Ar-

lington Heights, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dennison at the expiration of his term.

On February 23, 1854, Mr. Pearson was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Caldwell, who was born in Newton township, January 1, 1836, a representative of one of the well known and honored families of the county, and to them have been born four children: James W., a resident of Newton township; Harvey Edward, who died at the age of two years; Alfred Ellis, who is living in Troy; and Hannah A., wife of George Maier, by whom she has one child, Harley W. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this community, for their sterling traits of character have gained them the high regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact. The success of his life is due to no inherited fortune or to any happy succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, tireless industry and sterling integrity.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson united with the Hopewell Christian church, of Pleasant Hill, in 1859, and since coming to Covington have been devoted members of the church here. Mr. Pearson was a deacon of the Hopewell church for years and served as a trustee of the Covington church. Mrs. Pearson is a member of the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies. Mr. Pearson has always been a stanch Republican, casting his first vote for Fremont. He served as a trustee of Newton township for three years and in the same capacity in Newberry township for twelve years. He was urged to accept another term, but declined. He served one term in the Covington town council and four years on the soldiers' relief committee. He is a member of Longston G. A. R. Post, No. 299, and served therein as quartermaster and chaplain. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson were charter members of the Grange and remained with them until their removal to Bradford.

HENRY BROKAW.

When the destruction of the Union was threatened by the secession of the south, Henry Brokaw was among those who responded to the country's call for troops and loyally aided in preserving the nation intact, so that not one state should be taken from the splendid galaxy that forms the republic. In times of peace he is as true and loyal as when upon the battle fields of the south he followed the stars and stripes, and such a man well deserves mention among the representative citizens of Miami county. He was born in Spring Creek township, this county, June 20, 1844, on a farm now owned by Josiah Fry. His father, James Brokaw, was born in Staunton township, this county, in 1822. The grandfather was a native of New Jersey and with a team he and his family made the journey westward to Ohio at an early day. Reaching this county he secured a claim of eighty acres of government land and thereon erected a log cabin. At the time of their removal there were three children in the family, but the birth of others increased the number to eight, who were named as follows: Eliza, Henry, Sarah, Mary, Martha, James, Caroline Michel and Ellen, and with the exception of Caroline and Martha all were married and reared families. The grandfather died at the age of seventy-two years. He was an earnest Christian man, who took an active part in church work and did all in his power to promote the Master's cause among his

fellow men. James Brokaw, the father of our subject, having arrived at years of maturity, married Margaret Sims, daughter of Joseph Sims and a sister of ex-Governor Waucup, of California. This marriage was blessed with three children namely: Henry; Joseph, a resident farmer of Spring Creek township, Miami county, and James M., who is proprietor of a men's furnishing goods store in St. Joseph, Missouri.

In the usual manner of farmer lads Henry Brokaw was reared and early became familiar with the duties and labors of the farm. After the inauguration of the civil war, however, he left the plow and shouldered his rifle, preparatory to aiding in the defense of the Union. He enlisted in 1862, as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Winchester was taken prisoner. After being incarcerated in Libby prison for thirty days he was transferred to Belle Isle, and a few days afterward was sent to a tobacco house then used as a prison by the Confederates. Subsequently he was paroled at Richmond and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and on being exchanged he rejoined his regiment. He participated in many of the most important battles of the war, including the engagements at Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gaines Mills, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Monocacy, Charleston, Smithfield, Flint Hill and Cedar Creek, and at Washington, D. C., received an honorable discharge in 1865.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services Mr. Brokaw returned to Spring Creek township, where he has since been engaged in farming and in dealing in timber. He was married, January 14, 1867, to Sarah E. Baker, and they have eight children, namely: James M., Joseph E., William H., Charles E., Mary G., Frank E., Nora F. and Mettie M. All are yet living with the exception of William H. The family home is situated just across the Miami river from Piqua and occupies an attractive location. The farm comprises one hundred and twenty-seven acres of rich land, which is improved with all the accessories of the model farm, indicating the practical, progressive spirit of the owner. Mr. Brokaw also has two other tracts of eighty acres each, and from his well developed fields he secures a good income. In his political views he is a Democrat, and for six years has served as assessor of Spring Creek township, but his time and attention have been more largely given to his business affairs, in which he has met with signal success, gaining that sure reward of honorable and well directed labor.

HARRY J. RITTER.

The department of biography is crowded with the lives of men distinguished in war, politics, science, literature and the professions. All the embellishments of rhetoric and the imagination have been assayed to captivate, stimulate and direct into these "upper walks of life" the youthful mind and ambition of the country. The result of this system is manifest and by no means fortunate. The ranks of the professions are filled to overflowing. Thousands of young men of respectable abilities, entirely capable of achieving competence and character in the useful and more unpretending employments, are annually lured into professions for which they are entirely unsuited, and in which they can never succeed. To instill into the minds and hearts of the young respect for great

attainments and reverence for great virtues, and to excite the generous emulation, by holding up, as examples for admiration and imitation, the lives of the wise, the great and the good, is commendable and right. But the field of example should be extended, and lessons of industry, energy, usefulness, virtue, honor, the true aims of life and the true sources of happiness, should be gathered and enforced from all the various provinces of human labor, however humble. Our country is eminently in need of increasing intelligence in commerce, agriculture and mechanism. Those great divisions of labor should be rendered not only lucrative and respectable, as they are, but honorable and attractive to the young in all classes of society. The lives of eminent merchants, farmers, manufacturers, mechanics,—of all who by honest labor have achieved distinguished success in the different occupations, should be written and commended to the young men of the republic. The path of labor and usefulness should be indicated as the highway to honor.

Mr. Ritter is recognized as one of the most prominent business men of Miami county, and in the active affairs of life has not only won prosperity but has gained the honor and esteem of his fellow men. He was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1848, and is a son of Israel Ritter. When seven years of age he accompanied his father on his removal to Reading, where he remained until he entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, attending school until 1864, at which time he responded to his country's call for troops. He was then sixteen years of age, but a patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment and he joined the signal corps, his duties calling him to Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. He served until August 5, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and with a creditable military record returned to his home. The duties in the service of the signal corps are of the most delicate, arduous and oft-times dangerous nature and are of the greatest importance.

Upon again reaching Reading Mr. Ritter entered the business college at that place and graduated in 1866. He then accepted a clerkship in a hardware store, where he remained for a year, after which he removed to Carroll county, Missouri, where, in company with his brother-in-law, he engaged in the stock business for one and a half years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Pennsylvania and, with headquarters at Reading, began dealing in horses, making a specialty of trotting stock. His time was thus occupied until 1871, when he went into the oil fields near Titusville Pennsylvania, becoming connected with the important industry of the development of the oil wells. He, however, continued his operations as a dealer in horses until 1874, when he came to Tippecanoe City and took charge of Colonel John R. Woodward's stock farm in Bethel township, Miami county, continuing as the manager until the fall of 1876. The Colonel died in 1876 and Mr. Ritter took entire charge of the stock farm, breeding and developing trotting horses until 1881. He then came to Tippecanoe City, and in the spring of 1882 went to Europe as a purchasing agent of the well known firm of Powell Brothers, horse importers of Shadeland, Pennsylvania. He was with that firm for eight years, during which period he crossed the water sixteen times, traveling through England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, France, Germany and the

Shetland Islands, in which countries he purchased fine horses, shipping them to America.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Ritter again came to Tippecanoe City, and in 1894 he purchased the business of C. Trupp & Company and re-organized it under the name of the Tippecanoe Building & Manufacturing Company. He became its principal stockholder, also general manager, secretary and treasurer, and in these capacities he has since been connected with what is now one of the most extensive and important industries of this section of the county. The company do a large contracting and building business, operate lumber yards, a planing mill and sawmill, and also manufacture novelties. Employment is furnished to about sixty men, and the output of their plant is very extensive, its products being sold in many parts of the country. Mr. Ritter is also a director in the Monroe Building & Loan Association, and is the manager and president of the Tippecanoe City Inter-urban Telephone Company, which was organized in January, 1899. He is also a director in the Troy Buggy Works Company, of Troy, Ohio. He is recognized as one of the most prominent business men of this section of the state, possessing resourceful ability, keen discernment and unfailing diligence, which qualities enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 14th of October, 1879, Mr. Ritter was united in marriage to Miss Ada L. Woodward, a daughter of Colonel John Woodward, who was born in Bethel township, Miami county, December 10, 1835, and was a son of William Woodward, whose birth occurred in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and who was one of the pioneer settlers of Miami county. The Colonel was married, October 14, 1856, to Miss Marcella Bell, and to them were born two children, William B., who is interested in a large lumber yard at Washington Court House, and Mrs. Ritter. During the civil war Colonel Woodward responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in September, 1861, as the captain of Company C, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Shiloh and remained at the front until August, 1862, when he returned to his home. In 1864 he aided in organizing and raising the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Regiment for one hundred days' service and was chosen lieutenant-colonel. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge, and, returning to the farm in Miami county, remained there until his life's labors were ended in death. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter have one son, Harry Woodward, who was born February 19, 1886.

In his social relations Mr. Ritter is connected with D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R., of Tippecanoe City, and is a past commander. He also belongs to Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M.; of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M.; the Coleman Commandery, K. T., of Troy, and the Royal Arcanum lodge, of which he is a past regent. In his political views he is a Republican, firm in the support of the principles of the party. For seven years he has served as a member of the school board and for four years was its clerk. He has also been a member of the board of aldermen of Tippecanoe City, and in that capacity labored earnestly and effectively to promote the best interests of the community. He has for many years been a member of the Lutheran church, and at all times he gives his support to the measures which are calculated to promote the material, social, educational and

moral welfare of his community. His life has indeed been well spent, and his success is the merited reward of his own efforts, for he started out upon his business career in the humble capacity of a clerk. In manner Mr. Ritter is genial and kindly, his unfailing courtesy being manifest in his business as well as social life, and his employes never see any traces of the overbearing taskmaster in him. He inspires personal friendships of unusual strength, and all who know him have the highest admiration for him because of his many fine qualities of mind and heart.

ISAAC MUMFORD.

One of the native sons of Ohio, Isaac Mumford was born in Pike township, Clark county, on the 28th of February, 1847, his parents being George and Ruth Ann (Martin) Mumford, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. The first twelve years of his life were spent in the county of his nativity, and he then came to Elizabeth township, Miami county, remaining with his father until twenty-five years of age. His boyhood days were passed in the usual manner of farmer lads, the duties of the schoolroom occupying his attention during the winter months, while in the summer season he assisted in the work of the farm. When twenty-five years of age he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Almira Tower, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Graham) Tower, of Anderson, Indiana. They began their domestic life on their present farm, which was given Mr. Mumford by his father. It was the old Arthur Vandevere place, and had been in the possession of the Vandevere family from the earliest period of development in this section of Ohio. It comprises one hundred and forty-seven acres of rich land, the greater part of which is now under the plow, the well tilled fields yielding to him a golden return for his efforts. Mr. Mumford follows advanced methods of farming, understands the necessity of rotating crops and cultivates his land and garners his harvests with the aid of the latest improved machinery. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Mumford has been blessed with three children, all of whom are now married: Walter, who wedded Hattie Buchanan, operates the home farm, and has one child, John Isaac, born February 1, 1900; Clara Belle is the wife of H. V. Shroyer, of Bethel township, and has two children, Marie and Hazel; Addie May is the wife of Mack Snider, of Alcony, and has one child, Myra Alice, born February 16, 1900. Mr. Mumford and his family attend the Universalist church at Alcony, and in social circles they occupy an enviable position. In politics he is a Republican, having always cast his ballot for the men and measures of that party. He is frequently seen in its conventions and takes a deep interest in its growth and success. For nine years he has served as constable, discharging his duties in a very creditable manner, and in the spring of 1900 was reelected for a term of three years.

LEVI CLARK.

At a period in the pioneer development of Miami county Levi Clark was born, in Monroe township, November 22, 1818, his birth occurring near the site of Tippecanoe City, although it was many years thereafter when the town was founded. He was the son of John Clark, one of the first settlers of Miami county. It was his father who,

after purchasing a tract of one hundred acres, laid out thereon the little village which is now known as the enterprising and progressive Tippecanoe City. Upon a farm our subject was reared, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He remained with his father until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and near that place served a three-years apprenticeship in the tanner's trade, during which time he was allowed the privilege of attending school during the winter season. When his apprenticeship was completed he went to Carlisle, Ohio, where he worked at tanning for two weeks, after which he returned to Miami county and engaged in farming near Tippecanoe City, there making his home until 1869, when he removed to the home in which his daughter now resides.

Mr. Clark was married, on the 13th of February, 1840, to Miss Clarinda Ramsey, who was born, reared and married in the same house, her birth occurring October 20, 1821. In their family were ten children: Taylor, who died in 1852; Sarah and Irvin, who are also deceased; three who died in infancy; Maria, the widow of William Wilcox, of Dayton, Ohio; Leander; Asa, of Troy; and Frank A., who is living in Toledo, Ohio.

Although Mr. Clark devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits in Miami county, this work was twice interrupted, once when he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. This was in 1852. He made the overland journey and was engaged in prospecting and mining in the Golden state for fourteen months. During the civil war he left the plow in order to serve for one hundred days in the Union army, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, which was called to the front in defense of Washington. However, he gave most of his attention to the cultivation and improvement of his farm and was very successful in his work. He left to his widow a valuable property of one hundred and fourteen acres when death claimed him on the 27th of February, 1874. His life was quiet and unassuming, but was characterized by those qualities which ever insure respect. For his sterling worth he was highly esteemed and he was widely known in Miami county, where he made his home for so many years.

JOHN W. WIDNEY.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Widney has resided in Miami county and well may he be proud of the fact that he is a native son of the locality whose material interests and substantial improvement have been largely promoted through his efforts. He was born in Washington township November 11, 1840. His father, Stephen Widney, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in 1806. The ancestry, however, can be traced back to the Emerald Isle, of which the grandfather, John Widney, was a native. In 1784 he determined to seek a home across the Atlantic and sailed for the new world, reaching an American harbor after a voyage of forty-five days. He was accompanied by three sisters and two brothers, their parents having died in Ireland. This family purchased a farm in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on which the grandfather remained until 1810. In the meantime he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary

Johnson, a sister of John Johnson, who was appointed an Indian agent in Ohio. John Widney removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1810, making his way from Pittsburg to Cincinnati by flat-boat and thence across the country to Miami county by team. He located in Washington township, where he entered a large tract of land of over six hundred and forty acres—the property now owned by John Patterson. He erected a log cabin and then began the development of the farm, for the land was covered with heavy timber. He cut away the trees, grubbed up the stumps and in course of time the tract was transformed into fields of waving grain. Upon the homestead which he there developed he resided until his death, which occurred in 1836, when he had attained the age of seventy-six years. He was an associate judge of the court for seven years and was a very prominent and influential citizen of the community, greatly respected for his sterling worth.

In early life Stephen Widney accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. He wedded Elanor Hunter, our subject being the only child of that marriage. The mother died in 1842 and the father afterward married Eliza J. Williams, by whom he had six children, namely: Margaret, deceased wife of Thomas Wall; Samuel W.; Stephen J. and Hester, both deceased; Eliza J., who is living in Shelby county; and Mary, wife of John P. Brown, of Shelby county. The father of this family followed farming and stock dealing throughout his entire business career. He both bred and purchased stock and successfully carried on that business until 1865, when he retired to private life and removed to Piqua, where he died March 28, 1886. He was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a leading representative of the Masonic fraternity, in which organization he took deep interest. The parents and their children were charter members and aided in the organization of the first Methodist Episcopal church in Piqua.

John Widney, whose name introduces this review, was reared in Washington township and in 1862 went to Morris, Illinois. While there he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-ninth Illinois Infantry, for three months, and was on duty at Camp Douglas at Chicago, Illinois, guarding prisoners. On the expiration of that period he returned to Ohio, locating in Spring Creek township, where he turned his attention to farming. In the meantime he joined the Ohio National Guards, and in May, 1864, he enlisted as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With his command he was sent to Washington, D. C., to aid in defending the capital city against any attack of the advancing Confederate forces. On the 30th of August, 1865, he received an honorable discharge and returned at once to Miami county.

Mr. Widney located in Spring Creek township, where he has since been engaged in farming. In 1866 he took up his abode on his present farm, where he has since made his home. Here he owns one hundred and fifteen acres of rich and arable land, devoted to the uses of general farming, in which work he has been very successful. He was married, April 21, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Brown, whose birth occurred in Shelby county. Their union has been blessed with six children: John Parker, who died December 23, 1894, was a graduate of the Piqua high school and of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and his medical education was ac-

quired in the celebrated University of New York, of which he was also a graduate. His death resulted from disease contracted in the dissecting room during his three years in college, and which terminated his life soon after his graduation. Stephen died in childhood. Willie W. died at the age of seven months. Maria H. and Mary B., the younger members of the family, are still with their parents.

Mr. Widney is an esteemed member of Alexander Post, G. A. R., of Piqua. In politics he is a Republican and from December, 1885, until January, 1889, he served as county commissioner, being the first president of the board after its headquarters were removed to the new court house. Mr. Widney was a member of the school board in Spring Creek township for twenty-one years, being its president for eighteen years. Modern education found in him a warm friend and he earnestly labored until he succeeded in grading the schools and having an eight-years course adopted by the township, it being the first township in the state to have an eight-years graded course. Being graduated from this course, his certificate of graduation would admit him into any high school of the state without examination. This system has now been adopted uniformly over the state and the citizens of Spring Creek township feel proud in giving Mr. Widney credit for his advanced ideas in education and his untiring efforts in promoting them. He was a respected and trustworthy official, and at all times and under all circumstances he has been loyal to truth, honor and right. Those who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth, and it is with pleasure that we present the record of his life to our readers.

HERBERT R. PEARSON, M. D.

One of the leading physicians in West Milton, H. R. Pearson enjoys a large and lucrative practice, which indicates his skill and ability in the line of his chosen profession. He was born in Union township, near the city in which he resides, on the 16th of March, 1868. His father, William S. Pearson, was born in the same township September 7, 1833, and was reared upon a farm, where he spent his entire life. In the midst of a useful career, however, death claimed him, and at the age of thirty-eight he passed away. In politics he was an active Republican, and in religious belief was in harmony with that of the Society of Friends. In his business he was quite successful, owing to his capable management and unfailing industry, and at his death he left to his family a valuable farm of one hundred acres. His father gave him one thousand dollars when he entered upon an independent business career, but with that exception all that he had was self-acquired. His parents were Benjamin H. and Dorcas (Jones) Pearson, both natives of Miami county, where they spent their entire lives, and both were members of the Friends' church. Their family came to Ohio from South Carolina at an early day, becoming pioneer settlers of the Buckeye state. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mahala McDonald and was born January 4, 1838, on the farm in Union township, where she now lives and has spent her entire life, her parents being Joseph and Temperance (Elleman) McDonald. Her father came to this county from Tennessee with his mother during his early boyhood, and that family was also connected with the Society of Friends. The

marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson was celebrated October 27, 1853, and was blessed with a family of nine children. Three of the number died in childhood, but the others are still living, namely: Horace M.; Jasper N.; Ada J., wife of John Thomas; Mary E., wife of Anson Mote; Herbert R., of this review, and Martha M., wife of Harvey Sleppy. After the death of her first husband, the mother of these children married Thomas E. Lyon, of Michigan. She is a member of the Friends' church and is a most estimable lady enjoying the warm regard of all who know her.

The Doctor was only about three years old when his father died. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm with his mother and he and his older brother operated the farm. He acquired his elementary education in the district schools, and when eighteen years of age began teaching in the district schools, being thus employed for two winters in charge of the Union and Newton schools. He then entered Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, an institution conducted by the Society of Friends, and remained a student there for two years. Subsequently he taught school for one term near his home and then entered the medical department of the University of Wooster at Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for one year. On the expiration of that period he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and matriculated in the Baltimore Medical College, in which institution he was graduated with honor. He had won a scholarship in the Cleveland school which admitted him to the Baltimore college. After his graduation, which occurred March 30, 1893, he served as resident physician of the Maryland General Hospital for a year and then returned to West Milton, where he formed a partnership with W. H. Kessler. This connection has since been maintained and the firm ranks second to none in this part of Miami county.

Dr. Pearson was married on the 6th of August, 1894, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Monroe township, Miami county, daughter of Aaron and Susan (Patty) Thomas, both natives of Ohio. Her father was born in Concord township and the mother in Montgomery county, Ohio. Dr. Pearson has two children, Lova L. and Ernest T. The Doctor gives his political support to the Republican party, keeps well informed on the issues of the day and does all in his power to secure the adoption of Republican principles. He served as a member of the city council of West Milton for a year, in 1887 he was elected county coroner and in 1891 was re-elected, receiving the largest vote of any one on the ticket in the former year. Socially he is connected with Stillwater Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., and with Milton Lodge, No. 238, K. P. He and his wife are members of the Friends' church. He is one of the brightest and best informed physicians in Miami county. He made his own way through college and the elements of strength in his character thus shown forth will insure for him a successful future. He has already won prestige as a representative of his calling and enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

DANIEL M. ROUZER.

For many years Daniel M. Rouzer, now deceased, was a prominent and influential citizen of Miami county, and his name is deeply engraved on its records on account of the active part which he has taken in public affairs. In every land and every clime respect is accorded those whose sterling

virtues are manifest in their daily careers, who are straightforward in business and trustworthy in social and public life. It was these qualities which gained for Mr. Rouzer the esteem of his fellow men and made him one of the representative residents of Tippecanoe City.

He was born on a farm in Greene county, Ohio, March 28, 1818, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Martin) Rouzer, in whose family were the following children: Henry, Sarah, Jackson, Daniel, Ella, John, Eliza, Cyrus, Martin, Daniel and Elizabeth. When he was about twelve or fourteen years of age Mr. Rouzer, of this review, accompanied his father on his removal to Dayton. There he began earning his own livelihood, working at at any occupation that would yield to him an honest living. When a young man he learned the wheelwright's trade under the direction of Mr. Morrison, of Dayton, and followed that pursuit until 1852, when, in company with David Johnson and David Young, he started for California. They made the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama, and while on that little neck of land that connects the two American continents Mr. Rouzer built a warehouse and carried on business for six months. Later he went to California, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining, meeting with excellent success in his work. He made the return trip by way of the water route and after landing at New York was taken ill with typhoid fever, but after his recovery he returned to Dayton. In 1854 he came to Tippecanoe City, where, under contract, he built the Smith distillery, in 1855. In company with George and Edward Smith, he engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, and later they admitted Mr. Grimes to a partnership in the business. To this enterprise Mr. Rouzer devoted his time and attention until the breaking out of the civil war, when he put aside all personal considerations in order to respond to his country's call for troops.

Mr. Rouzer took a prominent part in the organization of the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and on the 15th of August, 1861, he received a commission as captain of Company E. With his command he went to Springfield, Ohio, and then to Camp Pyatt, West Virginia. For two years he gallantly aided in the defense of the Union, serving in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Soon after going to Kentucky he was transferred to the Eighth Ohio Mounted Cavalry and served with that command until discharged. Returning from the war, Mr. Rouzer located in Tippecanoe City, where he engaged in the operation of an elevator, purchasing and selling grain. He also conducted a grocery store in connection with his other interests until 1868, when he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in business with his brother, John, as a contractor and builder. They erected the Springfield court house, also the Greenville court house, and were very successful in their business, taking contracts for the erection of many of the finest structures in their section of the state. These still stand as monuments to the thrift, enterprise and ability of the firm. In 1873, however, Mr. Rouzer sold his interest to his brother and returned to Tippecanoe City, where he conducted a hardware store until 1877, when he was succeeded by Mr. Fuller. From that time until his death he was not burdened by business cares, save the management of his property interests. He had made judicious investments in real estate and was the owner of valuable farming lands.

On the 22d of May, 1856, Mr. Rouzer was married to Miss Mary Grow, who was born near Covington, Miami county, a daughter of Michael and Salome (Shellabarger) Grow, who were natives of Pennsylvania, in which state they were reared and married. In the early '30s they came to Ohio, making the trip by team and taking up their residence in Newton township, where the father purchased eighty acres of wild land, upon which he erected a log cabin. He began the development of his farm and in course of time rich harvests rewarded his labors. He lived upon the farm until his death, which occurred in 1841. His wife died in July, 1838. In their family were three children: Samuel; Catherine, who died at the age of eighteen years, and Mrs. Rouzer. After her father's death she went to live with her grandparents, who owned Clark's island. By her marriage she became the mother of four children: Wade, who died at the age of three years; Jennie, wife of G. S. Dunn, of Syracuse, Nebraska, who has four children, Thomas, George, Parke and Goldine; Louie B., who became the wife of O. P. Face, and died at the age of twenty-one years; and Park, who died at the age of thirty-two years, while living in Lima, Ohio, where he had charge of the fuel supply of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

In public affairs Mr. Rouzer took a deep and active interest and it was always known that his support would be given to all measures calculated to prove a public benefit. He was a Republican in his political views and was frequently called to official positions, serving as a trustee of Monroe township, as a member of the town council of Tippecanoe City, as a member of the school board and as county commissioner, filling the last named position for six years. He discharged his duties with promptness, fidelity and ability, and over the record of his life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. The position which he occupies in the public's regard is shown by the fact that when the Grand Army Post was organized in Tippecanoe City his comrades of the "blue" named it in his honor. He won the unqualified confidence of all those with whom he came in contact in public life, and through his social qualities, his genial manner, his kindness and unfailing courtesy he gained the warm friendship of a very large circle of acquaintances.

CHARLES H. ROBINSON.

Charles H. Robinson was born in Concord township, Monroe county, Ohio, July 22, 1848. His grandfather was Vincent Robinson, his father, Samuel Robinson. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania and throughout his life carried on agricultural pursuits. He married Martha Hunter and they became the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom four are yet living: Mary J.; Eliza, widow of Joseph Carr; Alice, wife of R. Shipley, of Piqua; and Charles H. Those who have passed away are Sarah E., Agnes A., William A. and Joseph V.

Mr. Robinson of this review spent the first four years of his life in his native township and then accompanied his parents to Miami county, the family locating on section 26, Spring Creek township, where he still makes his home. The common schools afforded him the educational privileges which he enjoyed and his training at farm labor was received in the fields under his father's

direction so that he had a practical knowledge of the business when he began farming on his own account. He assisted his father until he was twenty-one years of age and then rented the old home place which has since been his home, with the exception of six years passed upon another farm in Spring Creek township. The place is conveniently located one and a half miles north of Piqua, where he carries on general farming, his labors being crowned with a fair degree of success.

In 1870 Mr. Robinson was married to Martha McCurdy, daughter of Samuel McCurdy, and they now have three children: Mary P., wife of J. W. Shie, of Piqua; Boyd E., who is also living in Piqua; and Helen E., at home. The family attend the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Robinson is a member. In politics he is a Republican, and in April, 1899, was elected trustee of Spring Creek township, which office he filled in a creditable manner. Almost his entire life has been passed in this locality and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his warm friends, a fact which indicates that his career has been an honorable one.

JOHN W. KEYT.

John W. Keyt belongs to one of the pioneer families of Miami county, for in the year 1818 his grandfather, John Keyt, sought a home in this locality. He was born in New Jersey, September 20, 1790, and was a carpenter and millwright by trade. Determining to seek a home upon the western frontier, he journeyed westward with team and wagon and took up his abode at Piqua, Ohio, in 1818. He had been married some years previous to Margaret Widney and with their family they came to the Buckeye state. The grandfather worked at his trade in Piqua and also operated a saw-mill there. He built the Miami Hotel, which is still standing and which was in its day the leading hotel in the city. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he went to the Pacific slope, by way of Cape Horn, and was there engaged in prospecting and mining until 1850, when he died of typhoid fever. His wife, born April 21, 1799, passed away on March 10, 1857. In their family were the following children: Elizabeth, who was born December 5, 1818, was married, January 28, 1839, to Samuel Wood, and died November 13, 1895; Mary A., born October 2, 1820, became the wife of William Mitchell, on the 15th of November, 1842, and died February 10, 1852; John W., the father of our subject, was the third of the family; James B., born November 19, 1824, died June 19, 1892; David, born September 20, 1826, died February 12, 1899; Caroline, born September 9, 1829, was married May 4, 1854, to David L. Little and died December 17, 1871; Stephen, born September 7, 1831, is a carpenter residing in Piqua; and Sarah Jane, born June 7, 1834, died January 10, 1852.

John W. Keyt, the father of our subject, was born in the city of Piqua on the 10th of August, 1822, was reared in the place of his nativity and under the direction of his father learned the carpenter's trade. He was married, February 28, 1846, to Rachel Barrington, who was born April 24, 1824. In the same year of their marriage they removed to the farm now occupied by our subject, and there the father carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. He also operated a saw-mill for two years and was a successful farmer, whose well-

directed efforts brought to him a good financial return. He passed away January 25, 1898, having long survived his wife, whose death occurred on the 31st of December, 1860. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years sang in the choir, possessing a very pleasing voice, which was a valued addition to the musical circles of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Keyt were the parents of five children, the eldest being the subject of this review; William L. Robb, the second, is an architect and builder of Rockford, Illinois, and at the present time is superintendent of construction in the well-known firm of Marsden & Company, of Peoria, Illinois; Sarah J. is a bookkeeper for the Emerson Manufacturing Company, of Rockford, Illinois; and Caroline and Emma E., the youngest daughters, are at home. After the death of his first wife Mr. Keyt was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Abigal C. Reynolds, widow of R. E. Reynolds.

John W. Keyt, whose name forms the caption of this article, was reared on the old homestead farm, and his elementary education, which was acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by a course in the Piqua high school, in which he was graduated. He joined his father in the cultivation of the home farm and after a time assumed the entire management of the old homestead. He to-day owns one hundred and sixty acres of land on section thirty-one, just outside the corporation limits of Piqua, and has fifteen acres within the boundaries of the city. He carries on general farming and dairying and his business is extensive and profitable, his well tilled fields yielding to him good harvests and his meadow land affords excellent pasturage for his cows. The products of his dairy are of superior quality and therefore command the highest market prices. He is an energetic and enterprising business man and has spent his entire life upon the old homestead, where his birth occurred December 30, 1848.

Mr. Keyt, although actively concerned with important business interests, has found time to serve his fellow townsmen in official positions. For fifteen consecutive years he has served as township clerk, having been first elected in 1885. He is one of the four deputy state supervisors of elections in Miami county, and for eight years has been a member of the board. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the party Socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge, of Piqua, has filled all the chairs therein and is a worthy exemplar of the benevolent principles of the order. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church, is a liberal contributor to its support and withholds his aid from no measure or movement which is calculated to prove of public benefit. His worth is widely recognized by all who know him, for he is honorable in business, trustworthy in public office and at all times true and faithful to duty .

MICHAEL SHUMAN.

Michael Shuman is a veteran of the civil war and a retired farmer now living in Covington, his long years of labor being crowned with a well earned rest. He was born on the farm in Liverpool township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1822. His father, George Shuman, was born in Lost Creek Valley, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1792, and died in Liverpool township, Perry county, April 10, 1842.

The subject of this review was reared upon the home farm and the educational privileges which he enjoyed were those afforded by the common schools. In 1865 he responded to the country's call for troops and enlisted in Company K, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Five Forks and South Side Railroad at Burksville station, and in July received an honorable discharge at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, reaching his home on Independence day of that year. He continued upon the farm until the fall of 1865, when he was made captain of one of his uncle's canal boats. With his wife and two children, he then removed to Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, where he worked as a farm hand for six months, after which he came to Covington, Ohio, being employed by his brother in the grain trade until 1888. In that year he retired to private life and is now enjoying a well earned rest. In 1870 he built a comfortable home and in his declining years he is surrounded by all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life.

Mr. Shuman was married April 1, 1847, in New Berlin, Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Chesney, and two children were born to them in Pennsylvania. They became the parents of five children: William, a merchant of Covington; Alice, wife of Samuel Wright, of Piqua; Oliver, Clara and Albert who died in childhood. The mother's death occurred in 1887, and on the 18th of March, 1890, Mr. Shuman was married to Miss Sophia Reck, of Covington, a daughter of David and Ann Maria (Lightner) Reck, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reck was born in 1803, and died March 23, 1881. His wife was born in 1800 and departed this life August 23, 1841. Mrs. Shuman was born in 1830, on a farm about two miles west of the famous battle-ground of Gettysburg, in Adams county, Pennsylvania. Her mother died when she was twelve years of age, which was about four years after the removal of the family to Ohio. Mrs. Shuman had three brothers, Franklin, William and Amos, all of whom served their country in the civil war. Amos is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shuman make their home in Covington, being widely and favoraby known in that locality. He receives the veneration and respect which should always accompany advanced years and is regarded as one of the representative men of the town.

ALONZO J. FURROW.

Among the native sons of Miami county is numbered Mr. Furrow, who was born in Staunton township, October 18, 1842. His father, Jeremiah Furrow, was born in Virginia, April 15, 1804, and was a son of Adam Furrow, a native of the Old Dominion. About 1811 his father and grandfather removed from Virginia to Ohio, making the journey with a four-horse team. They located on the farm where our subject now resides, the grandfather entering the land from the government. In this way he secured a tract of eighty-three acres, upon which he built a log cabin, and later he erected a part of the house in which Mr. Furrow of this review is now living. The tract was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and nearly all of the land in the county was in its primeval condition, awaiting the touch of civilization to transform it into valuable property which would yield its tribute to the efforts of the cultivator. The Indians still roamed through the for-

ests, but usually manifested a friendly spirit toward the settlers. Adam Furrow reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years, passing away on the 30th of September, 1854. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Grimes, and by their marriage they became the parents of eight children, namely: Abel, David, Jacob, John, James, Jeremiah, Elijah and Elizabeth.

Jeremiah Furrow, the father of our subject, wedded Sarah Covault, who was born December 3, 1810. Their marriage was celebrated March 26, 1828, and was blessed with twelve children, namely: Fernando, born July 22, 1829; Sylvanus, born December 22, 1830; Mary C., born December 6, 1832; Jane, born April 7, 1834; Martha, born September 23, 1836; Clarinda, born December 5, 1838; Angeline, born November 25, 1840; Alonzo, born October 18, 1842; Sarah, born June 23, 1845; Lavena, born August 22, 1847; Charlotte, born July 23, 1850; and Elizabeth, born in April, 1853. The father of this family aided in building the canal and was lineman and pay-master of the canal for forty years, but continued to reside on the old homestead in Miami county. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was also a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died September 5, 1890, and his wife passed away June 6, 1888.

Mr. Furrow of this review was only four years of age when his father returned to the old homestead, and here he has since lived, with the exception of the period of the war. When the south attempted to overthrow the Union, men came from the workshops, the offices, the stores and the fields, represented every class of life, and on the 11th of August, 1862, Mr. Furrow also joined the boys in blue, becoming a private of Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The first engagement in which he participated was at Winchester, Virginia, later took part in the battles of Mine Run and the Wilderness and at the latter was captured and sent to one of the southern military prisons. After a week spent at Danville he was transferred to the Andersonville prison, where he remained for a little more than four months when he was transferred to Florence, South Carolina, and was there paroled. He then returned home on a twenty days' furlough, and when his time of vacation had expired he returned to Camp Chase. He then received a thirty days' furlough, and on the 10th of June, 1865, was honorably discharged, for the war was ended and the Confederacy was overthrown. Since that time Mr. Furrow has remained continuously on the farm, and is to-day the owner of eighty-three acres of land on section 18, Spring Creek township, where he is successfully engaged in the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to this climate.

On the 1st of February, 1866, Mr. Furrow was united in marriage to Miss Lou Riddle, a daughter of Manning Riddle. Six children have been born of their union, namely: Edna, born March 4, 1867, and now the wife of Harry Cecil; Nellie, who was born October 12, 1869, and died January 7, 1871; Charlie, who was born June 4, 1872; Bertha P., born December 16, 1875, and died September 27, 1876; Elfie M., who was born November 29, 1878, and is the wife of Floyd Holmes; and Harry P., who was born April 9, 1883.

Mr. Furrow votes with the Republican party and is well informed on the issues and questions of the day, both politically and otherwise. He holds membership with Alex-

andria Post, G. A. R., and with his comrades of the blue recalls scenes around the old camp fires and upon the tented fields of the south. His entire life has been passed in Miami county, and the fact that those who have known him longest are numbered among his warmest friends is an indication of an honorable career.

JOHN M. BRADLEY.

John M. Bradley now resides in Clark county, near Donnelsville, but for many years he was closely connected with the agricultural interests of Miami county, and therefore deserves representation in this volume. He has many friends in the community, being well and favorably known in this section of the state. His birth occurred in Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1840, and during his boyhood he was brought to Ohio by his parents, who located at Donnelsville. The father died in early manhood, but the mother survived him and lived to an advanced age. No event of special importance occurred during the childhood and youth of John M. Bradley, who grew up on a farm and in the public schools pursued his education. He was thus trained to habits of industry and became well qualified for business life. In 1866 he was married to Miss Samantha E. Funk, who was born in West Charleston, Miami county, and was a daughter of Jacob and Amy (Mott) Funk. The father was of German birth, but the mother was of English. By trade he was a blacksmith, and for a number of years the family resided near Paris, being one of the old families of the state. The mother reached a very advanced age. Their daughter, Mrs. Bradley, was twice married, her first husband being Philip Armstrong who died during the period of the civil war, being accidentally killed in a political rally. He left a widow and one son, Philip Damascas Armstrong, who resides in Bethel township, Miami county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were born two sons, Firman J. and Albert A. The latter with his wife, who bore the maiden name of Ethel Flook, now resides in Donnelsville. The mother, Mrs. Samantha Bradley, died January 7, 1896, at the age of fifty-two years, and later Mr. Bradley married Mrs. Eunice Beebee.

Mr. Bradley is a very enterprising agriculturist, conducting his business interests in a very systematic manner, the well-tilled fields yielding to him a good return for his care and labor, and the many improvements on his place and its neat appearance indicate his careful supervision. He has from one to three acres planted to tobacco, and in addition to general farming he makes a specialty of the breeding of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. He is a member of the Christian church at Honey Creek. His well spent life has recommended him to the regard and confidence of his fellow men and those who know his appreciate his good qualities, and therefore give him their friendship.

FIRMAN J. BRADLEY.

Firman J. Bradley, a son of John M. Bradley, whose sketch appears above, was born on the old Armstrong farm, on the line of Bethel and Elizabeth townships, January 27, 1871. Some time later the father purchased the farm upon which the son now resides and made it his place of abode for a few years, after which he returned to the Armstrong farm, where the greater part of the boyhood days of our subject were passed. He was trained to habits of industry, econ-

omy and honesty and these have proved valuable factors in his later career. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools and was supplemented by attendance in the high school of Tippecanoe City, in which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He spent two terms at the Ada Normal, and thus became qualified for life's practical duties. He then entered upon the work of earning his own livelihood and has since depended entirely upon his own resources.

Mr. Bradley was married January 30, 1895, the lady of his choice being Miss Oty Thackeray, a daughter of William and Philena (Baxter) Thackeray. Her father is now deceased but her mother is still living. Mrs. Bradley was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, but when a little maiden of four summers was brought to Miami county, the family locating in Lost Creek township. There the father died in September, 1881, at the age of forty-five years. Mrs. Bradley pursued a three years' course of study in the high school at Addison, and subsequently engaged in teaching in the district schools near her home. In this locality she met her husband, who prior to that time had kept bachelor's hall for two years. Their union has been blessed with a little daughter, Samantha Madge, who was born May 3, 1899. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Addison, and take an active interest in its work and welfare. Politically he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is well versed on the issues and questions of the day. Success is not a matter of genius nor the result of fortuitous circumstances but comes as the reward of unflagging labor when guided by sound judgment, and it is in this way that Mr. Bradley has become known as one of the substantial citizens of the community.

GEORGE F. MILLER.

George F. Miller is living upon a part of the old Miller farm on which his birth occurred November 3, 1846. He belongs to one of the pioneer families of Ohio. His grandfather, Elias Miller, was a native of Maryland, whence he emigrated to Butler county, this state, where he made his home for twenty years and then moved to Miami county, there purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 11, Spring Creek township,. Two years afterward he purchased the farm upon which our subject now resides, and at the close of a long and active career as an agriculturist he passed to his final rest, at the age of eighty-three years. He married Miss Catherine Moore, and nine children were born of their union, namely: Hanah, Ellis, Lucretia, L. M., John, Philip, Elias, Mary and Philetha. Of this number Philetha, Lucretia, Philip, Elias, Hannah and Mary are still living.

Ellis Miller, the father of our subject, was born near Hamilton, in Butler county, Ohio, January 24, 1819, and amid the wild scenes of frontier life he was reared and married. Having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Sarah Johnson, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, December 28, 1821. In their family were nine children: Huldah, who was born December 7, 1843, and is now living in Indiana; George F., of this review; Orlando, of Piqua, who was born October 15, 1849, and is employed as an engineer in a desk factory; Frank P., who was born March 12, 1852, and is a farmer of Spring Creek township; Emma J., who was born

April 28, 1855, and is the widow of George Schilling; Ella F., who was born May 7, 1857, and died October 20, 1890; Albert E., who was born May 17, 1860, and is a farmer of Spring Creek township; Clara, who was January 7, 1863, and died April 28, 1889; and Rosetta, who was born November 14, 1867, and is now Mrs. Rowe, of Indiana. Soon after their marriage the parents of this family located upon a part of the old homestead and erected a log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, containing a room on both the first and second floors. The land was covered with a heavy growth of timber and it was an arduous task to clear and prepare it for the plow, but beneath the steady strokes of Mr. Miller's sturdy ax the trees fell and in the course of time the land was placed under cultivation. He was a member of the Baptist church, and was ever true to his duties and to what he believed to be right. He died September 22, 1873, and his wife, surviving him some years, passed away May 15, 1892.

Mr. Miller, whose name heads this record, was reared on the old homestead farm and is indebted to the common schools for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He had to walk two miles to the schoolhouse and there conned his lessons, becoming familiar with the elementary branches of English knowledge. After his mariage he removed to a farm near his father's home, living there for a season, and after his father's death he returned to the old farmstead, of which he took charge. There he resided until 1876, when he removed to his present home, which is situated on land that was purchased by his grandfather at a very early period in the development of the county. He was married February 27, 1873, to Miss Annie E. Buckles, a daughter of George and Nancy (Riddle) Buckles. Her father was born in Lost Creek township and was one of the early settlers of the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Miller now have a family of eight children: Della, who was born November 12, 1874, and is the wife of A. E. Cleam, a Baptist minister, of Milford Center, Ohio; Clarence, who was born April 17, 1877, in Miami county; Clyde, who was born July 10, 1879, and is a telegraph operator at Van Wert, Ohio; Ernest, who was born May 7, 1882, and is a student in the high school at Fletcher; Bessie M., who was born October 4, 1884, and is attending school; Elsie T., born July 12, 1887; Walter, born December 19, 1890; and George E., born January 20, 1899.

Mr. Miller owns and operates fifty-nine acres of land, his fields being planted to the grains best adapted to this climate. His life has been quietly passed in the pursuit of his business affairs, and as a result of his steady application and capable management he has become the possessor of a very comfortable competence. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious belief he and his wife are Baptists, belonging to the Union Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon for nine years.

WILLIAM LEPPERT.

William Leppert is a representative of the industrial interests of Tippecanoe City, being the leading blacksmith and carriage manufacturer of this place. Recognizing the fact that industry is the keynote to success, he has not failed to apply himself closely to his work, and in this manner his labors, being guided by sound judgment and supplemented by honorable dealing, he has won not only a comfortable competence but also

the respect of his fellow men. He is numbered among the native sons of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Pomeroy, Ohio, on the 13th of February, 1852.

His father, Rev. John Leppert, was born in Almanswier, Germany, January 19, 1828. Dorothea (Geyer) Leppert, the mother of our subject, was born in Durmstein, Germany, October 27, 1830. Mr. Leppert was a Methodist minister, and when our subject was eight years of age he removed to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where the succeeding four years were passed. On the expiration of that period they located near Dillsburg, Indiana, upon a farm, and Wiliam Leppert, assisted in the labors of the field and meadow until seventeen years of age, when he went to Piqua, where he served a three-years apprenticeship to the carriage-making and blacksmithing trades. During that time he received his board and only enough money to buy his clothes. His employer was R. P. Spiker, under whose direction he obtained a thorough knowledge of the business, becoming an expert workman. After completing his apprenticeship he went to Casstown Ohio, and entered the employ of David B. Knoop, with whom he remained for nine years as a most competent and trusted employe. He then entered into partnership with H. Hance and began the business of blacksmithing and carriage-making on his own account. After a year had passed he sold his interest to his partner and in March, 1881, came to Tippecanoe City, where he worked at his trade for a year, in the employ of Joseph Bowsman. He then conducted a blacksmith shop of his own for a year, after which he sold out and removed to Cortland, Indiana, where he conducted a shop for three and a half years. During that time, in 1886, he founded and patented the well known Climax wagon, selling a half interest in his patent to Messrs. Gardiner and Cross. A company was organized for the manufacture of this wagon and the plant was established and operated in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Leppert continuing an active member of the firm until 1887, when he sold out to his partners and returned to Tippecanoe. For two years he conducted a blacksmith and carriage-making shop in the lower part of the town, at the expiration of which time his former partners in Louisville offered him the position of manager of the Climax Buggy Company. Accepting the offer he remained in Louisville until 1892, when he again came to Tippecanoe City, and in March of the following year erected his present blacksmith, carriage and paint shop, the main building being 24x80 feet and two stories high. There is also an addition 24x30 feet, two stories in height. This is the leading blacksmith and carriage-manufacturing industry in the city, and a very liberal patronage is accorded the proprietor, who is now conducting one of the leading industrial concerns of the place.

On the 26th of January, 1872, Mr. Leppert was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Lower, who died the following year. In 1874 he married her sister, and this union has been blessed with three children,—Edward, Harry and Grace.

In his political views Mr. Leppert is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Tippecanoe City Lodge, No. 174, A. F. & A. M., also of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Miami county. He is self-educated and self-made. A feeling of respect is

always accorded one who starts out in life amid unfavoring circumstances and who wrests fortune from the hands of an adverse fate. This Mr. Leppert has done, and to-day he stands among the substantial citizens of his adopted county. He has been true to every manly principle, honorable in his dealings and straightforward in his relations with his fellow men, and the sterling qualities of his character command universal respect.

ISAAC CLYNE.

Through the greater part of the nineteenth century the Clyne family was connected with the history of Miami county, and the family name is inseparably interwoven with its annals, for its members have been active factors in promoting the material progress and development of this section of the state. Isaac Clyne was born in Elizabeth township March 18, 1818, on the farm where he now lives, and is a son of Isaac and Olive (Ingraham) Clyne. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, living near Waynesburg, Greene county, that state, whence they came to Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Clyne, was a native of Saxony, Germany, and emigrated to America prior to the war of the Revolution. The maternal grandfather, Richard Ingraham, was a native of Ipswich, England. In 1811 Isaac and Olive Clyne came to the Buckeye state, and in less than a year located on the farm which is now owned and occupied by our subject. There was a little cabin upon the place and the parents therein began life in true pioneer style. The father had his money stolen while they were on the way from Pennsylvania. The journey had been made down the river and they had to pull the keel of their boat to the bank at night. While thus engaged Mr. Clyne was robbed. When a boy he had suffered from a white swelling which crippled his limb, and thus handicapped he began life on the western frontier. Leaving his family at home he soon returned to Pennsylvania to collect the balance due on the sale of his farm, and, being disappointed, he returned to Ohio, making the journey with a team, which he traded for the land that forms a part of the old family homestead. Only two acres had been cleared and a little rude cabin was the only improvement that had been made. About 1822 he erected a log house, which, in 1873, was replaced by the present substantial brick residence that is now occupied by his son, Isaac. The old log house was the home of the family for more than fifty years. As time passed and prosperity rewarded his efforts the father was enabled to add to his original purchase, and at his death left the farm as it now stands. He died during the cholera epidemic in 1833, at the age of fifty-six years, his wife surviving him until 1852. For a number of years he served as trustee of his township and was trustee of the school section. He always took a deep interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of the community, and withheld his support from no measure or movement which he believed would prove of public good. In early days corn sold for six cents per bushel and wheat for twenty-five cents per bushel. There was a mill on Lost creek, owned and built by John M. Dye, and there the farm products were converted into breadstuffs, which they hauled to Cincinnati and sold. Frequently the settlers would haul their wheat to Sandusky and in return received merchandise. Salt was procured from Zanesville, and at Troy it

brought about eleven dollars per barrel. There were many hardships and trials to be borne by the early settlers, but as the years passed these gave way before advanced civilization, and the settlers enjoyed all the comforts, improvements and accessories known to the civilization of the east. In his political views Mr. Clyne was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and was a great admirer of Thomas Jefferson. He was also a prominent member of the Baptist church at Lost Creek, and was a man of unquestioned honesty and integrity.

In his family were the following children who reached years of maturity, namely: John, who died when about eighty years of age; Hannah, who married Lewis Deweese, of Staunton township, and died at the age of eighty years; Minerva, who became the wife of Levi Hart, of Elizabeth township, and died when more than seventy years of age; Mary, who became the wife of Joseph Martin and the mother of W. P. Martin; Jacob, who died of cholera in 1833; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Isaac Dye, and departed this life when more than eighty years of age; Letitia, who married Patterson Crane, of Lost Creek township, and died when more than eighty years of age; Isaac, who is the only survivor of the family; Ingraham, who died in Delaware county, Indiana, at the age of seventy-six years; and William, who died in Adams county, Illinois, at the age of thirty-five years.

Isaac Clyne, whose name introduces this review, was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier and his experiences were those which fall to the lot of pioneer settlers. He aided in the arduous task of developing new land, of improving raw fields, and in the winter months pursued his education in the primitive schools of the neighborhood. That life, however, was not unmixed with keen pleasures, for hospitality reigned supreme and sociability existed that is often lacking at the present day. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred on the 9th of April, 1839, Miss Elizabeth Knight becoming his wife. She was born January 30, 1818, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and when a maiden of ten summers came to Lost Creek township with her parents, Jonathan and Catherine (James) Knight. Her grandfather, William Knight, cleared the land where the Children's Home now stands. There he carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years, when he moved to Lost Creek township, where he remained until his death. Mrs. Clyne's father died when she was only four years old, leaving the mother with seven children. She came to Lost Creek township and kept the children together upon a small farm which she owned. Here she lived until her death, which occurred in 1875, when she was well advanced in years. Mrs. Clyne is the only survivor of that family. Her brothers were: William D., who located in Champaign county, Ohio; Stephen, who died in Troy, at the age of eighty-two years; Paul, who died in Casstown when more than seventy years of age; and Corbley, who located in Illinois when a young man. There were also two sisters: Mary, who became the wife of John Green; and Priscilla, wife of George C. Clyde. The Knight family was of English descent, the James family of Scotch lineage. The Knights were long prominent factors in the development of Miami county, and their name is deeply engraved on the pages of its history.

For two years after his marriage Isaac Clyne resided upon a farm in Lost Creek

township and then returned to the old homestead, purchasing the interest of the other heirs in the property. It required much hard labor, extending over a number of years, to improve the place, but he has his farm now under a high state of cultivation, the well tilled fields giving promise of abundant harvests. This land has now been in possession of the family for almost ninety years, and is one of the valuable and well improved farming properties of the county.

Mr. Clyne has taken a very active interest in public affairs and has exercised his official prerogatives so as to largely promote the welfare and substantial improvement of this section of the state. For six years he served as county commissioner, during which time his associates on the board were B. Franklin Brown, David M. Coate and William Northcutt. During the time of his incumbency as county commissioner the Children's Home was established. This is one of the most important works ever done by the board, and the county certainly deserves great credit for keeping up such a laudable institution. While he served as commissioner the old company pikes were converted into free pikes and many miles of new pikes were added. He was the first county commissioner to vote for the erection of an iron bridge. When he first gave his support to the adoption of such a structure the other commissioners opposed him, but finally they became convinced that such bridges were the best and many have since been erected in the county. He favored every public improvement which he believed would contribute to the general welfare. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, and he has advocated the employment of capable teachers and the maintenance of good schools. For a number of years he served as school director and in that way was able to promote in a considerable degree the effectiveness of the schools. In politics he has always been a Democrat since casting his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1840. However, he has never been a politician in the commonly accepted sense of the term, has never sought office and has only held positions of political preferment at the solicitation of his friends, in fact he has refused a number of offices. When the township was in debt all parties joined in asking him to become a trustee, and it was only after much pressure was brought to bear upon him that he consented to accept the office. He served in that capacity until its financial affairs were finally righted, at which time he refused to again become a candidate. His excellent business and executive ability have made him a very popular and valued official.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clyne have been born the following children: John, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Letitia, who became the wife of Jacob Long and died in early womanhood; Jane and Olive Belle, who died in childhood; Mary Ann, wife of Joseph M. Studebaker; Nettie, wife of William Frazee, of Dayton; Priscilla, wife of B. F. Hance; Horatio, a farmer of Lost Creek township; William K., who is farming near the old homestead; and Ella, wife of Frank Knick, who for some years was a bookkeeper at Springfield. They now reside with her parents and Mr. Knick is engaged in the sale of buggies. For forty years Mr. and Mrs. Clyne have been consistent members of the Baptist church of Casstown, and their lives have ever been in harmony with their professions. Their record is an open book which all may read. They have been true to duty and to principle, have

reared a family who do credit to their name, and have ever commanded the respect and regard of their fellow townsmen by their well spent lives.

HENRY M. LAIR.

The prosperity of every community depends in large measure upon its merchants, and their enterprise and progressiveness are an important factor which contributes to the development and prosperity of the localities which they represent. One of the wide-awake and practical merchants of West Milton is Henry M. Lair. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, on the farm where Gordontown now stands, the place having been named in honor of his grandfather, Phillip Gordon, the date of his birth being April 13, 1844, and his parents were David and Sarah (Gordon) Lair. The Lair family was founded in America by William Lair, who was born in France and was brought to America when two years of age, the voyage being made about 1752. The mother took up her abode near Trenton, New Jersey, and there William Lair was reared as a carpenter, which pursuit he followed in connection with farming. He served in the Revolutionary war and lived to be seventy-eight years of age. In politics he was a stanch Whig, inflexible in his support of the principles of the party. He married Ann Boss, who was born in New Jersey, although her parents were natives of France. She had a brother who was killed in the Revolutionary war. She died at the age of fifty-seven years, leaving two children, David, and a daughter who died at the age of twenty-two.

David Lair, the father of our subject, was born August 28, 1809, reared in New Jersey, and after his marriage emigrated westward to Darke county in 1839. He laid out the town of Gordontown when the railroad was built, and for many years followed carpentering and coopering, being thus engaged until about 1870. He then gave his attention exclusively to farming pursuits until 1885, when he came to West Milton, where he has since made his home with his sons. Although he is now ninety-one years of age he is a hale and hearty old man, taking an active interest in public affairs. He served as captain of militia in the early days and has always been stalwart and earnest in support of his political belief. In early life he voted in the Whig party, afterward became a Know-Nothing, and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. On the 2d of October, 1831, David Lair was married to Sarah Gordon, who was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and died in West Milton, Ohio, June 21, 1894, at the age of eighty-one years, seven months and two days. She had twelve children, of whom three sons and four daughters are yet living. Her great-grandfather Gordon was a native of Scotland and was the founder of the family in America. Her paternal grandfather, Mr. Harden, came from Germany.

Henry M. Lair, whose name introduces this sketch, spent his boyhood days in Gordontown until seventeen years of age, when he came to West Milton and learned the shoemaker's trade, following that pursuit until the 19th of September, 1861. On that date he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company E, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, with which he served for one year. He was wounded by a gunshot in the right thigh at the battle of Shiloh. In February, 1864, he enlisted

in Company L, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, and served until August, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge at Clarksburg, West Virginia. He took part in the engagements at Liberty and Beverly, West Virginia, and was taken prisoner in the Shenandoah valley, being incarcerated for thirteen days, after which it required ten days to get back to the Union lines. On the 11th of January, 1865, the whole command was captured at Beverly and taken to Richmond, where, on the 15th of February, they were paroled, and at Philippi, West Virginia, were reorganized.

Mr. Lair was ever a loyal and faithful soldier, true to the old flag and the cause it represented. At the close of the war he returned home with an honorable military record and embarked in business at West Milton, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Daniel Coffman. They began the manufacture and sale of shoes until the spring of 1881, when Mr. Lair became sole proprietor and has since carried on the business alone. He still works at the bench, doing repair work, and carries a good stock of ready-made shoes, receiving a liberal patronage from the public.

Mr. Lair was married to Miss Annie Yount, daughter of Elem Yount, who is still living. Nine children were born to them, but three of the number died in childhood. Those still living are Theodocia, wife of John Willoughby, a carriage-maker of West Milton; Byron H., proprietor of a shoe store in Bellefontaine, Ohio; Mary F., at home; Frank, who is clerking for his brother in Bellefontaine; and Howard K. and Margaret, who are still with their parents.

Mr. Lair votes with the Republican party and is most earnest in his advocacy of its principles. Socially he is connected with Stillwater Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of Duncan Post, No. 477, G. A. R., of which he has served as commander. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, of which he is serving as trustee. He now owns a nice home in West Milton and enjoys the regard of his fellow men, for his life has been an honorable and upright one, true to every duty of citizenship in times of peace and in times of war.

SAMUEL KNICK.

Well known in connection with the agricultural interests of Miami county, Mr. Knick, to-day the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and forty acres in Elizabeth township, has resided here since 1858 and has made the property one of the best improved in the neighborhood. The substantial residence is supplemented by good barns and outbuildings, and these in turn are surrounded by well-tilled fields which yield a good return for his care and labor. The neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates his personal supervision and at a glance the passer-by can recognize the fact that the owner is a man of progressive as well as practical ideas.

Mr. Knick was born near Casstown, Miami county, December 9, 1832, his parents being William and Rachel (Armstrong) Knick, both of whom were natives of Rockbridge county, Virginia. The family is of German lineage. William Knick's father was a Revolutionary soldier in the company of Captain Bettas, of Hagerstown, Maryland; was taken prisoner at Camden, New Jersey, while fighting under the command of General Gates, and was kept in the British

prison at Charleston, South Carolina, until the end of the war. The father of our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812 and became one of the pioneers of Ohio, making the journey to this state from his Virginia home in an old-fashioned, high-backed wagon, drawn by horses. At a later date he returned to Virginia on horseback and the saddlebags which he then carried with him, in accordance with the custom of the times, are now in possession of his son, Samuel. On arriving in Miami county he took up his abode on the farm near Casstown, where both he and his wife died, his death occurring December 14, 1848, in his fifty-seventh year, and his wife passed away October 3, 1864, in her seventy-seventh year. They had a family of nine children, eight sons and a daughter. Rebecca, the eldest, and only daughter, became the wife of Samuel Cavender. They made their home in Tippecanoe City, where both died of cholera in 1849, their remains being interred in one grave. They left three children, the eldest being then twelve years of age. William Knick, his brother, buried both of the parents and then took the children to his mother's home. The oldest died a few days afterward of the cholera, but not one of the sons in the family of William Knick, Sr., incurred the disease, although Samuel slept with the little nephew whose death occurred so shortly after that of his parents. John, the eldest brother lived on the old homestead until his death, which occurred when he had attained the age of seventy years. His widow now resides in Troy. William, a stock buyer of Casstown, died at the age of sixty-five years. James is now living in Darke county, Ohio, and is seventy-six years of age. George, who has been in the west for twenty-five years, is now a resident of Oregon. Isaac is living in Staunton and owns a part of the old homestead. Samuel was the next of the family. Harrison, a farmer, died August 31, 1868, in his thirty-fourth year. Thomas, the youngest, is now an agriculturist of Brown township, Miami county.

Samuel Knick, whose name introduces this review, remained at home until his father's death, which occurred when he was sixteen years of age. He then began operating a farm on the shares, receiving one-third of the profits in compensation for his labor. He was associated with Isaac Ulery in the business, their connection continuing for four years. By the time that he had attained his majority, as the result of his industry and economy, he had accumulated a thousand dollars. Much of this was obtained by successful trading in horses, for even as a boy he won quite a reputation for his ability in that line, and as he grew older his business became extensive and profitable. He continued to rent land until his marriage and later purchased a farm, the income from which has steadily augmented his capital until he is now one of the substantial citizens of the community.

On the 18th of October, 1855, Mr. Knick married Miss Mary Elizabeth Strock, who was then about twenty-two years of age and resided near Addison, Clark county, Ohio. The young couple began their domestic life on the farm where the Children's Home now stands, it being then the property of Nellie Stattler. In 1858 he purchased one hundred and ten acres of land near Miami City, of which about fifty acres had been placed under the plow. An old log cabin constituted the improvements upon the farm at the time of the purchase, but soon this was supplemented by other needed buildings and

in course of time the little house was replaced by a more commodious residence erected in 1866. The roof was made of shaved pine shingles, which are still in service. Mr. Knick has added to the property by additional purchase of thirty acres and has carried forward the work of improvement and cultivation so energetically that he is to-day the owner of one of the most valuable and attractive farms of the neighborhood. He has laid over five hundred rods of tiling and everything is in a first-class condition. Throughout the years he has made a specialty of stock raising and feeding cattle and hogs. He also breeds Poland China hogs and now has some fine specimens of the O. I. C. breed. He has also fed a good many cattle and bought and shipped stock. To some extent he has also bred and sold horses and in these various departments of his business he has met with prosperity.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Knick have been born six children: Melissa, wife of William Merrett, who is living on the Springfield pike in Elizabeth township; Emma J., wife of Henry Beals, who resides in Elizabeth township, near Tippecanoe; Frank, who pursued a commercial course and was a bookkeeper in Springfield, Ohio, for twelve years, but is now living with his wife's father, Isaac Clyne, near the old homestead in Elizabeth township; Charles, who wedded Lida Frantom and is now assisting his father in the operation of the home farm; Ella, wife of John Widner, a popular teacher of Elizabeth township; and Ida, at home. The children have all been provided with excellent educational privileges and thus fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life. Mr. Knick has kindly aided them in many other ways, and on Christmas day, 1889, at the annual family dinner, when all the children and grandchildren were around him, he gave to them a substantial share of the property he had acquired, the amounts being entirely equal. The welfare and happiness of his family have always been to him of the first consideration.

Mr. Knick has taken a deep interest in the improvement of the county, has aided in building free pike roads and in other ways assisted in the promotion of the public welfare. He is a member of the Honey Creek Christian church, and in politics is a Democrat. For twenty years he served on the board of trustees and was never defeated for that office. He refused at one time to become a candidate, but was soon after renominated, for his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth, ability and fidelity, desired him to represent them on the board. He has frequently served as a delegate to the conventions of his party, but has never sought public office in any way, content to indicate his political preferences by his ballot. He has always lived on good terms with his neighbors, and to the poor and needy he has been a charitable friend. Mr. Knick finds his chief source of recreation in hunting and fishing and has frequently gone on such excursions, making trips as far as Iowa. His life has been manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected and his example is well worthy of emulation.

WILLIAM STEWART.

William Stewart, who carries on general farming in Elizabeth township, Miami county, was born four miles from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of April, 1822. His parents were James and Mary (Hayes)

Stewart, the former a native of Adams county and the latter of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The Stewart family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and was founded in America prior to the war of the Revolution. In 1834 the parents of our subject came to Miami county and in the spring of 1835 settled upon the farm which is now the home of our subject, and which is pleasantly located three miles east of Troy. It was then almost destitute of improvements and the father began the work of further development, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring in the fall of 1835. In the family were six children, William, the eldest, being then but thirteen years of age. The mother kept her children with her until they were reared and settled in life for themselves. The youngest, however, died a month after the father's death, and the five who survived were as follows: Wiliam; Elizabeth, who married Alex Clark and went to Jefferson, Iowa, when that was a new locality, both Mr. and Mrs. Clark dying at that place when about fifty years of age; David Hayes, who remained at home until he had attained his majority, when he became a pioneer settler of Jefferson county, Iowa, there making his home until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-six years of age; Jane L., who married Stephen Maxwell, of Spring Creek, and died when more than sixty years of age; and Eleazer, who went to Iowa with his brother and is still living on a farm in that state.

Upon his father's death William Stewart assumed the management of the old homestead and has since given his attention to the farm. His labor and resolution enabled him to successfully conduct his business affairs. He was married on the 5th of February, 1852, in Casstown, to Ann L. Wilson, who was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, within two miles of her husband's birthplace. She spent her girlhood there and afterward came to Ohio and lived with her uncle, Thomas Armstrong, unitl her marriage, which was celebrated in his home. She had met her husband, however, in Pennsylvania, he having made a trip on horseback to that state about 1845, spending the again went to Pennsylvania in the winter winter of 1845-1846 in that locality. He of 1850-1851 and the acquaintance, begun at the former visit, was then continued.

After his marriage Mr. Stewart brought his bride to the old home farm, the other children of the family having settled elsewhere. His mother, however, remained with him until her death, which occurred when she was seventy-three years of age. Before his death his father had contracted for the building of a barn, and the work was superintended by his widow. The present home was erected by William Stewart, in 1865, and he has made many other substantial improvements. The place was heavily timbered, the trees being mostly poplar and oak, but now the greater part of the land is under a high state of cultivation. The farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres and is now planted to wheat and corn. Mr. Stewart attended the first fair held in the county, the date being 1854. He has favored all improvements—the building of pikes, the establishment of good schools and the inauguration of other movements and measures, which have contributed to the general welfare. He served as school director, but has never sought township offices, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, in 1844, and

since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its advocates.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been born the following children: Mary Jane, wife of Albert Knoop, a farmer of Lost Creek township; James Wilson, who for some years was engaged in teaching and is now living at Piqua; John Hayes, of Troy, who like his brother, James, was educated in Lebanon, Ohio; Annie R., who is at home; Wililam R., who married Flora Burton and has one child, Horace, and is operating the home farm; and Charles, who died at the age of one year. Mr. Stewart and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian church of Troy, with which they have been connected for over forty years. At the reunion of the Ohio soldiers and the unveiling of the Ohio Soldiers' monument on the battle field of Gettysburg, he and his wife revisited the scenes of their childhood, for they had played on the battle ground in early life. When the draft was drawn in 1864 to fill the quota to be called for in Elizabeth township, he aided in raising troops, was a strong Union man and has always been a faithful citizen, true to everything calculated to promote the welfare of his community. During his long residence in Miami county he has become widely and favorably known and enjoys the warm regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

AARON A. MEREDITH.

A veteran of two of the great wars in which this country has engaged, and one of the honored pioneers of Miami county who became identified with this section of the state at a very early period, Major Aaron A. Meredith certainly deserves mention among those whose life work forms a part of the annals of this section of the state. Although his last days were spent in Wisconsin, he is remembered by many of the residents of this community, and his widow is now living in Tippecanoe City. A native of Miami county, his birth occurred in Troy on the 14th of July, 1829, his parents being Norville and Mary (James) Meredith. They had ten children, eight sons and two daughters, namely: John, Samuel, Sarah E., William, Olive J., Aaron A., Richard, Harvey, Henry and Lewis A.

Major Meredith was reared in the city of his nativity until after his mother's death, when he went to live on a farm with Mack C. Hart, with whom he continued for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he began working at the carpenter's trade, being thus employed until his enlistment in the Mexican war, in April, 1846. He became a private of the Second Ohio Volunteer Regiment, under Colonel Mitchell, and participated in the famous battle of Monterey, the gallantry of the soldiers at that winning them immortal fame. His regiment afterward acted as guard at Monterey and was under General Taylor in northern Mexico. Mr. Meredith was a member of the army for two years and then returned to Troy, Ohio, where he was married, on the 24th of August, 1848, to Miss Lutitia A. Dye, a daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla (Long) Dye. Her father was born December 27, 1771. He first married Elizabeth Jackson, the wedding being celebrated in Pennsylvania, and about 1799 he started with his wife for Ohio. Their eldest child was born that winter near the present site of the city of Cincinnati. Mr. Dye and his wife made their way down the Ohio river

on a flat-boat from Pittsburg, bringing with them a feather bed, one horse and a fine rifle. Arriving in Cincinnati, an old French Indian trader and trapper offered Mr. Dye a large tract of land which is now in the heart of Cincinnati in exchange for his rifle, but Mr. Dye refused the offer. However, he remained for some time near Cincinnati and there built a log cabin, in which the family lived in true pioneer style. Subsequently he removed to what is now Elizabeth township, Miami county, where he built a little home on a tract of wild land, which he afterward transformed into a good farm, there continuing his abode until his death, which occurred in 1843, when he was sixty-three years of age.

He was the father of the following children: Steven, who was born April 22, 1799; Elizabeth, who was born October 8, 1800, and was married, in July, 1817, to John Pettit; Horatio P., who was her twin brother and married Margaret Baxter Ramsey; Vincent, who was born January 25, 1802; Andrew, who was born March 8, 1804; James, who was born September 6, 1805; Sarah M., who was born December 16, 1806; William, born April 15, 1808; Benjamin, born March 16, 1810; Maria, who was born April 7, 1812, and was married, March 3, 1825, to John Marsh; and John, born September 3, 1814. After the death of his first wife Mr. Dye wedded his brother's widow. She bore the maiden name of Priscilla Long and was born July 22, 1786, her death occurring December 12, 1848. The children of the second marriage are: Amanda, who was born May 10, 1817, and died in infancy; Jeremiah L., born September 24, 1819; Priscilla, who was born April 2, 1821, and died at the age of forty-one years; Horatio P., who was born April 4, 1823, and left a daughter, Mrs. W. B. Ten Eick, who in connection with her sister owns the old family homestead where the grandfather first settled; Boswell M., who was born March 2, 1826; and Lutitia, who was born August 16, 1829, and became the wife of Major Meredith. The father of this family was one of the honored pioneers of Miami county and at his death owned a valuable tract of land of four hundred acres. In 1838 he replaced the log cabin with a substantial brick residence, which was one of the finest homes in the county at an early day, and it still stands as one of the landmarks of that time.

After his marriage Major Meredith engaged in building canal boats at Troy, Ohio, for two years, and then removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he conducted a grocery store for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he engaged in clerking for two years, after which he took up his abode on a farm near the city, continuing its cultivation for a year. Returning to Madison, he conducted the Hotel Meredith until 1861, when, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he again responded to his country's call for troops and enlisted as a member of Company H, Second Wisconsin Infantry, his regiment becoming a part of the famous Iron Brigade. He was made first lieutenant, and with his command proceeded to Washington, D. C. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded by a minie ball in the right arm, which crippled that member for life. For a time he remained in the Georgetown hospital, but after a few weeks returned to his home in Madison on furlough. Soon afterward he was detailed as a recruiting officer, serving in that capacity from July until the fol-

lowing April, when he returned to Washington as captain and was given charge of army supplies in the commissary department. He was captured and held a prisoner by Stuart's cavalry while proceeding from his post on the upper Potomac with four boat-loads of commissaries intended for Frederick, Maryland. He and five officers, including Major Duan of the regular army, were thus captured, but were paroled. At York, Pensylvania, he served as commissary for two years, and on the 1st of September, 1865, he was mustered out with the rank of major, and immediately afterward returned to his home in Madison.

There, in November, 1865, he received an appointment from Governor Fairchilds, of Wisconsin, to the position of superintendent of public property, and served in that capacity for eight years, being most faithful to the trusts reposed in him. On the expiration of that period he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and became a stockholder and the treasurer of the Western Engraving Company, which conducted a large steel-plate engraving house. Major Meredith continued his connection with that business from 1874 until 1879, when, on account of ill health, he returned to Madison, where his death occurred November 8, 1883.

Major Meredith was a valued member of Fairchilds Post, G. A. R., of Madison, and enjoyed the pleasant meetings with his old army comrades, where they lived again in memory the scenes that occurred when they "wore the blue" and followed the starry banner on southern battle fields. In business he was very successful, having the ability to plan and execute the right thing at the right time. His labors were prosecuted earnestly and systematically and carried on with such diligence that they resulted in bringing to him a handsome competence. At all times his dealings were strictly honorable and his business reputation was thus unassailable. All who knew him greatly esteemed him for his sterling worth. He inspired warm personal friendship, and was held in the highest regard by reason of his many excellent qualities of head and heart.

WILLIAM H. KESSLER, M. D.

A successful medical practitioner of West Milton, Dr. Kessler is numbered among the native sons of Miami county, his birth having occurred in Monroe township, January 13, 1839. He traces his ancestry back to Ulrich Kessler, who came to America in 1716, landing in Philadelphia. He was born in Switzerland and with his parents and one sister started for the new world, but the mother died on the voyage and was buried at sea. The father and his two children landed at Philadelphia, but he was very poor and they were sold on the auction block to pay their passage. Ulrich was then ten years old, and he served for eleven years in order to compensate the man who had paid his passage money. During that time he learned the weaver's trade. As soon as he was free he began seeking for his father and sister, but after a fruitless search of many weary months he abandoned it, feeling that he was indeed alone in the world. He then applied himself to the weaver's trade and was quite successful, but an unprincipled man swindled him out of his property. He then went to Virginia, where he remained for several years, after which he removed to North Carolina. In the meantime he had married and reared a family, and his sons were married in the last named state. He came to Ohio with his

sons, John and Joseph, and died in Montgomery county.

Joseph Kessler, the great-great-grandfather, of our subject, was born in Philadelphia, February 17, 1767, and on the 4th of February 1787, married Mary Steel, of North Carolina, who was born November 11, 1768. They died in Montgomery county, Ohio, and were buried in the old cemetery near Union. They were members of the Dunkard church and he was chosen as one of the ministers of that denomination. In his business he was quite successful, following farming and wagon-making. He and his son, John B., made the first windmills ever constructed in Montgomery county. Joseph Kessler died August 21, 1840, his wife September 22, 1843, and they were laid to rest by the side of Ulrich Kessler, the founder of the family in America.

The Doctor's grandparents were John B. and Susanna (Feese) Kessler, both natives of North Carolina. The former was born November 12, 1786, and on the 2d of June, 1807, he wedded Miss Feese, whose birth occurred January 21, 1787. She died June 3, 1850, her husband surviving until September 22, 1866. They came to Miami county among the first settlers who established homes in this section of the state. The grandfather was a farmer and wagon-maker, and resided in Monroe township until well advanced in years, when he removed to Troy, where his death occurred. He was a Whig in his political belief and a Methodist in his religious faith. His son, Martin Kessler, the Doctor's father, was born in Miami county, November 17, 1816, and was reared upon the home farm, where he spent his entire life, with the exception of the period passed in the south at the time of the civil war. He enlisted in Company D, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private and served about a year and was wounded at Tate's Ferry, Kentucky. He was then taken to the hospital in Nashville, Tennessee, but never recovered from the gunshot wound, and after several months of suffering died, July 23, 1863, when about forty-seven years of age. He was an active Republican in politics and held a number of township offices. Socially he was connected with the Masonic fraternity of Tippecanoe, and, religiously, with the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he took a very active part. He was a loyal defender of the Union and bravely laid down his life on the altar of his country that the nation should not be robbed of any of the states which form the splendid galaxy of the republic.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent on the home farm and his elementary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a course of three years in the high school of Tippecanoe. He afterward engaged in teaching in the district schools of the county until July, 1862, when he put aside the text books and left the school room in order to march forth to the defense of his country, whose safety was imperiled by the attempt at secession in the south. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company D, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after three years' service was honorably discharged as orderly sergeant. He participated in the battles of Tate's Ferry, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Rocky Face Ridge, the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and went with Sherman on the march to the sea, participating in the capture of Savannah. He was also in the

battles of Bentonville, was present at the surrender of General Johnston and then went with Sherman's army to Washington, where he participated in the grand review, the most celebrated military pageant ever witnessed on the western hemisphere. At Camp Chase he received an honorable discharge and with a creditable military record returned to his home. He was wounded at Missionary Ridge, being shot through the left leg, near the knee. For a time he was in the hospital at Chattanooga, and on another occasion the sight of his right eye was destroyed by the explosion of a shell.

After his return from the war, Dr. Kessler engaged in teaching school near Milton, and also took up the study of medicine. He attended lectures in Buffalo, New York, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated in the latter place in June, 1869. He began practice in Milton, where he has since been located, and within a short time he had secured a liberal patronage, for his skill and ability were recognized and the people therefore gave him their support. In 1894 he formed a partnership, for his health was failing, and he found that it was not possible for him to attend to his practice unaided.

Dr. Kessler has been twice married. He first wedded Lydia A. Cratty, of Miami county, daughter of James Cratty. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died in that faith. At her death she left a daughter, Althea May, wife of F. M. Townsley, of West Milton. For his second wife the Doctor chose Miss Martha A. Funk, of Miami county, who is also a member of the Methodist church, and a lady of many estimable qualities. In his political views Dr. Kessler is a stalwart Republican, has taken an active part in the work of the party, and for four years has been pension examiner. Socially he is connected with the Masonic Lodge, of West Milton, and is a charter member of Duncan Post, No. 477, G. A. R. He, too, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has long held rank among the leading physicians of the county, among the reliable business men and loyal citizens, and as his life history forms an integral part of the annals of West Milton, we gladly present to our readers the record of his honorable career.

PRESTON P. MOORE.

Actively and prominently identified with agricultural interests in Miami county, Preston P. Moore is now numbered among the most successful farmers of Elizabeth township. A man's prominence is not determined by the height to which he has climbed, but by the depths from which he started. In the valley of limited circumstances Mr. Moore began life, and has steadily and persistently worked his way upward to the plane of affluence. Untiring industry may well be termed the keynote of his character, and as it forms the foundation of all success it is but reasonable to suppose that he has gained a comfortable competence. This belief would be confirmed by a glance at his attractive home, his well-tilled fields indicating to the passer-by the careful supervision of the owner, and giving evidence of abundant harvests.

Mr. Moore was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, April 1, 1814, and when a lad of two years was brought to Ohio by his parents, with whom he remained until twelve years of age, when he began to earn his own living by working on the river. On

attaining his majority he came to Miami county with his parents, Randolph and Mary (Porter) Moore, the family residing upon the farm now occupied by Isaac Mumford. The father resided in this township until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother passed away when ninety years of age.

Preston Moore in his youth engaged in cutting and cording wood at thirty-three cents per cord and in splitting rails, for which work he received from twenty-five to thirty cents per hundred. Out of this meagre salary he boarded himself. Throughout the winter months he engaged in rail splitting, and frequently would make a dollar per day, although some days he could not make more than fifty cents. He and his brother made five hundred rails per day, cutting the timber themselves. At the age of twenty-seven he took unto himself a helpmate, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth Mumford, whose family history is given in connection with the sketch of George Mumford on another page of this work. In 1865 they removed to their present farm, Mr. Moore securing seventy-five acres, covered with mixed timber. He has cleared the tract, transforming it into highly cultivated fields, upon which he has placed many rods of tiling. All the accessories and improvements of a model farm are here found, including a comfortable residence, substantial barns and outbuildings, the latest improved machinery and well kept fences. In 1891 he erected a neat and attractive residence, and in 1899 built a substantial barn, 40x60 feet. These stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise, for all that he possesses has been acquired through his own well-directed efforts. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moore were born two children, who died in infancy—Hannah and one unnamed. Randolph, the eldest surviving son, was engaged in farming in Clark county from 1876 until 1888, when he went to Emporia, Kansas, being connected with the street railway of that city for three years. He also spent three years in Muncie, Indiana, where he was employed as a mechanic, and since that time he has lived with his father on the old homestead. For several years he operated a threshing machine. Mary, the surviving daughter, is the wife of John R. Snider, who is engaged in the operation of the old home place. The mother died September 14, 1876, her loss being deeply mourned by many friends, who esteemed her highly for her many excellencies of character.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Universalist church, and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat, always exercising his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of that party. He has not, however, sought office for himself, but has given his attention in an undivided manner to his business affairs, which he has conducted with such energy that he has won rank among the substantial citizens of the community.

JOHN SINGER.

Actively connected with the agricultural interests of Bethel township, John Singer was born in the village of Brandt, October 2, 1848, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Miami county. His ancestors came to this section of the state at an early period in its development, when the most far-sighted could not have dreamed of the changes which were soon to occur and produce the transformation, placing this part of Ohio on a par with the older-settled regions of the east. The forests were

uncut, the prairies uncultivated and the labor of development remained for the future. The parents of our subject were John and Elizabeth (Arnold) Singer, and it was Jacob Arnold, the maternal grandfather, who came to Miami county in pioneer days, locating near Brandt when only seven years old. The great-grandfather also bore the name of Jacob Arnold, and was a native of Germany. When a young man he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode in Kentucky, where he was married. Subsequently he removed to Greene county, Ohio, and two years later took up his abode in Wayne township, Montgomery county, where his family remained for many years. John Singer, the father of our subject, was also born of German parentage, and by trade was a shoemaker. He was twice married, his first union being with a Miss Bodiker, whom he wedded in Brandt. She died a year later, and their only child died in infancy. Mr. Singer worked at the shoemaker's trade and enjoyed a good business, furnishing employment to four or five men. During a portion of his business career he successfully conducted a grocery store. He was recognized as one of the leading representatives of the business interests of this community, and through his well-directed efforts he acquired a comfortable competence. His death occurred in 1860, when he had attained the age of forty-eight years. His wife, who was born in Montgomery county, survived him until June 17, 1894, when she, too, was called to her final rest, departing this life in Brandt. In their family were four children: John, whose name introduces this review; Mary, wife of David D. Mann, a farmer of Brandt; Elizabeth, wife of Michael Brenner, of Dayton, Ohio; and Anna Margaret, who died July 26, 1894, at the age of thirty-six years. Her death occurred just five weeks after her mother's demise.

John Singer spent his boyhood days at Brandt and in the common schools obtained his education. He was early trained to habits of industry upon the home farm, working the fields throughout the summer months. For a number of years he served as township assessor, and his capability and worth were widely recognized by his fellow townsmen. In 1880, however, he left the farm and engaged in the grocery business, in company with John Black. The partnership was maintained for fourteen years and was attended with excellent success. They also bought and shipped wool and clover seed, handling almost all the wool grown in this section of the state. Close application to business, sound judgment and earnest purpose brought to them success, and they made money rapidly. In 1894, however, Mr. Singer sold his interest in the store, but yet deals in wool and clover seed. He has made judicious investments in farming land and is now the owner of a valuable tract of land in Bethel township, near Brandt, and another farm in Lost Creek township, giving his personal supervision to the former. He has it well stocked with sheep for wool producing purposes, and annually sells a large amount of that product. His home is situated in the village of Brandt and is a very pleasant residence.

On the 20th of October, 1898, occurred the marriage of Mr. Singer and Miss Lana Hagen, a daughter of Augustus and Catherine (Smith) Hagen, of Elizabeth township, Miami county. Mrs. Singer was born in Minnesota, but during her early girlhood was brought by her parents to Ohio and spent the greater part of her early life

in Miami county. She is a member of the Reformed church, of Alcony, and is a most estimable lady.

In 1895 Mr. Singer's partner was elected to the position of township treasurer, but his death occurred the following fall and his last request was that John Singer be selected to fill the vacancy. The trustees therefore appointed him, and the following spring he was elected to the office and has twice been re-elected without opposition, so that he is the present incumbent. He supports Democratic principles, often attends the conventions of his party and takes an active interest in its success and growth. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster and served four years, and in 1892 he was again appointed and served through Cleveland's second term. This office was not sought by him, but thrust upon him and he served his people well. Socially he is connected with the New Carlisle Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M., but the greater part of his attention is given to his business affairs. In manner he is never ostentatious, but possesses that pure worth which cannot be hidden and which is always recognized by people of superiority. He is a type of the progressive spirit of the age—the spirit which has given marked preeminence along various business lines—and the undaunted enterprise, indomitable perseverance and resolute purpose which have ever characterized his career have been the means of raising him from a position of comparative obscurity to a leading place in the ranks of the business men of Miami county.

WILLIAM A. DUNCAN.

One of the successful business men of Spring Creek township is William A. Duncan. Tireless energy and capable management never fail to win prosperity, and it is these qualities which have gained to Mr. Duncan his place among the substantial citizens of this community. His entire life has been passed in Miami county and he is so widely known that he needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume. His birth occurred in Union township, December 9, 1845. His father, Samuel Duncan, was born in the same county, November 9, 1815, and is a son of Amos Duncan, a native of North Carolina, born February 27, 1782. The year 1805 witnessed his emigration to Ohio. He located in Greene county and three years later came to Miami county, establishing his home in Union township, where he died July 1, 1868.

The subject of this review was only five years of age when his father removed to Spring Creek township, where he grew to manhood on the farm, which is now the home of S. Frank Duncan. He acquired a good practical education in the common schools, was early trained to habits of industry and economy and remained with his father until his marriage, which occurred on the 26th of January, 1871, the lady of his choice being Miss Jennie Leonard, who was born in Clermont county. Their union has been blessed with two children, Frank, who is living on the farm with his grandfather, and Chester A.

The year following his marriage Mr. Duncan of this review removed to the farm on which he is now living. He has made all of the improvements on the place and the valuable tract of one hundred acres is under a very high state of cultivation. Its fields are well tilled, its buildings kept in good repair and all the accessories and conveniences of the modern farm are here found. He carries on general farming and has been en-

gaged in contracting and building for many years. The timber he used in the construction of his own home was cut upon the farm. Mr. Duncan is known as a reliable business man, entirely trustworthy, for he follows closely the ethics of business life. When investigation sets us to seek the secret of success, we find that in the majority of cases it has resulted from energy closely applied and from capable management. Such is the case with Mr. Duncan, who may well be numbered among the honored, self-made men of the community. Politically he is a Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the party's principles. For four years he has served as justice of the peace, his rulings being strictly fair and impartial, and thus has he won the commendation of all concerned.

JOHN HAMILTON SAYERS.

John Hamilton Sayers, who is engaged in farming in Brown township, was born in Lost Creek township, Miami county, near Casstown, May 21, 1845, his parents being William and Mary (Mason) Sayers. The Sayers family is one of the oldest in the county, a settlement having been made in Staunton township, near Troy, about 1812, when almost this entire region was in its primitive condition. The father of our subject was the fifth son of Thomas Sayers, who was born December 25, 1770. His wife, Frances (Dye) Sayers, was born in 1777. Their children were Andrew, Thomas, Jefferson, Samuel, William, Phebe, Sarah, Rachel, Mary, Elizabeth, Frances, Persilla, Cassa, Ann, Clarissa, Harriet and Eloner. Ezekiel Sayers, of Troy, is a son of Jefferson Sayers. William Sayers, the father of our subject, was married in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. Previous to his marriage he had lived with his parents in Staunton township, and then located in Lost Creek township. His wife was a daughter of James and Mary Mason. Her father was born in Ireland, in 1784. When two years of age he was brought by his parents to America, the family locating in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He wedded Mary Johnson. They spent their remaining days in Greene county, Pennsylvania, the father dying at the age of eighty-five years, the mother in her one hundredth year. Their daughter Mary was born November 9, 1810, was married August 24, 1836, and is still living in Greene county, Ohio. After their marriage William and Mary Sayers located on a farm near Casstown, in Lost Creek township, and in 1850 removed to Clark county, Ohio. Four years later they took up their abode upon a farm in Greene county, and there Mrs. Sayers is still living, but the father died March 17, 1887, at the age of seventy-two years, his birth having occurred in Staunton township, Miami county, on the 29th of May, 1815. He was a prosperous farmer whose well conducted business affairs brought to him a comfortable competence. In politics he was always a Democrat, but never sought or desired office. In his family were eight children: James M., born July 2, 1837, was married August 18, 1863, to Eliza Miller, and died in Clinton county, Ohio, August 26, 1882; Frances E., born January 21, 1839, married Josiah Hitchcock and resides in Delaware county, Indiana; Clarissa, born March 19, 1841, died at the age of twenty-four years; Mary E., born May 6, 1843, became the wife of John Messecher and after his death became the wife of Solomon Koontz, her death occurring at the age of forty-seven

years; John Hamilton is the next younger; Charlotte S., born May 17, 1848, lives with her mother; George W., born May 27, 1851, is married and operates the old home farm in Greene county; and William R., born October 15, 1853, is a resident of Huntington, Indiana.

John Hamilton Sayers remained at home until twenty-nine years of age, with the exception of one year passed in Indiana and one year spent at work as a farm hand. He was married, September 24, 1874, in Warren county, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Dakin, daughter of James and Nancy (Rich) Dakin, and a native of Warren county. Prior to his marriage Mr. Sayers purchased a farm in Greene county, and there lived until the death of his wife, November 1, 1885. She died of typhoid fever, but had been in delicate health for some years previously. She left two children, James Wilbur and Artineca, the latter now the wife of Harley Snider, a farmer residing in Brown township. The son remained with the father until after he had attained his majority, but is now living in Greene county. Mr. Sayers, of this review, was married a second time, in Greene county, November 6, 1886, the lady of his choice being Miss Rosa Paxon, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Mason) Paxon. They have four children: Annie, Lucreta, Cora and Ina.

In 1889 Mr. Sayers purchased his present farm, which had been entered from the government by Peter Shank, the original patent being now in the hands of our subject. The farm comprises eighty acres and has only once been transferred, Mr. Sayers purchasing it at an administrator's sale. Peter Shank erected the present brick house in 1838 and the barn was built in 1834. For some time before our subject took possession the property was rented and was therefore in a somewhat dilapidated condition, but he has since made many excellent improvements and now has one of the most valuable properties in the vicinity. He raises very extensive corn crops and his fields are well tilled. Although his fields are naturally well drained, he has laid about four hundred rods of tiling. He devotes his attention almost exclusively to his agricultural pursuits and is regarded as one of the best farmers of the county. In politics he is usually accounted independent, but is now associated with the People's party, although he does not consider himself bound by party ties. Early in life he joined the Friends meeting and has since remained in active connection with that society. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, at Fletcher, and he and his wife are members of the Rebekah lodge. He has passed all of the chairs in the subordinate organization and is past noble grand.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON.

William M. Thompson follows farming in Newberry township, being connected with the pursuit that for many years has formed the means of livelihood of representatives of the Thompson family living in Miami county. Sylvester Thompson, his great-grandfather, was born in North Carolina, and about the year 1807, with his wife and five children, emigrated to Miami county, Ohio, taking up his abode in Newton township, where he entered a claim now known as the Landis farm. He afterward entered the west half of section 32, Newberry township, removing to that property about 1817. He also entered two quarter-sections on

Greenville creek about the same time, his landed possessions thus becoming very extensive. He conducted a stillhouse on his farm and was one day found dead, lying in the spring branch. It is supposed that he had lain flat on his stomach in order to get a drink, and died in that position. This was in 1826, when he was about sixty years of age. In politics he was a stanch Democrat. His wife, Mrs. Polly Thompson, who was noted for her kindness of heart and sweet, gentle disposition, died in April, 1843, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Hill, near the town of Pleasant Hill. After the death of her first husband she was again married, becoming the wife of a Mr. Freeman, of Newberry township. The children of Sylvester and Polly Thompson were five in number: John, the eldest, married Catherine Rench, and resides in Covington. In connection with his brother William he owned the site on which the east half of Covington was built, and conducted a tavern where Doctor Mover's house now stands. He afterward sold that and later engaged in the hardware business on what was then called Water street, close to the river. He died on his farm east of Covington, on the 8th of July, 1841. James Thompson, the second member of the family, was born about 1800, married Elizabeth Bierly and located on Greenville creek, becoming an influential agriculturist of that community. He died on his farm several years prior to the death of his wife. Samuel, the third member of the family, was born in 1802, and was married in 1823 to Hannah Rench, daughter of Peter Rench. He died in 1895, on the farm where his son Josephus now lives. William, the fourth member of the family, wedded Nancy Rudy, and located on what is known as the Teague farm, which was part of the land entered by his father from the government. He died at his pleasant home near Pleasant Hill in 1882. Nancy, the only daughter and the eldest of the family, was the wife of John Hill and lived on a farm near Pleasant Hill, which is now owned by Nate Iddings, of Bradford. There she spent her remaining days.

It was William Thompson who became the grandfather of our subject. He was born in North Carolina, in 1804, and was consequently three years of age when his parents came to Miami county. His father entered land from the government and gave to him one hundred and sixty acres after his marriage. He wedded Nancy, daughter of Samuel and Sally Rudy, and about 1834 he sold his farm and removed to Illinois, but as he could find no land to suit him in that state, he returned to Ohio and repurchased the old homestead from his brother John. He then engaged in farming for a time, but afterward once more sold the property to his brother John and purchased what is now the Kilworth farm, which was entered from the government by Samuel Rudy. On disposing of that property he purchased the Fox farm, near the Darke county line, remaining thereon for a few years, when he again sold and bought thirty acres in Newton township from Mr. Butterfield. When he found a purchaser for that land he bought ten acres east of Pleasant Hill, and there practically lived retired until his death, which occurred May 18, 1882. His wife, Nancy Thompson, passed away in 1847, and he afterward married Rachel Spillers, widow of William Kendall. She survived him for a few years. William Thompson was laid to rest in the Greenville creek cemetery. The children by his first marriage were: Mary, who married John Arnold and after-

ward married William Murphy, but is now a widow, and makes her home in Bradford; John, who married Catherine Coates, and resides in Newberry township; Samuel, who married Mary Ann Fachler and died near Red River, Darke county, as did his wife; James, the father of our subject; Sarah, widow of Emanuel J. Beard, of Newberry township; Martha, wife of Calvin Brant, both now deceased; Margaret, who became the wife of John Swisher, and died in Newberry township; Hannah, who became the wife of Isaac Hollopeter and died near Houston, Shelby county, Ohio, where her husband's death also occurred; William, who married Elizabeth Smith, and died in Covington; Nancy Ann, who became the wife of Henry Cassal, with whom she removed to Illinois, where her death occurred, her remains, however, being interred in Greenville creek cemetery; Henry, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Nathan, who married Amanda Muck, and is living in Ludlow Falls; and Sylvester, who married Miss Long, and resides in Pleasant Hill. There were two children by the second marriage, Matilda, wife of Edward Carson, who resides near Sidney, Ohio, and Susan, wife of Samuel Burns, of Piqua.

James Thompson, the father of our subject, was born in Newberry township, in 1826, and was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period. He had no educational privileges and after the children attended school they taught him to read and write. He married Mary Moss, who was born in Newberry township in 1826, a daughter of William Moss. They resided in Newberry township, where the father died in 1862. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in his country's service as a member of Company B, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, under Captain McConnell. In May of the following year he was sent home on account of illness, and died on the 21st of that month. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1882, and both were buried in the Greenville creek cemetery. Their children were William M.; Charles, who married Salome Matthews and died in Newberry township in 1876; Peter, who married Catherine Sheffbaugh and is living in Covington; James, of Darke county, who married Catherine Rike, who is now deceased; and Rachel M., who died in infancy.

William M. Thompson was born January 25, 1846, on what is known as the James Teague farm, in Newberry township. There he was reared to manhood and obtained his education in the district school near his home. His privileges were somewhat limited, however, for his services were needed in clearing and developing the home farm. On the 8th of February, 1864, at Covington, he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting as a member of Company A, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, for three years' service. He went to Camp Dennison and after a short time to Camp Pratt, Virginia. The troops thence proceeded on the Lynchburg raid, but were driven back to Camp Pratt and afterward sent to Martinsburg, in the Shenandoah valley, and thence through Maryland and Pennsylvania, being present at the burning of Chambersburg. Mr. Thompson also participated in the heavy skirmish which was continued through thirteen days. The troops were pursued to Beverly, Virginia, where Mr. Thompson and four hundred of his companions were taken prisoners, being taken to Staunton, where they were put on board trains bound for Richmond. He was incarcerated in Libby prison from the 16th of June until the 26th of February, 1865, when he was paroled and returned

home. After visiting in Ohio for thirty days he started to rejoin his regiment, but learned of Lee's surrender and went to Columbus, where he reported for duty. He was then sent to his regiment in Philippi, West Virginia, where the command was given the duty of gathering up United States property, being thus engaged for about four weeks. Mr. Thompson was then discharged at Clarksburg, Virginia, July 13, 1865. He saw hard service throughout his connection with the army, and spent the nineteenth anniversary of his birth in Libby prison. While at Beverly he and his companion, Martin Van Kirk, had pictures taken together. Mr. Thompson mailed one to his mother in Ohio, but the mails were robbed by the rebels and the picture did not reach its destination; but when Mr. Thompson was gathering up government property in Crab Bottom, Virginia, one of his comrades happened to visit the home of a Confederate and saw the picture there. He then informed Mr. Thompson, who visited the place, and after considerable parley the photograph was returned to him. At the time of the capture of Beverly the Union troops were surprised in their bunks by the rebels. He and his friend, Van Kirk, were together as usual, and the latter went out to see what was the matter, whereupon he was seized. He then shouted to Mr. Thompson, who seized his gun with the intention of making a dash for liberty, but he found that the rebel force were too many for him, and after exchanging some lively words was forced to surrender. By the side of his friend, Van Kirk, they started to march away shoulder to shoulder, but a volley was fired by some unknown scouts and Van Kirk fell, hit in the forehead by a bullet. Such, in brief, are some of the experiences through which Mr. Thompson passed while loyally defending the Union during the civil war.

After he returned home he resumed work on the home farm. During his boyhood he had been employed as a farm hand for two dollars per month and his board. After his marriage he received as high as three dollars per day for cradling wheat, being able to cut four acres per day.

On the 10th of March, 1867, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Nancy J. Green, a daughter of Samuel Green, deceased, of Newberry township. They remained on his mother's farm where they lived for one and a half years and then rented land in Concord township, where they made their home for eight eyars. On the expiration of that period they returned to his mother's farm, and after her death Mr. Thompson purchased the property, to which he has since added twenty acres, and there he built a substantial and comfortable residence. He raised tobacco and garden produce and attends the market at Piqua twice a week. He purchased forty acres of land near Fort Recovery and removed there in 1882, but after remaining there a year and a half he returned to his present home. He is enterprising and progressive in his business methods and receives a good income as the result of his energetic labors.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson now have six children: Charles, who died at the age of twenty years; Oscar, who married Emma Stauffer and lives in Covington; Walter E., who married Flora Reiber, and resides in Newberry township; Myrtie E., who married Asa Reck, a farmer in Darke county; and Hattie and George W. at home. The parents hold membership in the Greenville Creek Christian church, of which Mr. Thompson has been a member for many

years. In politics Mr. Thompson is a stanch Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has not sought office, desiring rather to give his time and energies entirely to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success.

JOHN H. FREDERICK.

John H. Frederick, now deceased, was called from a life of active usefulness, January 21, 1899. He was born in Fredericks-town, Frederick county, Maryland, January 27, 1820, and in early life was apprenticed to a butcher to learn the trade. He spent the years of minority in his native state, and at the age of twenty-one accompaned his father's family to Ohio, a location being made in Montgomery county. The journey was made across the country, the younger members of the family riding in wagons, while the older ones had to walk. They settled in Alexandria, but Mr. Frederick, of this review, went to Dayton, where he learned the trade of blacksmithing. While he was there his parents removed to Beaver Creek township, Greene county, and on the completion of his apprenticeship he joined them. He was accompanied by his wife, for in the meantime he had wedded Miss Sarah Black, the wedding taking place August 17, 1847. She was born November 12, 1828, in Beaver Creek township, and is a daughter of Robert Black, whose birth occurred in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1806. Throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits, being for many years a farmer of Greene county. At the age of twenty-one he wedded Mary Coogler, who was born in that county. He spent the last years of his life in Dayton, where he lived retired, his death occurring there in 1869. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1888. They were members of the German Reformed church. Their children are: Sarah, now Mrs. Frederick Simon, of Greene county; Jonathan, also of Greene county; Rebecca, wife of Orlando Lafony, of that county; Mary, deceased; Anna, wife of Samson Cozad, who is living near Eureka, Missouri; Jacob, of Vermilion county, Illinois; Jennie, wife of Morris Custer, of Dayton; and Kate, who is also living in that city. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Frederick was James Black. He was of Irish descent, and married a lady who was also born on the Emerald Isle. Coming to Ohio they located on a farm in Clark county, where they spent their remaining days.

As before stated, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Frederick joined his parents in Greene county. His father afterward removed to a farm in Darke county, where he spent the remainder of his life. Our subject did not long remain in Greene county, but removed to Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, where he conducted a blacksmith shop for seven years. He also carried on the same line of business in Piqua for two years and thence came to Covington. For several years he engaged in blacksmithing where Dr. Hall's dental parlors are now located and then removed to North High street, where he built his home in 1887. During the war he enlisted as a private in 1862, becoming a member of Company B, Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry. He served as a blacksmith throughout the remainder of the struggle, and was a most loyal advocate of the Union cause. He was always a faithful citizen, interested in whatever pertained to the welfare and progress of his community. His life was one of marked industry and enterprise, and commended him to the confidence of all with

whom he came in contact. On the 21st of January, 1899, he was called to his final rest, and the community mourned the loss of one whom they had known to respect and honor. His widow still survives him. They had traveled life's journey together for more than a half century, and his loss was an irreparable one. She has many warm friends in Covington, and occupies a comfortable home which was left to her by her husband.

MARION JACKSON.

In Loudoun county, Virginia, William Jackson was born in 1768, eight years before our forefathers sent forth to the world the Declaration of Independence, and all through the long contest of seven years this sturdy Virginia boy remained at home, the support and comfort of his mother. He was fifteen years old when old England acknowledged the independence of the thirteen colonies, and in the hands of the three millions of people on the Atlantic shore of the new world was entrusted the great problem of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Since then the history of the new world cannot be written without the glorious history of the grandest republic of modern times.

When William Jackson arrived at years of manhood he emigrated to Pennsylvania, near Red Stone Fort, and there he met, wooed and won for his wife Elizabeth Credlebaugh, who was born in Frederick, Maryland, of German parents. Soon afterward the young married couple concluded to seek a home in the new-formed state of Ohio, and in 1804 they settled in Warren county, where they remained four years, when they removed to what is now Elizabeth township, Miami county, in a then wild wilderness with here and there a pioneer's rude log cabin. He lived for a time upon the farm of Benjamin Dye, a relative of his, who came here in 1799, and settled on the farm that, in part, yet remains in the Dye family. Two years previous to his removal to Miami county, William Jackson visited Benjamin Dye, and purchased a hundred and thirty acres at one dollar and a quarter per acre. He desired to purchase the farm now known as the Le Fevre farm, which was offered at one dollar per acre, but the Miami river and Lost creek were at flood tide, and the Le Fevre farm was a lake of water, and neither Staunton, then the county seat, nor Troy could be reached except by a skiff. The writer mentions this fact to show that at that early date Miami and Lost creek went together below the Broad ford as they did in 1898. He cleared a small field and erected a cabin on the one hundred and thirty acres, close by the present residence, and here was born his son, William Jackson, December 5, 1812, the father of Marion Jackson. William Jackson, Jr., worked and resided with his father until his marriage to Mary A. Ramsey, which occurred May 12, 1839, and he then lived on the home place for three years, when he purchased a farm of fifty acres, within a mile of his father's farm, and lived there eight years. His father died on the 5th day of December, 1843, at the age of seventy-five years.

In 1851 William Jackson, Jr., sold his fifty-acre farm and purchased of his brothers and sisters their interest in the old homestead. In 1854 his mother died at a ripe old age, after a life full of good deeds, a typical pioneer mother.

William Jackson, Jr., had five children: Ellen, who married Jacob See; Amanda, Marion, Albert, and William Henry, who

died in infancy. He was a man of much more than ordinary judgment as a farmer, and although he had but a limited education, yet he was a good business man, for to the old homestead he added forty acres of land, and afterwards purchased, within a mile of the old homestead, a farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres, which he paid for off of the products of the farms, and then added to his farms by purchasing, in partnership with his son-in-law, a place known as the French farm of one hundred and forty acres.

He died March 8, 1878, respected and honored by all who knew him. The writer knew him well. He was a frugal, industrious farmer with a record of strict honesty, and so cautious and careful in his business matters that he enjoyed the confidence of the community in which he lived. He was occasionally selected as the administrator to settle estates, and guardian for minor children, and no one ever criticized his management, and he was very successful in closing the business of estates satisfactorily to the court, the heirs and the creditors. He often regretted his lack of education, and gave to his children good common school educations. For many years he was a director in the school district in which he lived. His wife, Mary (Ramsey) Jackson, was a worthy helpmate to her husband, and she survived him sixteen years. She passed away November 2, 1894.

Marion Jackson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Elizabeth township, Miami county, March 4, 1849. He always lived on the farm with his parents, and after his father died he and his sister, Amanda, and brother, Albert, purchased their sister Ellen See's interest in her father's estate, except forty-eight acres in the French farm, which they deeded to her, and all three remained on the farm with their mother until February 12, 1891, when Albert, the youngest son, was married to Miss Lillie Bradfute, of Greene county, Ohio. Since then Albert has lived on what is known as the Bousman farm. To his marriage were born five children; two have passed away and three are living.

Marion and his sister remained single, and live on the old Jackson homestead. The two brothers and their sister, Amanda, are equal partners in the land left by their father and acquired since his death. Marion is the business manager, and Albert has charge of the farms and farm hands. He is a natural mechanic, and does most of the repairing, both in iron and woodwork. To the estate of their father they have added since his death a farm known as the old Edwards, or Morrison farm, of one hundred and thirty-five acres, also a half interest in one hundred and seventy-two acres known as the Booher farm, which is all bottom land lying along the Miami river, and the Bousman farm, adjoining the old homestead, of one hundred and twenty-two acres. They own in common seven hundred and seven acres, all of the best quality, well tiled, and improved in every respect, for the two brothers are good farmers, and have been very successful both as farmers and stock dealers.

Marion Jackson in many respects has the characteristics of his father, and inherits his business qualifications. He is known over this county as a good business man, and has the reputation of being a man of stern integrity. He has settled many estates and has served his township as justice of the peace for twelve years. He is a man of few words, and while he votes the Demo-

cratic ticket, he is not a partisan nor a politician. In farming he and his brother, Albert, are up with the times, and are recognized as money-makers and money-savers, and yet they live well, but have no money to squander or waste in the giddy pleasures of the world. The sister, Amanda, is a noble woman of domestic tastes, and has devoted her life to the care of her mother and brothers. She has remained unmarried from choice, believing her life duty was to care for her parents and her brothers, and a loving, faithful daughter and sister she has been.

The lesson of this sketch is that on the farm, with economy and industry, a comfortable living can be made, and that also a reasonable competence can be secured. There were numbers of rich farmers' sons in Lost Creek and adjoining townships that are poor today because they thought a farmer's life was below their dignity, and they sold their interests in the old homestead and moved to the city to lead the life of "city gentlemen." Many of them engaged in mercantile trade without previous training for that business; others led a life of ease and idleness until their money was gone. Nine-tenths of them are today daily laborers, and some of them pay their rent by moving every few months, but the Jackson boys are comparatively rich, because they stayed by the old farm and followed the occupation they learned in boyhood. The writer desires to emphasize the statement for the benefit of the farmer boys of this county: Stay by the farm and the farm will stay by you. E. S. W.

JUSTUS DIEHL.

For thirty-four years Mr. Diehl has successfully conducted a wagon and blacksmith shop in Troy and his marked industry has resulted in bringing to him a comfortable competence which he justly merits. He was born in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, October 1, 1839, and attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, in accordance with the laws of his native land. Subsequently he worked for three years at the cabinet-maker's trade with his father, and at the age of seventeen he crossed the Atlantic to America, making his way to Dayton, Ohio, where he joined his eldest brother. He learned the trade of wagon making and blacksmithing in Sidney, Ohio, under the direction of Jacob Piper, who is still living there, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. In 1863, however, Mr. Diehl put aside all personal considerations and responded to the call of his adopted country for aid, and joined the boys in blue of the Eighth Ohio Battery. On the wall of his home he has framed a memorial in the shape of a record of the officers and men of his battery, together with a list of the battles in which it achieved renown for skill and valor. Among the engagements are those of Vicksburg, Nashville, Yazoo and Arkansas Junction. Although always found at his post, Mr. Diehl was never wounded and returned in safety to his home, when his company was mustered out at Camp Dennison, August 9, 1865. His patriotism and love of military life caused him to organize the Troy Battery of two guns, of which he was captain.

In 1866 Mr. Diehl took up his abode in Troy and opened a blacksmith and wagon shop, which he has conducted for thirty-four years, although he is now living partially retired. As the result of his close application to business, his excellent workmanship and his honorable dealing he secured a liberal patronage, and this brought to him

a comfortable competence so that he is now the owner of the nice residence that stands in the midst of a well-kept lawn on one of the valued corners of Main street.

Mr. Diehl has been twice married. He wedded Mrs. Mary Ann Prill, of Troy, a native of Miami county, and to them were born five children: Charles, of Tippecanoe City; William and George, who are residents of Lima, Ohio; Mrs. Walter Brown, of Piqua; and Lida, who is also living in Piqua. After the death of the mother, Mr. Diehl married Mrs. Catherine Shell, a native of Covington, Ohio. Mr. Diehl is a charter member of Coleman Post, G. A. R., and takes an active and helpful interest in those affairs which relate to the welfare of his comrades in arms. He has always been noted for his loyalty as a citizen and respected for his industry and integrity in business affairs. From the little German home across the sea he made his way to the new world and entered upon his career which has been alike honorable and successful.

SAMUEL C. KESSLER.

Samuel C. Kessler is numbered among the native sons of Miami county, his birth having occurred on the 24th of March, 1847, on the farm where his brother John now resides. His father, Martin Kessler, was also a native of the county, his birth having occurred in 1816, on the farm which is the home of John Layman. The grandfather, John B. Kessler, was born in North Carolina and emigrated westward, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. Here he secured three hundred and twenty acres of government land and became one of the successful and enterprising farmers of his community. He was also a recognized leader in public affairs and contributed largely to the substantial improvement of this section of the state. He aided in laying out roads, in building schools and served as a justice of the peace for many years, and was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. Thus he contributed to the moral, social, material and intellectual welfare of the community. He died at the advanced age of eighty-three years, respected by all who knew him.

Martin Kessler, the father of our subject, was reared under the parental roof and married Anna Hoover, whose birth occurred April 3, 1838. Her father, Solomon Hoover, was born near Frederick, Miami county, in 1795, and her mother, Barbara Hoover, was born in Miami county, in 1800. In the family of Martin Kessler there were born eleven children, namely: William H. H., who was born June 13, 1839, and is a physician at West Milton; Susan E., born September 7, 1840, is the wife of Perry Kerr, of Dayton, Ohio; Daniel S., born June 18, 1842, is living in West Milton; John O., born July 31, 1844; Samuel C., of this review; Solomon W., born April 8, 1849, and died in 1887; Sarah M., born March 7, 1851, is the wife of James Cress, of Union township; Martha E., born September 17, 1854, became the wife of Rufus P. Davis, of Troy, and died in 1893; Martin W., born June 2, 1857, is now engaged in the coal business in Troy; Webster, born June 19, 1859, is living on the old home farm; and Elizabeth B., born September 20, 1862, is a resident of West Milton. Martin Kessler died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, July 23, 1863, and his wife passed away January 4, 1892.

Mr. Kessler, whose name introduces this review, spent his childhood and youth in his

father's home, where he early learned habits of industry and economy that have proved of incalculable benefit in his business career. When twenty-two years old he was married and removed to a farm in Concord township, Miami county, where he remained for one year, when he returned to Monroe township and rented the Patty farm for three years. On the expiration of that period he purchased the farm which has since been his home, and the many excellent improvements upon the place indicate his progressive methods and his careful supervision.

Mr. Kessler was married March 20, 1869, to Miss Martha A. Macy, a native of Monroe township, born April 13, 1851, a daughter of Enoch and Eliza Macy. Enoch Macy was born in Monroe township in 1826, and died February 20, 1894. The mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1826, and is still living, in this township. Two children have been born to them: Ida, now the wife of Charles Pearson, of Monroe township; and Dora, wife of Freeman Pearson, a photographer of Tippecanoe City.

In 1898 Mr. Kessler was elected trustee of Monroe township for a term of three years and has been a school director for several years, his duties being discharged with promptness and in a creditable manner. In politics he is a Republican and socially he is connected with Stillwater Lodge, I. O. O. F., of West Milton, and religiously with the Christian church. His life has been quietly but honorably passed and he has gained the respect and friendship of many citizens of his community.

VALENTINE DECKER.

Classified among the leading and enterprising business men of Piqua, Mr. Decker is now extensively engaged as a packer and wholesale dealer in meats. His record is one of which he may justly be proud, for his prosperity is the reward of his own effort. Success is not measured by the height which one may chance to occupy, but by the distance between the starting point and the altitude which he has reached; therefore Mr. Decker has gained a most merited success—a just reward for meritorious labor, —which commands the admiration and respect of all.

He was born in Baden, Germany, April 7, 1847, and when fifteen years of age secured employment in a meat market, being thus engaged until his emigration to America in 1868. Hoping to better his financial condition in the new world, he crossed the Atlantic, landing at New York city on the 1st of July, from the steamer Harmonia. He at once made his way to Miami county, and for about six months worked in a butcher's shop in Troy. He then came to Piqua, where he worked for about two years, after which he went to Union City, Indiana, where he was employed for a similar period. In 1872 he returned to Piqua and was engaged in the retail meat business until October, 1898, since which time he has conducted his wholesale establishment. He now does the largest wholesale meat business in the county and is an extensive packer. He has a good slaughter and packing house and his plant is excellently equipped for carrying on his large and steadily growing business.

On the 20th of February, 1872, Mr. Decker was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Schafer, who was born in Germany and was brought to America when two years old. They have seven children: Louis F., who now conducts his father's retail meat market; George H., who is acting as sales-

man and collector in his father's employ; Carl Jacob, who is also employed by his father; Walter Jacob; and Carrie Margaret, Hannah Elizabeth and William, all at home. Mr. Decker and his family are members of the Catholic church and he is now serving as treasurer of the church with which he is connected. In his political views he is liberal. He borrowed money with which to come to America, but his hope of improving his financial condition has been more than realized, for he is now the possessor of considerable valuable property in Piqua and is recognized as one of its leading and enterprising men.

JOHN W. SNYDER.

The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career. Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will eventuate in the attainment of a due measure of prosperity, and in following out the career of one who has gained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which makes such accomplishments possible. The history of such a one also indicates the possibilities that lie before every young man who enters the business world. Mr. Snyder is one who owes his prosperity to his own labors and may well be called a self-made man. He is now one of the owners and the manager of the Francis Planing Mill and Sash & Door Factory, of Troy, an enterprise which contributes not only to the success of the owners but is also of material benefit to the city by promoting commercial activity.

Mr. Snyder was born in German township, Montgomery county, Ohio, June 28, 1872. His father, Holcomb Snyder, removed from Waterloo, New York, to that township, in 1860, and there engaged in the milling business until 1894. He afterward worked in the Francis Planing Mill until his death, which occurred October 20, 1899. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Frank, and was a daughter of John Frank, one of the early settlers of German township. Her mother belonged to the Loy family, one of the most prominent and influential in Montgomery county. Mrs. Snyder passed away in 1889. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were born three sons and three daughters, but Edgar died at the age of fourteen years. Frank Snyder, the eldest, is now a rising young attorney at law of Portland, Indiana. The sisters, Mollie, Emma and Sallie, reside with their brother, our subject, in Troy, where the family are most highly esteemed.

John W. Snyder is indebted to the public schools of his native town for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. On putting aside his text-books he began work in a saw-mill and also worked in a sash and door factory owned and controlled by his father. Since May, 1899, he has managed the business of the Francis Planing Mill and Sash & Door Factory, becoming his father's successor. Mr. Francis, the owner of the plant, is one of the best known lumber manufacturers and mill-men of this section of the state and is carrying on a very extensive business, and to be associated with him in any enterprise of which he has control is a guarantee of success and an indication that the partner possesses skill and ability of superior order and enjoys an unassailable reputation in business circles. Mr. Snyder is certainly well qualified for his present position. His knowledge of the business is practical as well as theoretical and he is thus enabled to superintend the men under him

most effectively. There is no trace of the overbearing taskmaster in him, yet he demands faithful service on the part of the employes and rewards them by promotion as opportunity offers.

Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Daisy Martz, daughter of Alvin Martz, a merchant of Germantown, Ohio. They now have four interesting little sons: Curtis, Holcomb, Martz, and Harry. The parents are members of the German Reformed church, and fraternally Mr. Snyder is an Odd Fellow, while in politics he is a Republican. He has never sought or desired office, however, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with good success.

ROBERT W. HIMES.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished, and, as taken in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, there is particular interest attaching to the career of Professor Himes, the subject of this review, since he is a native son of this section of Ohio, where he has passed almost his entire life and so directed his ability and efforts as to gain recognition as one of the representative citizens of Miami county. He is now occupying the responsible position of superintendent of the schools of Covington and is recognized as one of the leading educators in that locality, his methods being along the line of marked advancement that have given the Ohio schools prestige throughout the Union.

It was on a farm southwest of Dayton in Montgomery county that Professor Himes was born, his natal day being April 15, 1850. His father, Martin Himes, was born in Montgomery county, November 13, 1823, received a limited education and entered upon his business career as a farmer. He married Anna Van Cleve, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, June 13, 1825. Her death occurred in 1883, and Martin Himes died at the home of our subject, on January 10, 1897. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian church and people of the highest respectability. In their family were but two children,—Robert W. and Charles M.,—both residents of Covington. At an early day in the development of Ohio, the Himes family was established in this state by Samuel Himes, the paternal grandfather of our subject. He was born in Maryland, but emigrated westward in the early part of the century, accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth Himes, and the journey being made on horseback. His remaining days were passed in the Buckeye state and he died in Montgomery county. When only four years of age Professor Himes of this review accompanied his parents on their removal to Alpha, Greene county, Ohio, where he remained for about eleven years. There he began his education in the public schools.

In 1865 the family removed to Newberry township, Miami county, where he continued his studies until 1866, when he entered the Covington high school, graduating in that institution in 1870. During the periods of vacation he assisted in the work of the home farm. Determined to devote his life to educational labors, he began teaching in the country schools of Washington township until the fall of 1870, when, desiring to still further perfect his own knowledge, he matriculated in the Heidelberg College, in Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained two years. On the expiration of that period he accepted

a position as assistant in the Covington high school, serving in that capacity until 1891, when he resigned in order to accept the professorship of Latin and Greek in the Southern Illinois College. Later he was elected president of that college and served for two years, but in 1894 returned to Covington and succeeded Professor Bennett as the superintendent of the schools of this place. For six years he has been in charge of the educational interests of the city. He is constantly in touch with the progressive trend of the times and is continuously contriving to promote the interests of the schools along various lines. During his incumbency, the present splendid new school building has been erected and a musical course has been introduced. He believes most firmly in higher education, realizing the importance of mental development as a preparation for life's responsible duties. His labors are practical and his efforts consist not of an attempt to make the student familiar with the historical facts and scientific principles merely as such, but are directed toward making these of practical value that they may be of use to the students in the general affairs of business or home life.

In Covington, on the 26th of August, 1873, Professor Himes was married to Miss Laura J. Ullery, a daughter of Aaron and Eliza (Merriwether) Ullery. Six children have blessed their union, but their first born and Edith died in infancy. The others are Clara, Arthur, Ruth and Alice. During his boyhood Professor Himes united with the Evangelical Lutheran church and later became a member of the German Reformed church. He is now a member and elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and takes a very active interest in its work. He is widely known as an earnest Christian gentleman, affable and kindly in manner and highly esteemed for his sterling worth. He is a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name, and he enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of the community.

THOMAS L. HUGHES.

In no field of human endeavor is there given to the world a clearer assurance of a man and a man's appreciation of the higher ethics of life, than when cognizance is taken of the efforts of one who has consecrated his life to the work of the Christian ministry and who has labored to goodly ends. There is, then, an eminent degree of satisfaction in directing the attention at this point to the pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Piqua, and of reviewing his career succinctly and with due regard to the innate modesty of the man, who has ever endeavored to follow the divine behest and not allow his left hand to know what his right hand is doing. The church has been advanced materially and spiritually and in its various functions the pastor maintains a lively and well informed interest, according due value to every phase of church work, and by precept and example vitalizing each element.

He was born in Jackson county, Ohio, April 27, 1850. His father, Thomas L. Hughes, Sr., was a native of Wales and remained in that little rock-ribbed country until about thirty-five years of age, when he came to America. He engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron at Oak Hill, Jackson county, Ohio, and was one of the stockholders in the Jefferson Furnace Company,

in which he held the office of secretary and treasurer. Before becoming connected with the company he had engaged in merchandising in Oak Hill for several years. Not only prominent in industrial circles, he was recognized as one of the leading representatives of the Republican party, and on that ticket was elected to the state legislature. He also served as county commissioner and justice of the peace. A man of scholarly attainments and marked literary ability, he contributed frequently to Welsh magazines, and wrote the only Life of Christ ever published in the Welsh language, in America. He was a prominent and faithful member of the Welsh Presbyterian church and his religious belief dominated his entire career, making his life a very honorable and upright one. In his business affairs he met with splendid success, obtaining a handsome competence as the result of his careful management and well-directed efforts. He died in March, 1896, when about ninety years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Jones, was born in South Wales and when a young lady came to America. They were married in Cincinnati and she died in 1857, when about thirty-seven years of age. Like her husband she, too, was a member of the Welsh Presbyterian church. In their family were five children: Jane, wife of M. D. Jones, a coal operator of Jackson county, Ohio; Thomas Lloyd, of this review; Anna, who became the wife of Dr. W. E. Williams, of Jackson county, Ohio, and died at the age of thirty-eight years; and Winnifred, who became the wife of J. A. Jones, of Oak Hill, and died when about thirty-five years of age, leaving one child.

Rev. Thomas Lloyd Hughes was reared amid the refined influences of a cultured home, and after acquiring his preliminary education in the common schools pursued his studies at Oak Hill. When about fourteen years of age he entered the Ohio University and after his graduation in that institution pursued a post-graduate course in Princeton University. He then studied law in the Cincinnati Law College, was admitted to the bar in 1874 and practiced in Jackson county for about two years, but, wishing to devote his energies to the higher and holier calling of the ministry, he began preparation therefor in 1876, pursuing a partial course of study in Lane's Seminary. He was ordained to preach in June, 1877, and took charge of the Eckmansville church, where he remained for three and a half years. He was then pastor of the Presbyterian church at Pomeroy for two and one-half years, after which he accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Shelbyville, Indiana. During his nine years' service there he built a new church and the Portage Mission chapel. In September, 1892, he came to Piqua, where he has since remained. The church here has a membership of about six hundred and fifty and owns property to the value of seventy-nine thousand dollars.

Rev. Hughes was married in Portsmouth, Ohio, to Miss Hattie Clare, who was born in Jackson county, Ohio. They have six children: James Clare, who is a student in the State Law School and has just been admitted to the bar; Catherine, wife of J. B. Wilkinson, of Piqua; Anna; Thomas L.; Mary; and Emma. In his political views Mr. Hughes is an earnest Republican and served as city solicitor while practicing law in Jackson. When only twenty-two years of age he could have been elected to the legislature, but his father objected to his accepting the nomination. Hanover College has conferred upon him the degree

of Doctor of Divinity in recognition of his scholarly attainments and excellent work in the church. In 1899 he was elected moderator of the synod of Ohio. He is one of the most eminent of the Presbyterian ministers of the state and is now in charge of one of the largest pastorates in this part of Ohio. He has that practical appreciation of the affairs of life that lends greater potency to his ministerial labors, while as a pulpit orator he is logical, convincing and eloquent, appealing not alone to the emotional side of human nature, but to the most mature judgment and most critical wisdom. His strength as an organizer and practical worker is evidenced sufficiently in his accomplishments, and the Christian religion has an able and devoted supporter and advocate in the honored subject of this sketch.

MICHAEL CRAWMER.

For many years a resident of Miami county, Michael Crawmer was one of its most highly respected citizens and in his death the comunity lost one whom all had learned to respect and honor for his sterling qualities of head and heart. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, near Frederick City, on the 12th of February, 1811. His grandfather was a Hessian soldier who fought in the Revolutionary war. He came to this country with the British army, but, becoming convinced of the justice of the American cause, he deserted near Philadelphia and established a home in the new world. After the war he took up his abode in Maryland, and thus became the founder of a family on this side of the Atlantic. Peter Crawmer, the father of our subject, came to Muskingum county about 1833, and here spent his remaining days. His son, Michael, was reared in Maryland, being twenty-two years of age when the family came to Ohio. He learned the cooper's trade in Muskingnm county, serving a regular apprenticeship, during which time he received twenty-five cents per week and his board. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman, receiving twenty-five cents each for flour barrels.

During that year Mr. Crawmer was married, on the 28th of October, 1838, to Miss Miranda Mumford, a sister of John Mumford. They at once began housekeeping, Mr. Crawmer making his own furniture, while the cooking utensils and other furnishings of that character were given them by their parents. During the first winter after his marriage Mr. Crawmer's labors at coopering brought him sufficient capital to enable him to purchase a horse, and the next spring his brother-in-law, George Mumford, removed them to Miami county. For two years Mr. Crawmer rented a farm north of Alcony and subsequently spent thirteen years on the Dr. Beard farm. His labors during that period brought him capital sufficient to enable him to make a third payment upon one hundred and sixty acres of the old homestead farm. He purchased this in 1853 and at once began its further development and improvement. A small clearing had been made and a small log house had been erected. With characteristic energy Mr. Crawmer took up the work of development and improvement and within two years not only had his land under a good state of cultivation but had discharged the entire indebtedness on the place. For eighteen years he there carried on agricultural pursuits and was a most systematic and enterprising general farmer. In 1857 he erected the barn which is still standing. The timber

was cut upon the farm and the structure is as it was originally built, having been kept in good repair. The residence was erected in 1861, the old-fashioned heavy frames being used. Mr. Crawmer made the plans for both the house and barn and gave his personal supervision to the work. He placed about one hundred and thirty-five acres of his land under cultivation and divided the farm into fields of convenient size, which yielded him a golden tribute in return for his care and labor. He reclaimed a swampy tract of several acres by tiling and made that portion of his farm the most productive and valuable part of it, having refused one hundred and fifty dollars per acre for it. About 1870 he began adding to his property, purchasing forty-five acres adjoining the old homestead. His farm was planted to the grains best adapted to the climate, and his labors were rewarded with excellent harvests. During the last thirteen years of his life he lived retired, relegating the management of his property to others while he enjoyed a well-merited rest.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crawmer were born the following children: Henry G., who died at the age of forty-five years; Elizabeth Ann, wife of Henry Leffel, of Clark county; George W., of Elizabeth township; John P., of Clark county; Miranda Ellen, wife of James Ledwidge, of Miami county; Mary Amanda, wife of W. D. Weaver, of this county; James W., of Elizabeth township; Robert, who died in infancy, as did the next child; Charles E. S.; and Maggie L., who married E. L. Davis and died at the age of twenty-five years.

In his political views Mr. Crawmer was a stanch Democrat and kept well informed on the issues of the day, yet never sought or desired public office, caring not to enter into political controversy. His opinions were formed as the result of careful deliberation, and he accorded to all the right he reserved for himself of working out his own ideas and exemplifying them in his ballot. At the age of sixteen years he joined the Lutheran church and throughout his life was a consistent Christian gentleman. He contributed generously to all church work and was very liberal in his views, although he believed most firmly in the teachings of the scripture. He read the Bible through seven times and was well qualified to argue on any subject connected therewith, making a close study of religious questions. He was absolutely just and fair in his treatment of friends and neighbors and was never known to over-reach anyone in a business transaction. He felt the keenest interest in the welfare and advancement of Miami county, which he regarded as the garden spot of Eden. His support was withheld from no measure which he believed would prove of public good and he was recognized as one of the valued citizens of his community. Some time prior to his death he gave much thought to the division of his property and left a will which was pronounced to be one of the most correct ever probated. His wife, who was a most estimable lady and devoted to her home and family, passed away on the 20th of September, 1881, but he survived her for about sixteen years, dying on the 12th of August, 1897. All who knew him esteemed him for his sterling worth. In business matters he was prompt and reliable, his religious views were consistent yet tolerant, and in his relations with his fellow men he was known as a trustworthy friend and a loving husband and father, as well as a loyal citizen. He well deserves mention among those whose influence and

labors have been directed in those channels which make the world better along ethical as well as moral lines.

CHARLES E. S. CRAWMER.

Charles E. S. Crawmer occupies the old family homestead where his birth occurred May 18, 1857. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in the little log cabin which was the home of his parents, Michael and Miranda (Mumford) Crawmer. His education was obtained in the local schools and upon the home farm he was early trained to habits of industry and enterprise. In his youth he became familiar with the work of field and meadow and assisted in all the labors of the farm until his father's retirement, when he assumed the management of the property, which he has since operated. Upon his father's death he inherited forty acres of land—the tract upon which the old home was located. He has since purchased the interest of some of the other heirs and his farm now comprises one hundred and twenty acres. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and his place is neat and thrifty in its appearance. He makes a specialty of feeding cattle and hogs, and finds in that branch of his business a profitable source of income.

On the 1st of March, 1893, Mr. Crawmer was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Moses, a daughter of Samuel F. and Susanna (Nolan) Moses, of Champaign county. She was born in Staunton township, Miami county, but was reared in Champaign county and obtained her education in the schools there. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crawmer enjoy the warm friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. He has spent his entire life in this locality, and the fact that those who have known him longest are numbered among his best friends is an indication that his career has been an honorable and upright one. His life, though quietly passed, has ever been characterized by fidelity to duty, and he is known as a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family.

HENRY H. HART.

Henry H. Hart, who is now living a retired life in Casstown, was born in Elizabeth township, Miami county, near the old Sheets mill, December 4, 1835. His parents were Harrison and Catherine Emeline (Titus) Hart, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, born near Trenton. Nothing is known concerning the early history of the Hart family. Samuel Titus, the maternal grandfather, was born December 1, 1761, and wedded Mary Van Kirk, whose birth occurred on the 14th of November, 1779. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and participated in the battle of Trenton, New Jersey. Coming to Ohio at an early period in the history of the state, he here made his home until his death, which occurred about 1840. His widow survived him about twenty years, passing away in 1860, at the age of eighty years. Their son, Asa Titus, inherited the old homestead, which he sold to Isaac Sheets about 1850, and then returned to New Jersey. He had two sisters, Catherine Emeline and Ruth Ann. The latter married Jacob Drake and died in Elizabeth township when about sixty-six years of age. The former was the mother of our subject. She was born in New Jersey, October 1, 1816, and about 1830 came with her parents to Miami county. She passed away at the age of seventy-one.

Mr. Hart, of this review, was born and reared in Elizabeth township and there resided until twenty-eight years of age. When a youth of ten years he went to live with H. G. Carver, at the old woolen-mill, there remaining until seventeen years of age. He had there an excellent home and was allowed the privilege of attending school through the winter months. Subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of Eli Miller, of Lost Creek township, but after a year he began to work on a farm by the month, in Elizabeth township, being employed mostly by Mr. Carver.

On the 1st of January, 1861, Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Jane Crane, daughter of James P. and Letitia (Clyne) Crane. The father was a son of Ephraim Crane, and was born in Ohio. He died when his son was about nine years of age, leaving two children: Jacob and Minerva J., the former a resident of Staunton township. Mrs. James P. Crane, is a sister of Isaac Clyne. She came to Casstown during her early girlhood and there remained throughout the rest of her lifetime. Her last days were spent in the home of her daughter, and she died at the age of sixty-four years.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hart resided upon a rented farm for four years, and in 1865 came to Casstown, where he engaged in carpentering with Alec Long, with whom he worked for twenty-five years. During a greater part of his active business career his energies have been devoted to building. In 1889 he purchased a farm in Lost Creek township, four miles northeast of Casstown, where he has one hundred and sixty acres of rich land, a portion of which he rents. He has erected nearly all of the best homes and barns in Lost Creek township, and on all sides stand these monuments to his thrift and enterprise. His life has been an energetic and useful one and his business dealings have ever been characterized by honesty.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hart were born two children, but the younger, William L., died in infancy. The daughter, Mary Olive, is now the wife of Fernando Free, and is living on a farm near her father. Mr. Hart votes with the Democracy on matters of state and national importance, but at local elections casts his vote independently. He is a member of the Cove Springs Christian church and his wife of the Casstown Methodist Episcopal church. In 1872 he became a member of the Odd Fellows society in Casstown Lodge, No. 426, has passed all the chairs and is now identified with the Uniformed Rank. He came to Casstown in 1865 and purchased the home which he yet occupies, and throughout the intervening years he has been regarded as one of the enterprising, progressive, and valued citizens of the community. He is widely known for his sterling worth and his fidelity to principle, and in this volume he well deserves representation.

DAVID C. MANNING.

David C. Manning is numbered among Miami county's native sons. He was born in the northeast corner of Brown township, February 3, 1835, his parents being Major Clarkson and Phoebe (Corey) Manning, who resided at Plainfield, New Jersey, thirty-five miles west of New York. The paternal grandfather was Isaac Manning, who was of German descent and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, taking part with Washington's army in the battle of Trenton. Clarkson Manning was a

soldier in the war of 1812, his services being in connection with the guarding of the bay of New York and Sandy Hook. He was at that fort when the British vessels approached, and aided in firing one of three guns. A shot struck one of the vessels and the fleet then retreated. From that time forward Mr. Manning was known by the title of major. He was married in New Jersey, and in 1818 took up his abode in Butler county, Ohio, entering land from the government in Miami county, and making his permanent home thereon. The old sheepskin patent, dated July 13, 1819, and signed by President James Monroe, is now in possession of his son David. His services in the war of 1812 were recognized by the government in 1852 when President Fillmore signed a patent granting him land in Illinois. He, however, never left his Ohio home, which was his abode from 1819 until his death, which occurred April 12, 1887, when he was in his ninety-fourth year. He retained his mental faculties unimpaired. His death resulted from an accident, he having slipped on the ice several weeks before. His wife passed away about eighteen weeks previous, her death having occurred in her ninety-seventh year. Both were particularly well preserved old people, who to the last maintained an active interest in the affairs of the day. Mr. Manning was a Jacksonian Democrat, and was always ready to uphold his position by intelligent argument. His wife was a member of the Leatherwood Baptist church, which owned the first brick house of worship in the township. Mr. Manning was not a member of church but was a great believer in church and always accompanied his wife to the house of worship. Mrs. Manning was particularly active in church work, was a very true and loyal woman, and both were people of the highest respectability. His first house was a log cabin of primitive construction, but later it was replaced by a fine log house, well built, twenty-two by twenty-eight feet, and two stories high. It was the first dwelling in the township that had a shingle roof, and for many years it was occupied, but was ultimately torn down by David C. Manning. His third home, built about sixty years ago, is still standing. It is a two-story brick residence, and at an early day the place was noted for its generous hospitality, entertainment being there furnished to all travelers who passed this way. Mr. and Mrs. Manning were the parents of seven children: Parkus, who died at the age of nine years; Elsie Anna, who became the wife of David Counts, and died at her home in Fletcher about ten years of age; Isaac, who died at the age of forty years on his farm east of Lena, in Champaign county, where his son Walter is now living; Johanna, wife of John Hair, who removed to Illinois in pioneer days, Mrs. Hair dying in Fulton county, that state; Mary Jane, widow of William Wooley and a resident of Palestine, Ohio; and John, who died at the age of eighteen years.

David Corey Manning, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm and for some years operated the old homestead. Later, however, his father rented the property. On the 5th of February, 1857, our subject was married to Miss Caroline Throckmorton, of Brown township, a daughter of George and Sarah (Lafferty) Throckmorton, who were New Jersey people. The father came to Ohio with his parents, and in Warren county was married. He was a carpenter by trade and for some time resided in Piqua, but afterward settled on the farm in Brown township now owned

by S. S. Yates. There he developed a good farm, making it his home until his removal to Clinton county. After three years, however, he returned and purchased a farm adjoining his old place. He died on that property, but in the meantime had resided for a brief interval at Conover. Mrs. Manning was born on the old homestead, October 25, 1838, and by her marriage became the mother of two sons, George D. and Charles E., the latter living on the old Manning homestead. Both are married and are numbered among the enterprising farmers of Brown township. Since the age of eighteen George has engaged in teaching, and is one of the well known educators of the county.

In 1865 David C. Manning, of this review, took charge of a steam saw-mill north of Conover and operated the same until it was destroyed by fire three years later. In 1868 he purchased his present farm of Daniel H. Knoop, and after ten years had cleared the place of all indebtedness. This farm comprises seventy-seven and a half acres, upon which he has made excellent improvements, including the erection of substantial farm buildings. Everything about the place is in first class condition and indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive owner. In addition to managing his own affairs, he acted as administrator of his father's estate, the land being divided according to his father's wishes. He received forty acres of the old homestead, since which time he has purchased his sister's interest and now has eighty acres. He was also administrator of his father-in-law's estate, successfully controlling that business and settling up affairs satisfactorily to all. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, but has never held office, save that of trustee, to which he was elected for an unexpired term of six months, then re-elected to the same office for one year and afterwards for three years more. He never asked any man for his vote, and the support given him was an acknowledgment of his popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. Early in the existence of the Grange movement he became identified therewith and took an active part in its work, holding many offices therein. His life has ben an active, honorable and useful one, and every trust reposed in him has been faithfully performed.

THOMAS KNICK.

Thomas Knick was born on the old family homestead a half mile west of Casstown, in Lost Creek township, August 13, 1837. His parents were Wiliam and Rachel (Armstrong) Knick, natives of Virginia, who came to this county among the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Knick had a family of nine children. The father served in the war of 1812, and after his death his widow was granted a pension. He died December 14, 1848, at the age of fifty-six years, two months and seven days, and his wife passed away October 3, 1864, at the age of seventy-one years and seven months, their remains being interred in the Knoop cemetery in Staunton township.

Mr. Knick, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days on the home farm, assisting in the work of field and meadow through the summer months, while in the winter season he pursued his education in the public schools. After attaining the age of twenty-five years he operated the old homestead on his own account for two years. He remained with his mother after her hus-

band's death until she, too, was called to her home beyond, when the old farmstead was sold. Mr. Knick thus realized a little more than thirteen hundred dollars from the estate, and with what he had saved he had eighteen hundred dollars with which to begin life for himself. He rented his brother's farm, the old Stroch place, near Addison, Clark county, and operated it for two years, after which he removed to the Joseph Fuller farm in Clark county, upon which he resided one year. On the expiration of that period he came to his present farm in Brown township, Miami county, becoming the owner of eighty acres of land, for which he paid forty-eight hundred dollars. After making a payment upon it he was still in debt to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars, but his crops brought him good financial returns and he was soon enabled to clear his farm from all indebtedness. The greater part of it was covered with timber at the time he took possession and the improvements consisted only of a small log house and barn. He at once began the work of clearing away the trees and has placed seventy-two acres under a high state of cultivation. He has also laid one hundred and sixty rods of tiling and thus reclaimed what was before wet land. He feeds most of the grain raised on his farm to his stock and is recognized as one of the successful and extensive stock-dealers of the community. About nine years ago he erected a commodious and substantial residence and has since made other modern improvements, so that he is to-day the owner of one of the desirable farms of his neighborhood.

In 1865 occurred the marriage of Mr. Knick and Miss Beckie Croy, of Miami City. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Maggie; Riley; Firman, who at the time of this writing has just returned from a hunting trip on the Mississippi, laden with trophies of the chase; William Harley, who is twenty-one years of age and is a student in the blind institution of Columbus; Bessie, wife of Lewis Kiser, a farmer of Brown township; Ervin; Gracie; and Clarence B., who died in infancy. The family is one of prominence in the community, the members of the household occupying a leading position in social circles. Mr. Knick votes with the Democracy, but his time and attention are fully occupied by his business affairs, and he is known as one of the most energetic and capable farmers of his neighborhood. His success has come to him as the direct result of his own efforts and his example shows what may be accomplished by determined purpose when guided by honesty and supplemented by careful management.

CHARLES U. BRIGGS.

In the great competitive struggle of life, when each must enter the field and fight his way to the front, or else be overtaken by disaster of time and place, there is ever particular interest attaching to the life of one who has turned the tide of success, has surmounted obstacles and has shown his ability to cope with others in their rush for the coveted goal. This Mr. Briggs has done, and to-day he is at the head of the extensive business conducted under the name of the Troy Marble Works.

A native of Dayton, Ohio, he was born on October 11, 1858. His father, W. H. Briggs, of that city, was born in England, and when a lad of seven years came to America with his parents. After attaining to man's estate he established marble works in

Dayton, in 1866, and enjoyed a large trade which extended over sections of Ohio and Indiana. He is now living retired, making his home in Vandalia, this state. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary A. Barman and was a native of Cincinnati, her father, James Barman, having located there in an early day after his emigration from Germany to the New World. This worthy couple had four children: Charles, Harry, Katie, who married O. R. Davis, of San Antonio, Texas; and May, who married Charles Miller, of Troy, Ohio.

Mr. Briggs, whose name introduces this review, attended the schools of Dayton and learned the marble-cutter's trade with his father. He began business on his own account in Troy, in 1887, and has since carried on operations along that line, his trade steadily and constantly increasing until it now extends over eight counties in Ohio and eastern Indiana. The excellent grade of work done in the factory secures him a large sale and a continuance of the success which has hitherto rewarded his labors.

In 1886, in Vandalia, Ohio, occurred the marriage of Mr. Briggs and Miss Carrie North, a daughter of J. V. North, who now makes his home in Troy, and travels for Mr. Briggs as a representative of the monument business. They now have a son, Walter, who is attending school.

The success which Mr. Briggs has won has enabled him to make judicious investments in real estate, and, in connection with the land on which his business plant is located, he is the owner of a tasteful residence, which he occupies, also two dwellings on the river opposite the town, and other property. In politics he is a Democrat, and in the year when Troy was incorporated as a city he became a member of the city council, filling that position for five years. He exercised his official prerogatives in support of the various measures and movements which contributed toward the public good and promoted the progress of the city along material lines of development. He is now numbered among the leading business men of Troy, and belongs to that class of representative Americans who, while promoting individual success, also aids in establishing the public good.

WILLIAM A. EDDY.

William A. Eddy is a well-known farmer of Elizabeth township, whose entire life has been passed in Miami county. His father, William Eddy, was born near Reinersville, Morgan county, Ohio, January 24, 1823, and died June 20, 1879. Throughout the greater part of his life he carried on agricultural pursuits and became one of the substantial farmers of the locality in which his son now resides. He was married, March 22, 1853, to Miss Caroline Head, who was born March 14, 1831, and died July 15, 1887, at their home in Elizabeth township. In 1873 he secured the farm upon which his son William now resides. Prior to this time he had engaged in agricultural pursuits in Perry county for some years, but taking up his abode in Miami county he became the owner of one hundred and seventy acres of rich and arable land, which yielded to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestowed upon it. His attention was given closely to his business interests, and his executive ability, indefatigable enterprise and resolute purpose brought to him success. In politics he was

a Democrat. For some years prior to his death he was in delicate health, his demise being occasioned by the complication of dropsy and heart disease. His remains were interred in McKendree cemetery, two miles southeast of Miami city. His wife survived him eight years, and after his death she rented a portion of the farm, the remainder being operated by her son. Her life was devoted to her family, and her children did credit to her. She was a member of the Cove Springs Christian church, and her life was in harmony with her professions. Mr. and Mrs. William Eddy became the parents of five daughters and a son, namely: Sarah J., wife of Wakefield Bray, of Champaign county, Ohio; Nancy E., wife of Joseph Mumford, of Alcony; Alica A., wife of George Killenbarger, of Elizabeth township; Mary C., who became the wife of William H. Helmer and died at the age of thirty-four years; William A., of this review; and Rose E., wife of Elwood Macy, who is occupying a part of the old homestead.

William A. Eddy, whose name introduces this sketch, was born September 10, 1865, and was only fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death. He then began operating the farm and remained with his mother until her demise. He inherited eighty-five acres of the old homestead, including the portion upon which the buildings were located. He then bought out the interest of the other heirs and now has a very valuable property. The farm is well drained, for he has laid over a mile of tiling, and all the modern accessories and improvements are there found. He carries on general farming and his labors result in bringing to him a comfortable competence.

On the 18th of March, 1888, Mr. Eddy wedded Miss Anna Hagen, a daughter of Augustus and Catherine (Smith) Hagen. Her father, a native of Germany, came to America at the age of nineteen years and was married in Springfield, Ohio, to Miss Smith, whose birth occurred in the Buckeye state. They resided in Clark county, Ohio, until they removed to Minnesota, where their daughter Anna was born, near St. Paul. When she was three and a half years of age they came to Miami county, locating in Elizabeth township, where the father still resides. The mother died July 3, 1892, and he afterward married Callie Clingan. He had six daughters and a son, four daughters being residents of Miami county, namely: Lillie, wife of Douglas Bray, of Staunton township; Anna; Lana, wife of John Singer, of Brandt; Bertia, wife of Warren Winters, of Troy; and Mrs. Eddy. Katie died at the age of seventeen years, Daisy at the age of sixteen years and the one son died in infancy. Mrs. Eddy is a member of the Cove Springs church. Mr. Eddy is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought or desired political preferment, giving his time and attention to his business interests, in which he is meeting with creditable success. He is a progressive and enterprising farmer, and a glance at his neat and thrifty place will indicate to the passer-by his careful supervision.

WILLIAM W. DAVY.

William W. Davy is now devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits on section 19, Elizabeth township, but for many years he was connected with educational work, and his influence on behalf of intellectual progress was most marked and beneficial. He

was born in Porter township, Delaware county, Ohio, on the 16th of May, 1839, and is a son of Elder D. and Elizabeth (Leatherman) Davy, both natives of Tuscarawas county, this state. They were married May 31, 1832. The father, who was born May 4, 1811, died September 7, 1895. The grandfather, John Davy, was likewise born in Ohio, but the great-grandfather, who also bore the name of John, was a native of Wales, whence he crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up his residence in the Buckeye state. The mother of our subject died in 1850, in Delaware county, and on the 17th of November, 1850, the father married Catherine Bostetter, with whom he removed to Elizabeth township, locating near Casstown, where he resided until his death, which occurred when he had attained the age of eighty-three years. His second wife passed away when about seventy years of age. By his first marriage he had five sons and five daughters, of whom seven are still living, and by his second marriage there were four sons, three of whom are living: J. A., a resident of Troy; Henry D., who is living in Staunton township; and E. S., a resident of Fletcher, Ohio. Of his first family there are but four surviving sons at the present time, namely: William W., of this review; Dr. Jesse O. Davy, who formerly practiced medicine in Miami county, and is now a successful practitioner of Springfield, Ohio; John L., a farmer in Delaware county; and Ezra J., a farmer in Morrow county. The father engaged in farming, and was likewise a minister of the German Baptist church for about forty years. He was well known in connection with religious work, serving on a number of important committees, which caused frequent journeys into various states. He also did much evangelical work, and was known as elder or bishop. For many years he was connected with the annual conference as moderator, the assemblage being composed of delegates from all over the United States. In these important sessions all queries and important questions are discussed, and the conference was formed of the most eminent and representative men of the denomination. Mr. Davy continued in active church work until within a few years of his death, and was very prominent in his own denomination. His life was ever upright, and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him.

William W. Davy, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days on the farm in Delaware county, and at the age of eighteen bought his time of his father in order that he might educate himself for the work of the school room. He attended a select school, and at the age of nineteen began teaching in Knox county. For more than thirty years he followed his chosen profession, and with the exception of three or four years was continuously a representative of the school interests of Delaware, Miami and Knox counties. In 1872 he came to Miami county to take charge of a school in Elizabeth township, near Alcony, and for some time thereafter engaged in teaching in Elizabeth and Monroe townships. About seven years since he retired from professional life, but for many years his influence will be felt upon the educational interests of his native state. He has been an important factor in many teachers' associations, whereby intellectual activity has been increased. He believes that the common schools should afford superior educational privileges, and should lay the foundation for a successful career; that teachers

of marked ability should be employed; and that the standard of the schools should be very high. In 1888 he located upon his farm, and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, his land being under a very high state of cultivation. His farm comprises ninety-seven acres, pleasantly located on the division line between Elizabeth and Bethel townships, and its highly cultivated fields bring to him a rich return for his labor.

On the 29th of December, 1863, Mr. Davy wedded Miss Sarah J. Page, of Delaware county, Ohio, and their union has been blessed with five children: Edward Emmer, who operates the home farm and in connection with his brother, Charles R., conducts a saw-mill and threshing machine, married Clara M. Yantis and has one child, William Edward; Ella Adelaide died at the age of eighteen years; Charles R. is associated in business with his elder brother; Mary O. is the wife of Harrison Frantz, of Clark county, Ohio; and Grace died at the age of two years.

William W. Davy, with his three brothers, served in the civil war, he and his brother, Dr. Jesse O. Davy, enlisting at the first call, while the other two joined the army three months later. Our subject enlisted in Company I, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the first call, April 15, 1861, and served for eighteen months, being honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., September 17, 1862, being disabled for further service.

Mr. Davy votes with the Republican party and believes most firmly in its teachings and principles, yet has never been an office-seeker. He was reared in the faith of the German Baptist church, and for many years has been one of its members. He is a man of marked intellectuality, and of strong force of character, never wavering in his support of what he believes to be right. His life work has been of widespread benefit, and while guiding the intellectual advancement of those who have come under his instructions, his own sterling character has always left its impress upon the lives of the young.

CHARLES W. ROSEVELT.

In all the industrial and professional walks of life success depends solely upon individual merit, ability being the key which unlocks the portals of prosperity. Men who advance on the highway of life are, therefore, the ones whose labors display more skill than others who devote their energies to the same line of work, and the responsible position which Mr. Rosevelt now occupies is an indication of unflagging effort, combined with talent. He is today serving as foreman of the paint department of the Troy Buggy Works, and his artistic ability has enabled him to occupy other important places in connection with some of the most extensive industrial concerns of the state.

A native of Alton, Illinois, Mr. Rosevelt was born April 20, 1850, and is a son of John Jason Rosevelt. The father was a native of New York city, and in early manhood removed to the Prairie state, where he engaged in contracting and building. During the Black Hawk war he served as a member of a cavalry corps. In 1854 his death occurred, and to the widow he left the care of their family of young children. Mrs. Rosevelt bore the maiden name of Mary Wood. She was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, her father having been an extensive

planter of the Old Dominion. Mrs. Rosevelt had to cope with many difficulties and hardships in her attempt to establish a home and provide for her children in the new country in which she was living. Her son, Charles W., was only four years old at the time of the father's death. He attended school to a limited extent between the ages of eight and eleven years, and his mother, seeing no opportunity to provide for him and fit him for the practical duties of life aside from apprenticing him to a trade, bound him out to learn painting in a carriage factory. He served for a term of five years, and after working hard through the day he attended a night school at the Washington University, in St. Louis, Missouri. He studied the various English branches of learning, but paid special attention to painting and drawing and throughout his life he has continued his studious habits. After removing to Cincinnati he spent one or two winters as a student in the McMicken Art School and two winters in the Mechanical Institute. As opportunity offered he also continued his studies, for two years, under the direction of Mr. Hammell, a celebrated animal painter of Cincinnati, and for two years was a student in R. T. Clark's studio and art school. His natural talent, combined with enthusiasm and industry, enabled him to make rapid progress and he became recognized as a first-class decorator. His apprenticeship to the carriage trade, at the age of eleven years, was with Theodore Salorgne, of St. Louis, the Brewster of the west, and since that time he has worked for every leading carriage firm of Cincinnati. He painted landscapes for the Hall Safe Company and fruit and flowers for C. F. Manwold, of Cincinnati, manufacturer of wood mantels and grates. In 1898 he came to Troy, as foreman of the painting and decorating department of the Troy Buggy Works Company, which in all its departments secures the best skill to be had. Some of Mr. Rosevelt's heraldic work attracted such attention in 1876 that he received a tempting offer to go to London, England, and engage exclusively in such work, but his love for America and his appreciation of its privileges were so great that he resolved to remain in his native land.

Mr. Rosevelt is particularly liberal along all lines and especially on religious subjects. In manner he is unostentatious, and his sterling qualities commend him to the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. Remembering his own struggles in youth, he is always ready to encourage others and is a stanch champion of public institutions of learning, commending most highly the work accomplished by the libraries, mechanical institutions and art schools of the cities. Through every winter for many years he has devoted three nights each week to teaching art to any worthy and ambitious young men who desire to learn, and has never accepted any compensation for his services aside from the gratification there has been in knowing that some of his students are now occupying commanding positions and have won wealth and honor. Mr. Rosevelt is certainly a credit to the well known New York family. His great-uncle founded the celebrated Rosevelt Hospital. Governor Theodore Roosevelt is also descended from the same ancestry, although his branch of the family has adopted a different mode of spelling the name.

Mr. Rosevelt is now a member of the Knights of Pythias, is past dictator of Louisville Lodge, No. 2, K. of H., and is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity. He

takes very little interest in party politics and rarely ever votes. He inspires personal friendships of great strength and has the happy faculty of drawing his friends closer to him as the years pass by.

CHARLES M. PATTY.

Charles M. Patty has for more than half a century been a witness to the continuous growth and development of Miami county and is to-day numbered among its representative, practical and progressive farmers. He was born on the 21st of September, 1843, on the farm where William Davis now lives. on section 7, Monroe township, his father being Enoch Patty, whose birth occurred in Frederick, Monroe township, in 1814. The grandfather, Charles Patty, was born near Columbia, South Carolina, and was married there to Phebe Pearson. Subsequently he emigrated to Ohio, about 1806, making the journey with a one-horse wagon. He settled near West Milton and after a few years came to Monroe township, locating on the farm where Webster Fenner now resides. There he erected a log cabin and through a long period continued his residence in that locality. Later, however, he removed to Montgomery county and afterward went to Newton township, Miami county, where he died when about sixty years of age. In his family were nine children, five sons and four daughters.

Enoch Patty, the father of the subject of this review, was reared and educated in this section of Ohio, and in early manhood married Rebecca Curtiss, by whom he had two children, William and Angeline, both now deceased. For his second wife Mr. Patty chose Catherine Kessler, and they became the parents of nine children, namely: Susan, wife of Aaron Thomas, of Monroe township; Charles M.; John and Phebe, both deceased; Rebecca, wife of William Davis, who is living on the old homestead; Samuel and Libby, also deceased; and two who died in infancy. For two years Enoch Patty resided on the farm where his son Charles was born and erected there a log cabin. He afterward removed to Montgomery county, where he made his home for fourteen years, when, in 1859, he returned to the farm in Monroe township, there carrying on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1880. He was at one time the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land, which he divided among his children ere called to his final rest. During the civil war he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting on the 15th of August, 1862, in Company D, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, for three years. The first engagement in which he participated was Tait's Ferry, and later he participated in the battle of Perryville, where he was wounded. Erysipelas set in, and thus being unfit for further duty he received an honorable discharge on account of disability in April, 1863, and at that time he held the rank of corporal. He was a loyal and faithful soldier and at all times, whether in military service or in private life, he was true to the duties devolving upon him. He held membership in the Christian church, and his honorable, upright life won him the unqualified respect of his fellow men.

Charles M. Patty was sixteen years of age when his father returned to Monroe township. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage, which occurred on the 20th of August, 1863. In March, 1864, he came to his present home, where he has since lived

with the exception of a period of seven years, when he resided elsewhere in the township. He was hardly established upon his new farm when he went forth to aid in defending the city of Washington. He belonged to the state militia which enlisted in the United States service in May, 1864, at which time he became a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry. The regiment proceeded southward to protect the capital city, and after one hundred days had passed he returned to Ohio. Mr. Patty then again took up his abode on the home farm and has since carried on agricultural pursuits with good success. He owns seventy-three acres of land on section 10, Monroe township, and the various substantial improvements upon the place stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He carries on general farming and his indefatigable efforts have brought to him a comfortable competence.

On the 20th of August, 1863, Mr. Patty was united in marriage to Miss Maria Long, a native of Concord township, Miami county, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Corpman) Long. Her father was a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and in his family were ten children, namely: Mary, wife of James F. McCool, of Darke county, Ohio; Mrs. Patty; Martha, wife of John O. Kessler; Sally, wife of Dr. C. D. Speagh, of Dayton; George H., of Lima, Ohio; Charles W., a conductor on the Cleveland, Hocking & Deleware Railroad, making his home in Dayton; Susannah, deceased wife of Alfred Pearson; Elizabeth, deceased wife of John Hostetter; Amanda, who married William Hill and has also passed away; and Lollie, deceased wife of Job Stahl. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Patty were born four children, but three died in infancy, the surviving son being Arthur S., who is a graduate of Dayton Commercial School and is now engaged in teaching in the public schools.

In his political views Mr. Patty is a Republican, and socially he is connected with D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R., and Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M. He belongs to the Christian church and his life has been in harmony with his professions. Those sterling traits of character which everywhere command respect are strongly manifest in his career, and he is known throughout the community as a citizen of the highest respectability.

GEORGE W. CARVER.

George W. Carver was born September 20, 1852, on the farm now owned by his brother, Mordica Carver. His parents were Henry G. and Millie (Knoop) Carver. The mother is still living in Troy, but the father died on the 15th of July, 1890. In the family were three sons and a daughter, namely: Mordica B.; Winfield S., who died in 1876, at the age of twenty-six years; George W.; and Mary B., wife of Lemuel Nysewander, of Troy.

George W. Carver spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and learned the trade of a woolen manufacturer in the employ of Rudy Studebaker, who at that time owned the woolen mill. It had been originally a stillhouse and flouring mill, but was converted into a woolen mill and operated by the Studebakers for some years. During the civil war it burned down and Mr. Studebaker failed in business. In 1870, however, it was rebuilt by E. Pearson and James Quinter, sons-in-law of Mr. Studebaker, who then took charge of it, operating

it through his son, Rudy. Later he sold it to H. G. Carver. The subject of this review learned the trade under the direction of Rudy Studebaker, entering upon his apprenticeship when twenty-three years of age. He was there employed for some time, the last two years of his connection with the mill being at the period when Samuel Horner conducted it. It was afterward purchased by H. G. Carver, who placed our subject in charge, he entering upon that work in 1880, and successfully conducting it for eight years. After remaining idle for a year it was leased by J. H. Wild, who remained in charge for four years, when its career as a mill was ended. It has since been dismantled, the machinery sold and the building transformed into a barn. During the eight years in which Mr. Carver had control the enterprise was quite successfully conducted, and he extensively engaged in manufacturing woolens, blankets, yarns, cassimers and satinets, but at a later date the larger mills which were established in this section of the state crowded out the enterprise.

George W. Carver was the guardian of his father for about eight years, his father being stricken with paralysis, and conducted his extensive farming operations. At his father's death he was retired from this responsibility. He now owns one hundred and forty-four acres of the old homestead, including the mill property and residence, which is under the control of a tenant, he having practically retired from business life. He built his present residence on a part of the farm, and in his pleasant home he enjoys the fruits of his former toil.

George W. Carver was married, April 9, 1885, to Julia Mock, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Botkin) Mock, of Clark county, Ohio, where the daughter was born. She obtained her education in the public schools and afterward began teaching, following that profession up to the time of her marriage. She is a member of the Christian church and takes an active interest in the work and upbuilding of the organization at Cove Spring. Mr. Carver is a Republican in his political affiliations, and is a member of the Masonic lodge, of Troy, and the chapter, council and commandery at that place. He has been a member of the school board for several years, assessor one year, and in the spring of 1900 was elected one of the three trustees of Elizabeth township for a term of three years. His life has been one of activity and now, in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, he is living retired at his pleasant home in Elizabeth township.

JAMES H. ESTEY.

Among the honored veterans of the civil war is James H. Estey, who upon the battle fields of the south manifested his loyalty to the Union cause, valiantly aiding in the defense of the stars and stripes. As a citizen in days of peace, he is likewise true to all his duties, and manifests an active and public-spirited interest in every movement calculated to prove a public benefit. He was born in Lost Creek township, three miles north of Casstown, Miami county, on the 11th of December, 1840, his parents being Michael and Mary (Swindler) Estey. The father was born in New Brunswick and when a child came to Miami county with his parents, David and Anna (Knoop) Estey, who came direct from New Brunswick to this locality. The mother died when her son James was quite small, at which time the

family were living in Shelby county. The father afterward removed to Indiana, later to California and is now living in Jasper county, Missouri.

After his mother died the subject of this review spent two years with his uncle in Miami county and later resided with George Blaker in Lost Creek township, becoming a member of Mr. Blaker's family when eight years old, and there remaining until he had attained his majority. He had one brother and two sisters, the former being Silas V. Estey, who became a member of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the second day of the battle of Chickamauga he was missing and was probably killed. He was at that time in his twenty-fifth year. One of his sisters, Emily J., became the wife of Silas French, and after his death married A. D. Howard. During her married life she resided in the west, her death occurring at Anoka, Minnesota, on the 16th of December, 1899. Aldazera, another sister, became the wife of Joseph French, brother of Silas French, and for a number of years they resided in Miami county, but are now living in Macon county, Missouri.

After the mother died the children were scattered, James H. Estey remaining with Mr. Blaker, where he had a good home, receiving the educational advantages that the public school afforded. After the inauguration of the civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting September 2, 1861, in Company A, Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry. During the first year of his service his regiment was in West Virginia in the Kanawha valley. Later the troops were sent to Kentucky and attached to the army of the Ohio, operating in the eastern part of the state under General Burnside. In January, 1863, after the siege of Knoxville, Mr. Estey re-enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry and returned home on a furlough. When his vacation time had expired he again went to West Virginia and participated in the Shenandoah valley campaign under Sheridan, the company being engaged much of the time on guard duty. Subsequently the command was stationed at Beverly, West Virginia. Mr. Estey was four times wounded: a ball piercing his thigh, caused him to remain in the hospital for more than a month and has occasioned him trouble ever since. At another time a bullet smashed a silver pencil case in his pocket. His wounds were all sustained in the skirmishes while serving with the cavalry. While at Shafer mountain, Virginia, all the members of the company, with the exception of the pickets, were captured by guerrillas, but were soon released, except the captain and a few of the men. Mr. Estey entered the service as a private and was afterward promoted to the rank of first sergeant. The government now grants him a pension, for his wounds have in a measure disabled him for active duty in business life. After nearly four years of service he received an honorable discharge in July, 1865, returning to his home with a creditable military record.

Mr. Estey afterward rented the farm of his employer, Mr. Blaker, and operated it until his marriage, which occurred on the 29th of April, 1869, Miss Debby Roe becoming his wife. She was born March 20, 1852, in Brown township, and is a daughter of John S. and Mary (Wright) Roe. They went at once to Atlantic City, Idaho, and Mr. Estey spent one year in the quartz mines of that locality. He then engaged in gardening and farming, after which he visited

various places in the west, remaining in that section of the country for six years, the last two years being spent in Kansas. He became discouraged with the conditions in that state, however, where the hot winds, the chinch bugs and the grasshoppers completely destroyed their crops. Accordingly, in 1874, they returned to Ohio, locating ten miles north of Sidney, Shelby county, where they remained four years, after which they again came to Miami county. In 1884 Mr. Estey purchased his present farm in Elizabeth township and now has seventy-two acres of rich land, which he cultivates, raising both grain and tobacco. He has recently engaged in growing nursery stock and has about five acres of land devoted to that purpose. He is very energetic and resolute in the prosecution of his business interests and his unflagging industry and capable management have brought to him a comfortable competence.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Estey have been born a daughter, Elsie M., who is a graduate of the Tippecanoe high school, and was also at one time a student in the high school of Anoka, Minnesota. She is now the wife of William Fletcher Bohlender, who is associated in the nursery business with his father, Peter Bohlender. Mr. Estey and his wife are members of the English Lutheran church at Tippecanoe City and are people of sterling worth, who enjoy the confidence and good will of a large circle of friends. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and is connected with Ranger Post, G. A. R., of Tippecanoe City, whereby he maintains pleasant relationship with the boys in blue with whom he went to the front during the civil war. As a citizen he believes in advocating all measures for the public good, giving his support to whatever he believes will contribute to the material, social and moral welfare of the community.

JACOB SCHAFFER.

Jacob Schaffer was born in Germany January 11, 1832, and was reared to manhood upon a farm. Determining to try his fortune in America, where he believed better opportunities were afforded young men than in the older countries of Europe, he bade adieu to home and friends in 1855, taking passage on a sailing vessel, which, after a voyage of thirty-eight days, reached the harbor of New York. He at once made his way westward, locating in Darke county, Ohio, where he was employed as a farm hand until 1865. He afterward worked at the bricklayer's trade for one year, and in 1869 he purchased the farm upon which he now lives. He first bought but ten acres, but has added to his place from time to time until he now owns a valuable tract of seventy-eight and a half acres, situated on section 12, Spring Creek township. He has made all the improvements upon his place, and the buildings stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He carries on general farming and makes a specialty of the raising of tobacco, and by his well directed efforts he has won a place among the substantial citizens of his community.

In 1865 Mr. Schaffer was united in marriage to Catherine Mass, who was born in Strausburg, Germany, in 1842. Her father, Joseph Mass, came to America in 1851, crossing the Atlantic to New Orleans, whence he made his way up the river to Cincinnati, Ohio. The voyage across the Atlantic had been made in a sailing vessel, which reached the harbor six weeks after

weighing anchor at the French port. After a few months spent in Cincinnati Mr. Mass came to Piqua, where he followed the carpenter's trade twelve years. He then purchased one hundred and fifteen acres of land in Shelby county and turned his attention to farming. Fourteen children were born of the marriage of Mr. Schaffer and Catherine Mass, but eight of the number are now deceased. Those still living are Mary, Jacob, Annie, Lee, Willie and Benjamin. Jacob was married in 1898 and lives in Shelby county, Ohio.

During the civil war Mr. Schaffer manifested his loyalty to his adopted land by entering the country's service in September, 1861, as a private in a regiment of Ohio light artillery. He joined Battery M and was mustered in at Camp Dennison for three years, participating in the engagements at Stone River, Chickamauga, those of the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. After the last named he returned to Atlanta, and at Camp Dennison he was honorably discharged on the 3d of December, 1865. He was ever loyal to the old flag and the cause it represented, and is now a valued member of Foster's Command, U. V. U., and the Grand Army Post at Piqua. At all times he has favored the movements and measures which have promoted the general good, and he is a consistent member of the Catholic church.

GEORGE P. HOFFMAN.

George P. Hoffman is engaged in selling buggies and wagons at Pleasant Hill and is also interested in agricultural pursuits in Miami county. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, October 20, 1852, and there resided upon a farm until fourteen years of age, when he came with his parents to America. The voyage across the Atlantic consumed three weeks, after which a landing was effected at New York, whence the family made their way to Springfield, Ohio. In the fall of the same year,—1867,—George P. Hoffman came to West Milton, where he began to learn the blacksmith's trade under the direction of John Krickbaum, serving a three-years apprenticeship. He remained with his employer altogether for eight years, and then came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since made his home. He purchased a shop and engaged in general blacksmithing until 1899, when he rented his smithy. In 1890 he began dealing in all kinds of buggies and wagons and now carries a large line of vehicles, enjoying a good trade. In addition he owns a farm of ninety-eight acres in Newton township and one of eighty acres in Union township, and the income derived therefrom adds materially to his capital.

On the 17th of February, 1876, Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Krickbaum, daughter of Mr. Krickbaum, with whom Mr. Hoffman learned his trade. Two children have been born to them: Josephine, wife of William De Bray, a resident of Pleasant Hill, and Rodney Leroy, who assists his father in business. Mr. Hoffman has filled the office of corporation treasurer and has been a member of the town council for six years. He has also served on the school board for several years and was one of the organizers and is now chief of the Pleasant Hill fire department. He takes an active and commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his town and county, withholding his support from no measure which he believes will prove of public good. His political

support is given the Democracy, and socially he has been connected with the Odd Fellows Society since attaining his majority, being now past grand of Pleasant Hill lodge. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is a member of the Christian church. He started out in life for himself a poor boy and has steadily worked his way upward, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path by determined and earnest purpose. He has much energy, keen discrimination and resolute will, and these qualities have secured to him not only a comfortable competence, but have won him an enviable position as a substantial citizen of his community.

SOLOMON JENNINGS, M. D.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has acquired the highest reputation in his chosen calling by merit and whose social prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. Prominent as a citizen, esteemed as a friend and holding highest rank among the medical fraternity of Miami county, Dr. Jennings certainly deserves representation in this volume. He was born January 1, 1834, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and belongs to one of the old and honored pioneer families of this state.

The Jennings family are of sturdy English stock. The Doctor's grandfather, Gideon Jennings, came to America about the time of the opening of the Revolutionary war, and in the struggle with the British government for liberty he aided the colonists, participating in the famous battle of Brandywine and in numerous other engagements. He married Grace Day, and after a short residence in Rockingham county, Virginia, they removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where, by entry and purchase, the grandfather became the owner of a large tract of land at what is now New Philadelphia. He was the first settler of that locality, taking up his abode there when the country was a dense wilderness. The trees were mostly beech, and in order to raise any kind of a crop he was compelled to climb them and trim off the branches in order that the sunshine might fall upon his growing grain. The Indians still lived in the neighborhood and numerous were the encounters Gideon Jennings had with them. His home was twenty miles from any habitation, but he soon became known as a famous hunter throughout that section of Ohio, and fish and game, captured by his rod and gun, plentifully supplied his larder. He cleared a good farm, where he made his home for many years, becoming one of the prosperous agriculturists of Tuscarawas county. He took an active part in the improvement and progress of the state and built one mile of the Ohio canal, which passed for that distance across his farm. At a very early day he built the first gristmill in his section of the country, and ground meal for the neighbors in primitive style, for the mill consisted of a stone hollowed out and the corn was ground with mortars. Gideon Jennings became the father of nine children, namely: James, Aaron, William, John, Jonathan, Gideon, David, Mary and Druscilla. The father was one of the early Methodists of Ohio and his home was the headquarters for the early itinerant ministers of the denomination, who labored so zealously to spread the gospel throughout the west. After his children were grown he again moved into the wilderness, taking up his

abode in Allen county, Ohio. In 1832 he purchased eleven hundred acres of land, three miles north of Lima, on Sugar creek, where he once more carved out a home in the midst of the forest. He gave each of his sons one hundred and sixty acres of land and his daughter, Druscilla, who married Silas Williams, received one hundred and sixty acres of the old homestead. Mary married Benjamin Williams, a brother of Silas, and also received her just proportion of her father's property. Druscilla became the mother of Bishop Williams, of the Methodist church, who was present at the quadrennial convention held in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1892. Gideon Jennings lived to the age of four score years, dying on his farm August 28, 1843. He played an important part in the early development of the state and well deserves mention in this history.

David Jennings was his seventh son and was born near New Philadelphia, Ohio, July 13, 1810. He pursued his education in the old log school house which had been built on his father's farm, and his teacher wore a buckskin suit. In 1831, in the neighborhood of his nativity, David Jennings married Elizabeth Laughlin, who was born February 12, 1814, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James Laughlin, a pioneer farmer of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry who located in America in colonial days. By their union ten children were born, all of whom reached honorable manhood and womanhood, namely: Susannah, born February 18, 1832; Solomon; Abel, born April 13, 1836; James W., May 4, 1838; Isabel, March 4, 1840; Mary, June 27, 1842; Aaron, August 7, 1844; Druscilla, October 30, 1846; Samuel, November 22, 1849; and Charles W., January 1, 1853. Of these Abel died in 1868, Samuel in 1870, Charles W. in 1872 and Aaron in 1876. In 1833 David Jennings, the father, removed to Sugar creek, near Lima, Ohio, and there cleared a tract of land and developed a farm. Through the dense forest bear, deer and wolves roamed at will, and everything was wild and unimproved in this section of the state. For many years David Jennings resided upon his farm. In 1863 he removed to Williams county, Ohio, and purchased a farm near Bryan, on which he passed the remainder of his days. He lived to the age of sixty-six years, dying in Millersburg, Indiana, October 30, 1876, while visiting his son, James. His wife died on the home farm near Bryan September 30, 1866.

Dr. Jennings remained upon the old homestead with his parents and pursued his elementary education in the common schools. He read medicine with Dr. Samuel Jenkins and Dr. Milton Booth, of West Cairo, Ohio, and attended lectures at the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, being graduated in that institution. Thus well qualified for his chosen calling he practiced in West Cairo for a short time and in 1863 came to West Milton, where for more than thirty-seven years he has been in continuous practice. He rapidly worked his way upward until he occupied a commanding position in the medical fraternity and enjoyed a very liberal and lucrative patronage.

In 1859 Dr. Jennings was united in marriage to Miss Helen C. Cratty, daughter of James B. Cratty, who is now eighty years of age and makes his home with the Doctor and his wife. Doctor and Mrs. Jennings have one child, Gainor, who for some years has been associated with his father in practice. The Doctor was a Republican until 1896, when, on account of his views on the

money question, he severed his connection with the old party and became a free-silver man. He is an active and exemplary member of the Masonic lodge of West Milton. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and are people of sterling worth, enjoying the high regard of their many friends in this community, The Doctor long since gained prestige as a representative of the medical profession, and has ever maintained his high place in its ranks. He has taken post-graduate and special courses in Chicago and New York. He does an office practice, only going out on special occasions of consultation. He has made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of women and of surgical practice. He has the latest electrical apparatus and a well appointed office, splendidly equipped for doing all kinds of work. Long since he has left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few and his prominence is well merited.

Gainor Jennings, his son, was born in West Cairo, Allen county, Ohio, June 4, 1860, and until about seventeen years of age he attended the common schools. He then pursued a three-years collegiate course, after which he spent one year as a student in the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. He next entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he continued for one year, being graduated in 1883. Immediately afterward he returned to West Milton and joined his father in practice. He attends to all of the visiting practice, is surgeon for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, health officer and is a popular physician, whose genial manner and well known skill make his presence in the sick room very welcome.

On the 18th of February, 1885, Dr. Gainor Jennings married Miss Nellie Pearson, a daughter of Alfred Pearson, of West Milton, and they now have two sons, Paxton and Ewing, aged, respectively, thirteen and nine years. The Doctor is a stanch Democrat, earnest in his advocacy of the party and well informed on the issues of the day. He served as examining surgeon for the bureau of pensions under President Cleveland for four years. Dr. Gainor Jennings is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Ohio State and Miami County Medical Societies. He is a charter member of Milton Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., of which he served as the first senior warden; also belongs to Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T., of Troy, and to Antioch Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Dayton. He is likewise a valued representative of the Knights of Pythias lodge, of Milton, and of Stillwater Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., having been past district deputy grand master in each order. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, and are popular residents of the community in which they make their home.

CHARLES H. BROWN.

Charles H. Brown was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of February, 1866, and is a brother of Hon. McPherson Brown, in whose sketch, on another page of this work, appears the family history. He spent his boyhood days in his native city, and in the public schools acquired his education, pursuing his studies there until twelve years of age, when he began to learn engraving, but he did not complete his course in that calling, turning his attention to other pursuits. He accepted a clerkship in a retail grocery house, where he was employed for four years, after

which he spent two years in a wholesale grocery house, having charge of the packing department for one year and during the second year was salesman in the city department. On the expiration of that period he abandoned the grocery trade and secured employment in the rolling mills, being at that time about twenty-three years of age. He was first employed as rollingman in a sheet mill, and, applying himself diligently to his work, he soon mastered both the principle and detail of the work in his department. In November, 1889, he came to Piqua, where he has since remained, actively associated with the iron manufacturing interests of this city. He began here as a roughman and for four years was employed at the heating furnace. He was then made rollman—a work which commands higher wages than that of any other department of the rolling mill. He is an expert workman, competent and reliable, and enjoys the unqualified confidence and trust of his employers.

On the 18th of August, 1887, Mr. Brown was united in marriage, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, to Miss C. May Arbuckle, of Mercer county, and to them have been born two children,—Mamie Orr, whose birth occurred August 8, 1889, and Frank Arbuckle, born in July, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a wide acquaintance in Piqua and are favorably known on account of their many excellent qualities. They are both active members of the Presbyterian church, taking a leading part in its work. Mr. Brown has served as chorister in the church, Sunday school and Young Men's Christian Association, also as superintendent of the Sunday school and is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He votes with the Republican party on questions of national importance, but at local elections regards only the fitness of the candidates to discharge the business duties connected with the conduct of municipal affairs. He is public spirited and progressive, a man at all times honorable and upright, and his co-operation is freely given to every movement which he believes will prove of public benefit to the city along educational, social, material and moral lines.

JOHN REED.

On the present site of the elevator in Pleasant Hill stood the little home in which occurred the birth of John Reed. He was born May 12, 1818, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Miller) Reed, both of whom were natives of Virginia, whence they emigrated westward to Ohio, making the journey with a four-horse team. This was about the year 1814. The father purchased a farm, where occurred the birth of our subject, becoming owner of one hundred acres of land, which he bought from James and Robert Long. A few acres of the place had been cleared and upon it had been erected a log cabin containing one room with a puncheon floor. Mr. Reed afterward purchased another farm of eighty acres in 1821. His death was occasioned by accident. He was struck by a falling limb and died a few hours afterward. His wife survived for some time and passed away at the age of sixty-three years. In the family of this worthy couple were six children. Polly, who became the wife of Abraham Deeter and died at the age of sixty years; Betsey, who married Jacob Deeter; Sally, who is the wife of John Deeter and is living in Syracuse, Indiana, at the age of eighty-seven years; Frederick, who died when twelve

years of age; John, of this review; and Caroline, deceased wife of J. K. Teeter.

After his father died, John Reed, of this review, went to live with Joshua Sowders, with whom he remained for two years. He then returned to his mother's home and after living with her for two years, spent some time in the home of an elder sister. At the age of fourteen he began working as a farm hand for five and a half dollars per month and was thus employed for two years, when he began learning the carpenter's trade in Covington, serving an apprenticeship of about the same time. He was then married, remaining on the old home farm where he lived for two years and then purchased eighty acres of land in Newton township. Soon one-quarter of the place had been cleared and a log cabin afforded shelter for the family. With characteristic energy Mr. Reed continued its cultivation and development and soon the well tilled fields showed how earnestly he applied himself to the work of clearing and cultivating his land. He followed farming with good success in that place until 1885, when he removed to his present home, which had previously been owned by his father.

John Reed was married, in 1836, to Miss Katie Deeter, and by their marriage they became the parents of thirteen children: Elizabeth, the widow of Adam Brant; William; Jacob, David and Nancy, these three being deceased; Christina, wife of Samuel Furlong; Malinda, wife of Tilman Furlong; Lucinda, wife of Peter Null; Frederick; and four who died in infancy. The mother of this family passed away in 1893, and in November, 1894, Mr. Reed married Mrs. Eliza Moist, widow of George Moist and a daughter of George Swank. She was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1827, and by her first husband she had four children: Aaron, Moses, Isabella, deceased, and Emma.

Mr. Reed is truly a self-made man, for at a very early age he was thrown upon his own resources and has since depended entirely upon his own efforts to secure a livelihood. He was educated in the old-time subscription school, held in a log building, where greased paper was used for window panes. His advantages in that connection, however, as in all others, were very meager and it has been through his own efforts that he has become a well-informed man. His business ability has enabled him to acquire a comfortable competence and he now owns four acres of the old homestead, upon which he lives, and two farms, one of eighty acres and the other of one hundred and eight acres. His labors have been vigorously prosecuted and his life's record illustrates what can be accomplished by those who are not afraid of hard work. In his political views he has always been a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Dunkard church. For eighty-two years he has resided in Miami county, being one of its oldest native citizens and his life's history forms the connecting link between the pioneer past and the prosperous present.

HENRY Y. RUSH.

An able representative of the Christian church, Rev. Henry Y. Rush has labored effectively in the cause of Christianity. He is a man of ripe scholarship and marked executive ability whose life has been consecrated to the cause of the Master and to the uplifting of man. He has devoted himself without ceasing to the interests of humanity and to the furtherance of all good works. His reputation is not of restricted order and

his power and influence in his holy office have been exerted in the spirit of deepest human sympathy and tender solicitude. He is not at the present time connected with any religious organization as its pastor, but is living retired in West Milton, Miami county.

Mr. Rush was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, August 25, 1835. His father, Azel Rush, was also a native of Randolph county and was a son of Benjamin Rush, whose birth occurred near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather was a native of England and became the founder of the family on American soil. Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a cousin of the grandfather, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. When a young man the grandfather of Rev. Henry Y. Rush removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. A lameness prevented army service in the Revolutionary war, but he became an officer in the home guards. He was a planter and slaveholder, carrying on an extensive business in his adopted state. At one time he owned a large number of slaves and his landed possessions were also extensive. In politics he was an active Whig and was a member of the Methodist church, in the faith of which he died when about eighty years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Dorcas Vickery and was born in North Carolina. She belonged to one of the old families of this country. One of their sons, Zebedee, was elected to the legislature by the Whig party of North Carolina and served for seven consecutive terms. The family was one of prominence in that state, exerting a wide influence in party affairs. When the trouble arose between the two sections of the country nearly all the representatives of the name became loyal adherents of the Union cause.

Azel Rush, the father of our subject, was reared in the state of his nativity upon the home plantation, and afterward became the owner of a large tract of land and several slaves. But about the year 1834 he freed his negroes, ten in number, for he became convinced that slavery was wrong. He sent most of them to Wayne county, Indiana, and aided them in securing homes, but two of them would never leave him—a fact which indicates that he must have been a very kind and considerate master. In 1850 he sold his property in the south and removed to Grant county, Indiana, where he purchased about five hundred acres of land, which he improved, transforming the tract into a highly cultivated farm. He made his home there until his death, which occurred when he was eighty years of age. In early life he was a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. His business affairs were crowned with a high degree of success and he became a well-to-do citizen. In early life he was an ardent member of the Methodist church, but later joined the Society of Friends on account of their opposition to slavery. He married Sarah Young, a native of Randolph county, North Carolina, where she was reared and educated. Her parents were Henry and Lizzie (Ritter) Young, both of whom were natives of Maryland, but their parents were born in Germany. Mrs. Rush also held membership relations with the Society of Friends. She became the mother of three children: Thomas E., a farmer of Jonesboro, Indiana; Henry Y.; and Noah, who carried on agricultural pursuits near Fairmount, Indiana.

In his eleventh year the subject of this review began a two-years apprenticeship in a printing office at Ashboro, North Carolina,

the county seat of his native county. When his term of service had ended he entered the Brooks Male Academy and continued as a student for two years. In 1850 he emigrated with his parents to Grant county, Indiana, and after some months passed on a farm in that locality he spent a year in the Friends high school at Back Creek, where he continued his education under the direction of Professor William Neil. Later he was a student in the Doan Academy at Marion, Indiana, and on leaving that school he engaged in teaching in select and day schools for a year. Subsequently he matriculated in Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, which institution was then under the presidency of Horace Mann. After two years, however, he was compelled to leave there on account of failing health, caused by hard study and manual labor performed outside of school hours in order to meet his expenses. For nearly a year thereafter he devoted his attention to teaching, in the meantime preaching at different places as opportunity offered. He had become imbued with a desire to enter the ministry and devote his life to the uplifting of his fellow men, and in 1854 he entered the Meadville, Pennsylvania, Theological Seminary, in which institution he was graduated in the year 1857.

On the 27th of April, 1858, Mr. Rush was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Kepper, daughter of John and Lucinda Kepper, and about the same time began pastoral work at the Cove Springs Christian church, also having charge of adjacent churches in Clark and Champaign counties.

In July, 1862, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, Mr. Rush aided in raising a large part of Company E, of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Ohio Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant by Governor Tod, but the hard services of marches, scouting and battles so seriously affected his health that he was honorably discharged in October, 1864. Returning from the army he soon resumed the work of the ministry. In 1865 he was elected to the editorship of the Herald of Gospel Liberty, a religious paper published in Dayton, Ohio. He held that position for thirteen years, and on the expiration of that period was called to the pastorate of the Franklin Christian church, in Warren county, Ohio, where he remained for ten years. Resigning the charge at that place, he then removed to West Milton, where he has since made his home. For a number of years he was pastor of the church at this place and afterward of adjoining churches, all prospering and maintaining good audiences and growing interest under his ministry.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rush has been born a daughter, Effie May. She was graduated with honor in the Glendale Female College, at Glendale, Ohio, in her eighteenth year, and while her parents resided in Franklin she was married to Daniel H. Pfontz, of Dayton, Ohio, a member of the present law firm of Pfontz & Hartranft. Both Rev. Rush and his wife have exerted strong influence for good in every community with which they have been connected, their efforts being effective in social, intellectual and moral circles. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle, and their circle of friends is almost co-extensive with that of their acquaintance. Rev. Rush belongs to the Masonic lodge of West Milton, and to Coleman Commandery of Troy, and is a member of the Grand Army post. His is that practical appreciation of the affairs of life that lends greater potency to his ministerial labors, while as a pulpit orator he is logical,

convincing and eloquent, appealing not alone to the emotional side of human nature, but to the most mature judgment and most critical wisdom. His strength as an organizer and practical worker is evidenced sufficiently in his accomplishments, and the Christian religion has an able and devoted supporter and advocate in the honored subject of this sketch.

GEORGE MUMFORD.

Prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Miami county, George Mumford is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. His father, George Mumford, was born in Maryland, February 16, 1812, and died on the old homestead farm in Elizabeth township, this county, September 25, 1882, having reached the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. His parents were John and Hannah Mumford, the former a native of England and the latter of Maryland. John Mumford died in Maryland, but his wife spent her last days in Ohio, attaining the very advanced age of one hundred and five years. In their family were fourteen children, those who came to Miami county being: Richard, who died in Shelby county, Ohio; John, the father of William R. Mumford, of Alcony; William, who spent his last days in Miami county, leaving a son, John, who yet resides in this section of the state; George, of this review; Elizabeth, wife of Preston Moore, who resides in Elizabeth township; Miranda, wife of Michael Cramer, who resides near Alcony; and Hannah, who married Jacob Dick and died at Miami City. All of that generation have now passed away, George Mumford, the father of our subject, having been the last survivor of the family.

From Maryland the family came to the Buckeye state, and after one year spent in Muskingum county, George Mumford, Sr., returned to Maryland, where he was married, August 6, 1835, to Ruth Ann Martin, daughter of Isaac and Ruth Ann Martin. They began their domestic life in Muskingum county, and about 1845 located in Pike township, Clark county, where they remained until 1854. In that year they settled on the farm where their son, George, is now living. The land was covered with a heavy growth of timber and the father cleared the greater part of it himself, thus becoming the owner of one hundred and forty acres, constituting one of the valuable farming properties of the neighborhood. He also purchased two adjoining farms, his landed possessions thereby aggregating four hundred and sixteen acres. He operated the entire amount himself and did an extensive business, being one of the practical and progressive agriculturists of the community. He managed the property until his demise, although two years before his death he had a leg broken and was therefore obliged to ride over his farm in a buggy. The immediate cause of his death, however, was typhoid fever. He left a valuable property to be disposed of through his will. His wife died June 8, 1888. She was a member of the Lutheran church, and like her husband enjoyed the warm regard of many friends. In politics Mr. Mumford was a Whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. He took an active interest in the substantial improvements of the county, and was largely instrumental in building free pikes in this section of the state. For eighteen years, or up to the time he was disabled by the accident, he served as a school trustee, and the

cause of education found in him a warm friend.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mumford were born ten children, two of whom died in early life. Those who survive are: Martha Josephine, wife of John Huggins, of Indiana; Elizabeth, wife of John Harod, who is living near Troy, Ohio; Wilbur Harrison; Isaac; Maria M., wife of J. T. Hermann, of Elizabeth township; George; Melissa, wife of George Jackson, of Tippecanoe City; and Clara Belle, wife of John Rockey, of Lost Creek township. The three sons remained at home until their marriage, after which Harrison and Isaac located on farms owned by their father. George, however, remained with his father until his death and is now operating the old homestead.

In the schools of the neighborhood George Mumford, Jr., received his education and early learned lessons of industry and enterprise under the direction of his father. He assisted in the work of the field and meadow throughout his minority and continued on the old homestead, which he inherited at the time of his father's death. He is now accounted one of the leading agriculturists of the community, his methods being systematic and commendable. The well tilled fields yield to him a golden tribute in return for his labors and the improvements upon the place indicate his care and supervision. For ten years he has served as school director and has labored most earnestly and effectively in securing good teachers and upholding the high standard of education in the township.

On the 23d of December, 1883, Mr. Mumford was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Boswell, daughter of George and Luvina (Taylor) Boswell. Her father was a native of Maryland and her mother of Logan county, Ohio, her parents moving to Indiana, whence she returned to Ohio at the age of fourteen years, living with an aunt, Luvina Goodwin, in Elizabeth township. Mr. and Mrs. Boswell were married in Miami county and are now residing near Alcony. Mrs. Mumford, the eldest of their seven children, was born in Elizabeth township, April 21, 1855, and by her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Blanche, Nora, Vernon Dale and Ruth. Mrs. Mumford is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Mumford is a stalwart Republican in his political views and often attends the local conventions of his party. His life has been quietly passed, in the faithful performance of each day's duty, and he possesses those sterling traits of character which ever command respect and are at all times worthy of emulation.

VICTOR E. CAMPBELL.

Victor E. Campbell is the proprietor of an elevator and grain warehouse at West Milton and handles much of the grain shipped from this section of the county. He is widely known as a progressive and representative business man, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present to our readers his life record, which began in Johnsville, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 25th of August, 1873, when he first opened his eyes to the light of day. His father, Jesse K. Campbell, was a son of John G. and Margaret (Ware) Campbell, and was a native of Montgomery county, his birth having occurred near Pyrmont, on the 8th of March, 1836. On the old homestead farm the days of his boyhood and youth were passed and in the public schools he acquired his elementary education. When about twenty-

five years of age he began teaching, following that profession for two years in both Trotwood and Eaton, Ohio. Subsequently he was traveling salesman for a grocery firm for two years and then engaged in the grocery business in Liberty, Ohio, for a similar period. On the 29th of May, 1864, he was married and removed to a farm near Johnsville, Ohio, and spent the summer months in the fields, while in the winter season he engaged in teaching school for seven years. In 1879 he removed to West Milton, where, in connection with his brother John, he built an elevator, carrying on business as a grain merchant until his death, which occurred February 10, 1899, when he was sixty-two years, eleven months and five days old. He also owned and operated an elevator at Lewisburg and in partnership with his son, Victor E., owned an elevator at Kessler Station. Prosperity attended his business pursuits, which were prosecuted along well defined lines of labor, and in addition to his grain business he was owner of a valuable farm in Union township of sixty acres, one in Preble county, of one hundred and six acres, one in Darke county of eighty acres, and his elevators and home residence in West Milton. All that he possessed was acquired through his own efforts, and to his capable management and keen discrimination his success was attributable. He voted with the Republican party, but never sought or desired office. In early life he was an active member of the United Brethren church, but after his removal to West Milton, as there was no organization of that denomination here, he attended the services of the Society of Friends. He was a teacher in the Sunday school, having charge of the old people's Bible class for fifteen years. Ever active in church work, he did all in his power to promote the cause of Christianity among his fellow men, and gave one-tenth of his earnings to church and charitable work. He wedded Mary A. Hutchinson, who was born near Troy, Miami county, and when fifteen years of age went with her parents to Dayton, where she was married at the age of twenty-three years. She, too, was a member of the United Brethren church and reared her family in that faith. She became the mother of seven children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Jennie V., wife of Charles T. Pierce, of Lewisburg, Ihio; Lola Belle; Victor E.; Celia, who has attended college at Valparaiso, Indiana; Margaret, who is a student in a medical college at Indianapolis, Indiana; John G., who is pursuing his education in the high school at West Milton; and Jessie Gaynell, who is living with her eldest sister in Lewisburg.

Victor E. Campbell was only six years old when he came with his parents to West Milton, where his boyhood days were passed. He obtained his literary education in the schools here and afterward pursued a commercial course in the school conducted by A. D. Welt, of Dayton, Ohio. At the age of nineteen years he entered the employ of a proprietor of an elevator at West Milton, in whose service he continued for three years, when he entered into partnership with his father, owning a half interest in the business. They carried on operations here for four years, at the end of which time they each purchased a third interest in an elevator at Kessler, and the firm of Campbell, Younce & Campbell was formed. They still retain their interest in that enterprise, but Mr. Campbell, of this review, continues to make his home in West Milton and is active in the management of the grain business at this place.

On the 23d of November, 1893, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Mattie B. Thompson, of Union township, Miami county, a daughter of Wesley Thompson. Their home is blessed with the presence of two daughters: Gladys, who was born June 21, 1894; and a baby, born May 2, 1900. Mr. Campbell votes with the Republican party on questions of national importance, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he is independent in politics. Socially he is connected with Stillman Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., of Milton, and attends the Friends church. His mother died May 15, 1899, surviving her husband only three months. Both passed away at the eighth hour of the day. At the request of the father the property has never been divided and is managed by our subject and his brother-in-law. Mr. Campbell is widely recognized as a leading young business man of the town, energetic, capable and resolute, and in the control of his interests he has added to the success which has long attended the conduct of the grain business in West Milton.

GEORGE W. SPEELMAN.

George W. Speelman, a representative of the industrial interests of Covington, was born in Rising Sun, Indiana, September 10, 1842. His father, John Speelman, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1812 and was of German lineage. In 1837 he removed to Indiana with his wife and family, making the journey by wagon. In 1851 he became a resident of Miami county, Ohio, here spending his remaining days, his death occurring near Piqua, about 1889. Mrs. Speelman bore the maiden name of Margaret Morgan and was born in Westmoreland county, in 1811, her parents being John and Margaret Morgan. Her paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland and became the founder of the family in America. Mrs. Speelman, surviving her husband several years, died April 9, 1896.

In the town of his nativity George W. Speelman spent the first seven years of his life and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Versailles, Darke county, Ohio, where they remained two years, and in 1851 came to Washington township, Miami county. He was first employed as a farm hand, entering upon his business career in that capacity, after acquiring a good education in the public schools and in the Kerr school in Troy. After the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting for three years, on the 7th of July, 1861, as a member of Company I, First Ohio Cavalry, under the command of Captain S. C. Rieter and Colonel O. P. Ransom. The first engagement in which he participated was on the 30th of May, 1862, and it is what is known in history as the evacuation of Corinth. Later he took part in the battles of Blackland, Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Goldsboro, Nashville, the Wilson raid and Jonesboro. He was also in many skirmishes, and although wounded many times he spent only four days in the hospital. He was wounded in the right foot near Corinth, his right thigh was pierced by a musket ball at Decatur, Alabama, and he received two other bullet wounds in almost the same place on the same day. Mr. Speelman was taken prisoner there and was incarcerated in different prisons in Mississippi, after which he was sent to Mobile, Alabama, and later to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged. Rejoining his regiment in

October, 1863, he veteranized with his command on the 4th of January, 1864, at Pulaski, Tennessee, and was given the rank and pay of sergeant. When the war was over he received an honorable discharge at Columbus, November 27, 1865, and with a most creditable military record returned to his home at Piqua.

There Mr. Speelman engaged in carpentering for four years, after which he removed to Covington and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has since followed. He conducts one of the leading shops in the city and enjoys a liberal patronage, which is accorded him by reason of his capable workmanship and his honesty in all business transactions.

Mr. Speelman was married in Piqua, on the 18th of February, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Kiger, of that city, who died April 9, 1899, leaving two children: Altitia, wife of John Rike, and William A., of Chicago. Mr. Speelman is a valued member of Langston Post, G. A. R., and served for one term as vice commander. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of the subordinate lodge and the encampment. His life has been quietly and unostentatiously passed, but his career has ever been characterized by fidelity to duty, whether on the fields of battle or in the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

DAVID M. COATE.

A retired farmer and merchant of West Milton, years of activity in business well entitle Mr. Coate to the rest which he is now enjoying. His has been an honorable and useful business career, and the comforts which he is now enjoying are the reward of well-directed labor. He has a wide acquaintance throughout Miami, his native county, his birth having occurred in Union township, on the 9th of July, 1823. His father, Henry Coate, was born in South Carolina, and in that state was reared and educated. He became a sickle-maker and blacksmith, following the dual pursuit for a number of years. In 1803 he came to Miami county, Ohio, settling by Ludlow creek, where he conducted a smithy for a time, but through fear of the Indians the family wished to reside elsewhere and he removed to Waynesville, Warren county, where he lived for ten or twelve years. He then returned to his farm in Union township, and carried on agricultural pursuits in connection with blacksmithing until his death, which occurred in 1848, when he was seventy-eight years of age. He was a very industrious and energetic man, who won success in his business ventures and was at one time the owner of two thousand acres of land. All that he had he acquired through his own labors, and his prosperity stood in exemplification of what may be accomplished through determined purpose, when guided by sound judgment. In his political affiliations he was a Whig and in his religious belief was a Quaker. His father, Marmaduke Coate, the fourth, was probably a native of England, or may have been born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after the arrival of the family in the Keystone state. He, too, was a member of the Society of Friends. He wedded Mary Coppic, a native of South Carolina. On the maternal side our subject also represents an old Pennsylvania family. His mother, who before her marriage was Rebecca Wilson, was born in the Keystone state and was married at Waynesville, Ohio, to Henry Coate. She, too, was a member of the So-

ciety of Friends and died at the age of thirty-five years.

David M. Coate, of this review, was only four years old at that time. He remained with his father on the home farm until he was married and went to a home of his own. It was in 1843 that this important event in his life occurred, at which time he took up his abode upon a farm one mile west of West Milton. The place was a tract of wild timber land, which his father had entered from the government, at a dollar and a quarter per acre. This Mr. Coate cleared and improved, continuing its cultivation until 1865, when he removed to Kokomo, Indiana, where he was engaged in merchandising for a few months. He then disposed of his interests there and purchased the store of Mr. Randall, in West Milton, being numbered among the enterprising merchants of this place until 1872, when he sold in order to enter upon the duties of county commissioner, to which office he had been elected. In all his business undertakings he had prospered, having that determined and enterprising spirit which enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He added to his farm from time to time until he now owns two hundred and seventy acres of valuable land, all under a high state of cultivation.

On the 20th of September, 1843, Mr. Coate was united in marriage to Miss Mary Teague, of Newton township, Miami county, who died October 2, 1894, in the faith of the Society of Friends, of which she was a consistent member. They had two children: John, a resident of West Milton, and Orrin, who is engaged in merchandising in this place. Mr. Coate is also a member of the Society of Friends, and his upright life has ever been consistent with his professions. In politics he has taken a deep and active interest, voting the Republican ticket and warmly advocating the principles of the party. He served as county commissioner for four years, was a member of the council of West Milton for a number of years and for some time served on the district school board, discharging his duties in a very prompt and commendable manner. His business affairs were ever energetically prosecuted, and all that he possesses has been acquired through his own efforts, having had no assistance save that his father gave him a tract of timber land. Work is the keynote of his prosperity, and it is the open sesame to success to all who care to use it.

THEODORE G. TORLINA.

One of the most extensive and successful enterprises of Miami county is the Troy Buggy Works, and at the head of its various departments are men of marked skill and ability, whose trustworthiness is a matter of record. Among this number is Mr. Torlina, who is superintendent of the blacksmithing department. A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, he was born December 27, 1856, unto George and Dorothy Torlina. His parents were natives of Germany, but during childhood came with their respective families to the new world, taking up their abode in Indiana. On leaving the Hoosier state the father located in Cincinnati, where he learned the druggist's trade, being employed in a wholesale house of that city.

The subject of this review pursued his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and, on putting aside his text books, prepared for an active business career by learning the blacksmith's trade. He applied himself diligently to the mastery of his cho-

sen vocation and for ten years was foreman of the Favorite Carriage Company of Cincinnati. In 1894 he came to Troy and has since been superintendent of the blacksmithing department of the Troy Buggy Works. The product of this extensive enterprise ranks very high in the country and also in foreign lands and includes every style of carriage and buggy known in the market. A specialty is made of pony carts. No workman is more familiar with the duties of his department or better equipped for their discharge than Mr. Torlina, a fact which is attested by his long connection with the Troy Buggy Works Company and with his old company in Cincinnati. He possesses superior mechanical genius and skill and his own thorough and practical knowledge of the business enables him to capably direct the labors of the men under him. He has the entire confidence of his employers and has exclusive charge of the work done in his department.

Mr. Torlina was married in Cincinnati, in 1880, to Miss Mary Griffin, daughter of Michael Griffin, of Boston, Massachusetts. They occupy a pleasant home on East Main street and have two children: George J. and Dorthea S. A good library attests the literary taste of the members of the household and indicates their appreciation of intellectual advancement. The family are members of the Catholic church, of Troy, and enjoy the warm regard of those with whom they have been brought in contact.

JOHN G. SENOUR, M. D.

A native of Troy, Ohio, Dr. Senour was born on the 4th of July, 1855, his parents being William and Clara Maria (Gahagan) Senour. The father was a native of Kentucky and by occupation was a silversmith. In 1853 he came to Troy, his death occurring in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1880. The Doctor's mother was born in Troy and still resides in that city.

Under the parental roof Dr. Senour spent his boyhood days and in the public schools acquired his preliminary education. In 1873 he entered upon his business career as an employee in the drug store of Dr. Horace Coleman, with whom he remained for two years. Later he spent one year with the firm of McKinney & Company, also druggists, and in the latter part of 1875 he began the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. J. H. Green, of Troy. Having secured a good fundamental knowledge of the principles of medicine, he afterward pursued a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and in 1878 was graduated in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York city. Immediately returning to his native town he opened an office on the 18th of April of that year, and has since been a member of the medical profession in Troy, where he has gradually worked his way upward until he now occupies a commanding position in the front ranks of the medical fraternity. He has ever been a close and thorough student of his profession and his knowledge is comprehensive and exact. His efforts have been blessed with success, his skill and ability winning him a liberal patronage.

On the 11th of December, 1878, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Sadie L. Ross, a daughter of J. W. Ross, who died in 1877. They now have two interesting children, Lillie M. and Laura B. The Doctor is very fond of a good horse and has been the owner of some fine specimens of

the noble steed. In politics he is a Democrat and on that ticket he was elected coroner of Miami county in 1884, filling the position for two years. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In all life's relations he has commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, and as a representative citizen of Troy he well deserves mention.

THEODORE J. ZELLER.

Among the citizens that the Keystone state has furnished to Ohio is numbered Theodore J. Zeller, who now follows farming in Union township, Miami county. His birth occurred in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of August, 1832, and he is of German lineage, the family having been established in America by his grandfather, who came to the new world from Germany. His parents were Henry and Maria (Miller) Zeller, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born February 15, 1805, the latter on the 10th of October, 1808. Reared to manhood in his native state, Henry Zeller there learned the saddler's and painter's trades, following those pursuits in Pennsylvania until 1850, when he took up his abode in Clark county, Ohio, near Medway, where he worked at his trade until about 1852, when he came to Miami county and for several years conducted a general mercantile establishment in Laura. He won a liberal patronage and derived from his business a good income. All that he had was the result of his labors and he justly won the title of a self-made man. In politics he was a Republican and religiously was connected with the Christian church. He was married, on Christmas day of 1827, to Miss Maria Miller, and they became the parents of ten children, three of whom are now deceased. The father died at the age of seventy-five years and the mother, who held membership in the Lutheran church, passed away on the 23d of October, 1872.

Theodore J. Zeller followed plastering until his health failed in 1875. He was employed as a farm hand in Pennsylvania until the spring of 1850, when he came with his parents to Ohio. Five years later, in 1855, he was married and in the autumn of that year he came to Laura, where he followed the plasterer's trade for seven or eight years. In the spring of 1864 he went to West Milton, where he followed plastering until 1875, and then invested the capital he had acquired in a farm of seventy-two acres in Union township, on which he has since made his home. He now rents his farm to his son-in-law, Horatio Elleman.

Mr. Zeller wedded Miss Susan Brosey, of Clark county, Ohio, and unto them were born six children: Orres A. and Clara Amanda, both deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Horatio Elleman; Effie K., Walter K. and Harry B., at home. The parents hold membership in the Christian church and are people of sterling worth in the community, enjoying the warm regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact. Mr. Zeller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the spring of 1864 he manifested his loyalty as a citizen of the republic by responding to the call for men to serve one hundred days. He joined Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and went to the defense of Washington. He participated in the battle of Fort Stephen, and on the expiration of his term was honorably discharged. All who know him esteem him for his fidelity to principle.

LEWIS S. HOOVER, M. D.

Engaged in the practice of medicine in Laura, Dr. Hoover has secured a large and distinctively representative patronage. He was born in Franklin county, this state, in Grove City, September 12, 1848, and belongs to a family that since early pioneer days has been connected with the development and progress of Ohio. His great-grandfather, John Hoover, was probably a native of Germany, and on leaving that country crossed the Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington and was afterward granted a pension in recognition of the aid which he rendered in establishing the American republic. In 1806 he came with his family to Ohio, where he followed farming and made his home until his death, living to be one hundred years of age. He could not read or speak English, but was very successful in his business affairs. The grandfather of our subject, George Hoover, was born in Kentucky and came to the Buckeye state with his father when eleven years of age, the year of their arrival being 1806. A settlement was made near Grove City, Franklin county, and there amid the wild scenes of frontier life George Hoover was reared to manhood. He hunted deer where the city of Columbus now stands and witnessed the marvelous transformation which occurred in the pioneer epoch of Ohio's history. He followed farming with creditable success and lived to the age of seventy-five years.

George W. Hoover, the Doctor's father, was a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and has spent his entire life on the farm where he is now living, at the age of seventy-five years. He, too, has won success in his business affairs and now is living retired, renting his land. His political support is given the Democracy. He wedded Nancy Smith, a native of Ohio, who in early life lived in various parts of the state, her father making many removals from place to place. Her grandfather, Jonas Smith, is buried near Columbus, where at one time he owned a large tract of land. Her father, Silas Smith, was a shoemaker, but later in life read medicine and engaged in practice for a number of years prior to his death. Mrs. Hoover became the mother of twelve children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest, and died at the age of sixty-two years.

Dr. Hoover, of this review, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and in the common schools of the neighborhood acquired his education. He continued his studies until eighteen years of age in the district schools and then began work as a farm hand by the month in order to obtain the money necessary to permit him to pursue a two-years academic course. He spent one year as a student in the normal school at Lebanon and afterward engaged in teaching. When about twenty-two years of age he took up the study of medicine, and pursued his reading and investigation along that line while devoting his energies through the day time to teaching. His studies were directed by Joseph Bulen, of Grove City, and later he was for one term a student in the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati. Subsequently he studied in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and was graduated at the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, in the class of 1874. Immediately afterward he began practice in Grove City, where he remained for eighteen years, when, in 1892, he came to Laura,

where he has been in practice continuously since.

On the 24th of December, 1874, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Sibray, a native of Grove City. She died in 1891, leaving a daughter, Fay, now the wife of L. M. Jones, of Laura. The Doctor afterward married Mrs. Ella Grant, of Grove City, and they now have one child, Lucile, who is four years of age.

Dr. Hoover is a conservative Democrat and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought or desired political office. Socially he is a member of Laura Lodge, No. 594, K. P., which he joined on its organization, and in his life exemplifies the beneficent principles of the order. The greater part of his time and attention, however, are given to his professional duties, and he keeps in touch with the progress that has been made by the medical fraternity. He holds membership in the Miami Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His interest in his profession and his fellow men is deep and sincere, and thus he has attained an enviable standing in medical circles.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL.

Perseverance is a potent feature in attaining prosperity. It has opened the portals of success to many worthy men. The subject to whose life history we now direct attention has, by ceaseless toil and endeavor, attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Piqua, where he has been conducting a furniture and undertaking business for fourteen years.

He was born in Lockington, Shelby county, Ohio, on the 18th of January, 1859. The family was early established in Pennsylvania. and the grandfather of our subject removed from the Keystone state to Shelby county during its pioneer epoch. Robert R. Campbell, the father of our subject, was a native of Shelby county, and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Sarah J. Mellinger, a daughter of Squire William Mellinger, who, with three brothers, came from Pennsylvania, taking up their abode in Lockington, where he became very widely known. When the Miami canal was built at that place Lockington was a very important town, and Squire Mellinger was called upon to settle all disputes arising among the mixed population during those early days. His rulings were so fair and impartial that he won the confidence of all and was held in high esteem. He was therefore a man of great influence not only among the white people, but also among the Indians who relied upon his judgment, knowing that they would receive even-handed justice. For many years he continued to fill the office of justice of the peace, and at the advanced age of eighty years his long and useful career was ended. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-six. One of their sons is now living on the old homestead in Shelby county.

Frank Edwin Campbell, whose name introduces this review, came to Piqua when seven years of age, his father having located here, where he became a contractor and builder. After many years of active connection with industrial interests he retired to private life, at the age of seventy years, and with his wife, who is now seventy-one years of age, he is still living in Piqua, an honored and respected resident of the city. He served for two terms in the city council. Under the parental roof the sub-

ject of this review was reared and in the high school of Piqua he completed his education. On putting aside his text books he learned the cabinetmaker's trade, and steadily working his way upward became foreman of a factory. He also attended Clark's Embalming School, at Springfield, Ohio, becoming thoroughly proficient in that line. His business has steadily increased and his patrons are now found throughout the county. He carries a very large and well selected stock of furniture and house furnishing goods and has a well equipped undertaking department. He is also president of the Forest Hill cemetery board, to which he has been elected for a second term.

Mr. Campbell has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Lyda Gerhart, a daughter of Finley Gerhart, deceased, formerly of New Carlisle. They have one son, Clinton, who is seventeen years of age and is now attending the high school, where he is recognized as a good student and a young man of promise. For his second wife Mr. Campbell chose Miss Mary E. Kerns, a daughter of Joseph Kerns, of Spring Creek township. They have a large circle of friends in the community. Mr. Campbell is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has served as secretary; and to the Odd Fellows, Knights of the Maccabees and Knights of the Golden Eagle he also belongs. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. A man of broad sympathies, social, intellectual, fraternal and moral interests have occupied his attention and received his support, and at the same time he is a very prosperous and prominent business man, whose success has been creditably won. He possesses untiring industry, keen discrimination and resolute purpose, and these qualities have enabled him to work his way steadily upward until he is now numbered among the leading representatives of commercial interests in Piqua.

CONOVER HALL.

Conover Hall, who is engaged in general farming in Spring Creek township, is numbered among the honored veterans of the civil war who joined the blue and went to the south to defend the cause of the Union. He was born near Carlisle, in Warren county, Ohio, December 15, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Sophia (Conover) Hall. In the family were eight children, four sons and four daughters. In 1852 they removed from Warren county to Miami county, locating in Spring Creek township, where the father purchased eighty acres of land on section 13. This is the farm upon which our subject now resides. The father there made his home until his death, which occurred in 1879, when he had attained the age of seventy-two years, his birth having occurred in 1807. His wife was also born in that year and died in 1882.

Mr. Hall, whose name introduces this review, remained upon the old farm until thirty years of age, when, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he responded to the call for troops, enlisting on the 8th of August, 1862, as a private of Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Camp Piqua and was first under fire at the battle of Winchester. Later he participated in the engagements at New Market, Union Mills, Star Fort and Stephenson's Depot, and was also on duty near New York from August 17th until September 6, 1865, after which he partici-

pated in a skirmish near Hazel Run. He also participated in the battles of Rappahannock, Mine Run, Locust Grove, the campaign of the Wilderness, Brock Road, Spottsylvania, Poe River, Bloody Angle, London Heights, North Anna, Cold Harbor, the flank movement against Petersburg, the battle of that city, the assault on Gurley House, the battle of Weldon Railroad and Monocacy, the Shenandoah campaign, and the engagements at Cedar Creek, Summit Point, Charleston, Smithfield, Flint Hill, Fisher's Hill and Fort Fisher. He was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal on the 25th of June, 1865, for the war was then ended and the country no longer needed his services. He had been a most true and faithful soldier, whose war record was a credit to the army in blue.

Returning to Spring Creek township, Mr. Hall has since made his home there, with the exception of three years passed in Darke county and three years in Staunton township, Miami county. In 1885, however, he returned to the old homestead farm, and here owns and operates fifty-eight acres of land, which is under a high state of cultivation. He was married, December 14, 1865, to Miss Louise E. Edge. They lost one child in infancy, and their other children are: Ollie M., wife of Charles J. Lentz; Lillian S., wife of William H. Negley, a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Nat Madison, a teacher; Minnie E., wife of William Eldridge, a farmer of Spring Creek township; and Laura B., at home. Mr. Hall entertains pleasant relationship with his old army comrades through his membership in Alexander Post, No. 158, G. A. R., of Piqua, and there recalls memories of the days when they sat around the camp fires upon tented fields. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church and gives a liberal support to all measures which he believes will prove of public benefit.

FRANK T. PRIEST.

Throughout the entire development of our country's history the Priest family has been represented in America, for the ancestors of our subject came to the new world with the little band of Pilgrims who crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower and made the first settlement on the shores of New England. Since that time representatives of the name have been important factors in promoting the substantial development and improvement of the communities with which they have been connected, and the present representative, Frank T. Priest, is likewise numbered among the valued and respected citizens of Piqua. His birth occurred February 10, 1869, on a farm in Clark county, Ohio, which was also the birthplace of his father, William H. Priest, and his grandfather, John Priest. The latter was numbered among the pioneer residents of Clark county. William H. Priest was one of the loyal defenders of the Union during the civil war. About 1868 he married Miss Florence Margaret Dunn, of Marion, Indiana, and took up his abode in Van Wert county, Ohio. In 1879 he removed to Elizabeth township, Miami county, and resided upon a farm near Miami City. In April, 1900, he removed to Troy. His wife died in 1898. In their family were three daughters: Mrs. W. K. Mumford, of Conover, Ohio; Mrs. Oliver Reaver, of Alcony; and Mary Delight, also of Alcony.

Mr. Priest, of this review, pursued his education in the common schools and in the

schools of Casstown. He entered upon a business career in a grocery store in Troy, and later secured employment with the telephone company at Muncie, Indiana, as inspector, also doing some office work. Upon his return to Troy he re-entered the grocery business, and also aided in establishing the electric light plant in that city. In 1889 he became an employe of the express company of Troy, and in 1890 was made transfer agent at Peru, Indiana. He also served as money clerk at Toledo and was depot agent and bill clerk at Columbus. In June, 1895, he was made agent for the express company at Piqua and has held the position continuously since. His business methods are thorough and reliable, and his industry and fidelity have won him the confidence of the corporation, while his obliging manner has made him very popular with the patrons of the office.

Mr. Priest was united in marriage to Miss Ida B. Wyant, of Bradford, Ohio, and in Piqua they have many warm friends. Their only child is a little daughter, Florence. Mr. Priest is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge, is secretary and recorder of the Uniform Rank, is a member of the Essenic Lodge and is secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Pythias band, one of the best in the state, its services being in constant demand throughout Ohio and in other states. He is also treasurer of Piqua Lodge, No. 294, of the Modern Brotherhood, and is highly esteemed in all these various organizations. He belongs to the Methodist church and is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests. In manner he is genial and courteous, and his social qualities have made him very popular.

ROBERT SPROUL.

Eighty-eight years have passed since Robert Sproul became a resident of Miami county. He belonged to that class of true pioneers who sought homes in the unbroken forests, which the Indians still regarded as their hunting ground and which were the haunts of many wild animals. Dangers and difficulties beset the frontiersmen on every hand, but with courageous spirit Robert Sproul and other pioneers set to work to reclaim the wild land for purposes of civilization, thus securing good homes where once were waste places of the earth.

Mr. Sproul was born in Bride Hill, county Tyrone, Ireland, in February, 1775, and when about twenty-one years of age came to America for the purpose of returning to Ireland with his sister, whose husband had died here. Her son, however, opposed her return, and Robert Sproul also decided to remain. He purchased a little farm and was married in South Carolina to Isabella Hays, who was born in November, 1782, in Ireland. She had come to America in 1793. Their wedding occurred in 1803 and they began their domestic life in the south, where they continued until 1812, when they came to Ohio, making a settlement in this vicinity. In 1813 Mr. Sproul secured the farm upon which his daughter now resides. During the first winter of his residence here he was drafted to serve in the war, but, hiring a substitute, he turned his attention to the farm. The title of his property has never been transferred from the family. With characteristic energy he began the arduous task of clearing away the trees and transforming the raw land into richly cultivated fields. In 1829 he erected the residence which is still standing, building it of brick,

which was made upon the place. He had previously erected a saw-mill and cut all the timber and lumber used in the house. He also built a dry kiln, and thus all the materials for the new home were prepared upon the farm. It was one of the finest houses in the county at the time of its erection and is still in a state of good preservation. The mantel in the parlor is a fine specimen of hand work, being carved out in handsome patterns. The parlor carpet is forty years old and was made by the children, the girls spinning the wool, which was woven by the elder sisters. It is also a fine heirloom. The half-section of land which Robert Sproul secured was placed under a high state of cultivation through his own efforts. He conducted a saw-mill for many years and also ground a great deal of grain used for distillery purposes. The location of the mill is still shown by old pillars. His life was one of industry and close application to business, the farm and mill occupying his attention through many years and bringing to him a handsome competence.

At the advanced age of eighty-three years Mr. Sproul passed away, his death occurring June 14, 1858. He was a well-preserved old man, his mental and physical faculties being unimpaired. He was never a church member, but had the strictest regard for honesty, justice and right and reared his children so that they became useful and honorable members of society. In early life he was a Jacksonian Democrat, but later became a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. As the family to which he belonged was one of means, he obtained a good education in his youth, and in the early days of Ohio was considered the best informed man in his locality. For this reason he was often called upon to perform clerical work, and was regarded as one of the leading and influential citizens of the county. His wife survived him eleven years, dying on the 2d of April, 1869, in her eighty-seventh year. Her life had been devoted to her family and she enjoyed the esteem and love of many friends in the community. She had eight daughters and four sons, who were carefully trained to habits of industry, economy and honesty. Elizabeth, the eldest, became the wife of John Scott and was the mother of Thomas Scott, of Troy; Samuel, the second eldest child, died in his sixty-second year, his widow still residing in this neighborhood; Margaret and Sarah H. were the next of the family; Frances died at the age of twenty-nine years; Nancy is still living on the old homestead; Thomas died in Auglaize county, Ohio, in his sixty-seventh year; James was also a resident of Auglaize county and died in his seventy-fourth year; Isabella was the next of the family; Rebecca Jane became the wife of Henry Gardner and died in her sixty-seventh year; Maria Matilda is the wife of James Gearheart; and Robert died in his sixty-second year, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Belle Hufford, of Elizabeth.

After the father's death five sisters, Margaret, Sarah, Nancy, Isabella and Frances, lived upon the home farm. Frances died at the age of twenty-nine years. None of these sisters married, but remained together until, one by one, they were called to the home beyond. Margaret was the first to pass down the corridors of time, her death occurring in 1870, in her sixty-third year. Belle died in 1896, in her seventy-seventh year, so that three of the sisters remained together for twenty-six years without a death in the household. The third to pass away was Sarah Hays, who died January 5,

1899, in her ninetieth year. She was always the most delicate, yet she attained this very advanced age. Although her health was poor, she possessed a very sunny disposition and was ever ready to enjoy a good laugh over a humorous story. The only survivor is Miss Nancy Sproul, who is now in her eighty-seventh year, and her attention has been given to the supervision of the farm and to the many duties and light labors which occupy the attention of ladies. Many excellent specimens of her handiwork are seen in the homes of her friends. All of the sisters were members of the Presbyterian church, at Troy, and did their part in the church work, contributing liberally to its support. Among the old heirlooms in the family is a fine old clock, which is highly prized. The works were sent from Ireland, about 1828, by a nephew of Robert Sproul and the case was made in Troy. Miss Sproul is also the possessor of a set of silver spoons that were used by the family in Ireland during the boyhood of her father, and she has an old Bible printed in three volumes, which was presented to Robert Sproul in 1826 by his nephew. It is a handsome specimen of the printer's art, and with many other heirlooms is greatly treasured by the mistress of this attractive old home, which throughout the greater part of the nineteenth century has been in possession of the family.

GEORGE W. LOONEY.

Among the venerable citizens who have reached the age of four score years and now receive the respect and esteem of their fellow townsmen in a high degree is George W. Looney, who resides in Spring Creek township. He was born in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, February 9, 1819, his parents being Jonathan and Mercy (Holsten) Looney. In 1832 the father sold his farm in Champaign county and started for Quincy, Illinois, but had only traveled as far as Louisville, Kentucky, when he was stricken with cholera and died. In the family were eight children: Mary, Margaret, Henry, Stephen, George W., Thomas J., Jonathan, now deceased, and Sarah.

When George W. Looney was a lad of fifteen years he accompanied his mother and her family on their removal to Allen county, Ohio. He obtained his education in an old log school house, where the expenses were met by the subscriptions of the scholars. He continued his residence in Allen county until 1852, when he came to Miami county and worked at teaming and aided in constructing the Panhandle Railroad. He was employed in the latter way for two months, but afterward turned his attention to farming, and on the 27th of January, 1853, he purchased ninety-five acres of land on section 19, Spring Creek township. Since that time he has added to his landed possessions until the aggregate is now four hundred acres, three hundred and thirty acres on section 19, and the remainder on section 25. He now has three hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation and carries on general farming. He erected his fine brick residence in 1877, and has a highly improved property. When he started out in life on own account he had but twenty-eight dollars, but steadily he has augmented his capital until to-day he is accounted one of the substantial residents of his community. He may truly be called a self-made man, for what he has achieved is the merited reward of his earnest and persistent labor. Hard work has been the keynote to his success and it will prove an

open sesame to all who wish to enter the realms of prosperity.

George W. Looney was married, on the 5th of November, 1845, to Miss Charlotte Hardman. She died in 1875, and on the 28th of March, 1877, he was again married, and by the second union he had five children: George W., Lee, William, Earl, and one who died in infancy. His second wife died February 12, 1900. In his early life he was a supporter of the Whig party and cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. On the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been a stalwart advocate of its principles. For forty-seven years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Piqua, and has long served as one of its trustees. His life has ever been honorable and upright, and the qualities which go to make up an honorable manhood have been manifest in his career. He has lived to witness many changes in the county and has ever taken a deep interest in those things which have led to advancement along material, intellectual and moral lines. He has now reached the venerable age of eighty-one, and as he passes down the hillslope of life he needs have no regret for opportunities wasted.

WILLIAM GIESSEMAN.

The improvements on one of the finest farms of Miami county stand as monuments to the thrift, enterprise and labor of William Giesseman, who for many years was actively and honorably connected with its agricultural interests. He was born February 28, 1817, and was a son of William Giesseman, a native of Pennsylvania. Leaving the Keystone state, the father removed to Ohio, taking up his residence in Bethel township, Miami county, where our subject was reared to manhood, remaining on the old homestead until thirty-one years of age. During his minority he pursued his education in the public schools and also assisted in the labors of field and meadow. After arriving at man's estate, however, he was married, November 22, 1849, to Miss Malinda McClelland, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 6, 1828, a daughter of Peter and Susanna McClelland, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Giesseman began their domestic life upon a farm in Miami county and in 1834 removed to Cynthiana township, Shelby county, where he secured eighty acres of government land and in the midst of the heavy timber erected a log cabin, where they lived in true pioneer style. Mrs. Giesseman can remember seeing deer in the garden in the early mornings, and other kinds of wild game, especially turkeys were plentiful. In 1856 Mr. Giesseman purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 21, Spring Creek township, where he made his home until his death, his widow still residing upon the place. They were the parents of five children. Margaret, the eldest, born September 9, 1850, is the wife of Joseph Chambers, of Piqua, and has one child, Rose, who is the wife of Edward Collins. Harrison, born May 11, 1852, owns and operates a part of the old homestead, carrying on general farming. He was married, in 1878, to Mary Schloss, and they had seven children: Emma, Frank and William, twins, Harry, Bertha, George and Stella. Mary L., born September 16, 1855, is the wife of Henry Ciphers, and they have six children: Edna, Martha, Ollie, Muriel, Allie and Maggie. Harvey, born December 7, 1857, is still living on the old homestead.

He wedded Katie Hines, and they have four children: Cloyd, May, Clifford and Blanche. Luella, born June 22, 1864, is the wife of George Simmons, a farmer of Brown township, and they have two children, Charles E. and Raymond.

Mr. Giesseman purchased the old homestead farm of Amos Gray. Upon the place stood a double log cabin, which was used as a block-house by Garmer Boboe. The land had been entered from the government by him and he erected the cabin. The old structure is still standing and is now converted into a stable. In 1855 Mr. Giesseman manufactured the brick used in the erection of the present house and the woodwork was all done by hand, the timber being secured upon his place. The farm comprises two hundred acres of valuable land, all in one body, and Mr. Giesseman successfully carried on general farming, his well-directed efforts bringing to him an excellent income.

In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious belief was a Methodist. His life was ever honorable and upright and was particularly pure. He never used tobacco or intoxicants in any form, and at all times he endeavored to mould his conduct by the example furnished by the lowly Nazarene. He was a man five feet seven inches tall and weighed one hundred and sixty pounds. In manner he was cordial and genial, and his many excellent characteristics gained for him warm regard. He passed away July 25, 1887, and his remains were interred in Forest Hill cemetery. Mrs. Giesseman still resides upon the old homestead. She has long been a resident of this community and deserves mention among the honored pioneer women whose labors have contributed in no small degree to the present prosperity and advancement of the locality.

SAMUEL P. MILES.

Engaged in general farming and tobacco growing on section 35, Newton township, Mr. Miles claims this township as the place of his nativity. He was born on the old farm homestead within its borders October 5, 1838. His father, William Miles, was born November 7, 1807, on the farm now owned and occupied by Joseph Street, his birth occurring at a very early epoch in the pioneer development of this section of the state. He was reared during that period when the homes were log cabins, when the land was being reclaimed for purposes of civilization and when the Indians still shared with the white men the ownership of the forests. He married Sarah Coate, a daughter of Samuel Coate, who was born December 18, 1804, and they became the parents of twelve children, namely: James, who resided in Kansas, but is now deceased; Mary J., the widow of W. R. Sloan, of Denver; Elwood, who is living at Ludlow Falls; Abijah, a practicing physician of Cincinnati; Samuel P., John, Benton and Wade, deceased; Henry; Maggie, who is the wife of Reuben Asher, of Hillsboro, Ohio; Phœbe, who died in infancy; and an infant, who died unnamed. The father of this family is still living, at the age of ninety-four years, and makes his home with our subject. He has long been a member of the Christian church and is a man of upright character. His wife passed away April 28, 1878.

Samuel P. Miles was reared in Newton township and at the time of the civil war, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, responded to the country's call for troops. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, as a private in Company F, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and was mustered in at Cincinnati. The regiment

was then sent to Camp Dennison and in the spring of 1862 took boat for Pittsburg Landing. There were ninety-six transports and two gunboats in the expedition. The first engagement in which our subject participated was near Shiloh church. He afterward took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Hatcher's Run, Memphis, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Orchard and Atlanta, and was with Sherman in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign until its close at Jonesboro. After that engagement Mr. Miles returned with his regiment to the pursuit of Hood, and at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the expiration of his three years' term of service, received an honorable discharge, in 1864. He was taken prisoner near Grand Junction, Tennessee, being captured by Jackson's men, but after twenty-four hours was paroled.

On receiving an honorable discharge Mr. Miles returned to his home and in the spring of 1865 took up his abode upon the farm where he now lives. He has cleared the land, made excellent improvements and is now engaged in general farming and in the raising of tobacco. His fields are clean and well kept and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates his careful supervision and his progressive business methods.

In 1860 occurred the marriage of Mr. Miles and Miss Sarah R. Gearhardt, a daughter of John Gearhardt, of New Carlisle, Ohio. Seven children have been born of their union, namely: Flora, wife of Henry Davis; Davis; Roger; Sarah; Olive P., wife of George Pleasant; Clark C., and Clara. The family is widely and favorably known in this locality, the members occupying enviable positions in social circles. In politics Mr. Miles is a Republican and socially is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

ROBERT M. EVANS.

Robert M. Evans is a representative of one of the oldest families of Miami county, the name Evans being interwoven with the history of this locality through almost the entire nineteenth century. His grandfather and father took an active part in the work of reducing the wild land to purposes of civilization, and gave their support to many measures which promoted the material progress and substantial upbuilding of this section of the state. The grandfather, Joseph Evans, resided near Milledgeville, Georgia, and in 1801 started with his family for the Northwest Territory. The journey was made by team and the party passed the site of the present city of Dayton *en route* for La Porte, Indiana. That was the year before Ohio was admitted to the Union. In 1804 the family returned to the Buckeye state and established a home in Montgomery county, upon the farm adjoining the boundary line of Miami county. This property is now occupied by John Johnson and the little cabin home of the Evans family stood on the site where Mr. Johnson's large brick residence is now located. Their nearest neighbor at the time was a Mr. Pierson, who lived six miles away. Joseph Evans secured a tract of government land, which was covered with heavy timber, and erected a one-story double log house, in which he spent his remaining days, his death occurring when he had attained an advanced age. He was a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers. In his family were three children, who came to Ohio, namely: Robert, Joseph and Sarah. The daughter became the wife of John Furnas.

Robert Evans, the father of our subject, was born near Milledgeville, Georgia, Feb-

ruary 7, 1789, accompanied his parents to Indiana, and when fourteen years of age came with the family to Ohio. He grew to manhood in Montgomery county and remained upon the home farm until about twenty-three years of age. He was married, about 1812, to Esther Jenkins, and they became the parents of ten children, namely: Thomas J., who was born April 4, 1813, and died in Tippecanoe City February 6, 1854; Joseph, who was born April 12, 1815, and died August 5, 1845; Eleanor, who was born February 4, 1817, became the wife of James Coppock, and died January 20, 1847; Julia M., who was born August 18, 1819, and died February 19 1823; Esther, who was born August 31, 1821, and died in infancy; William, who was born March 9, 1824, and is living in Shelby county, Ohio; Moses, who was born June 17, 1826, and resides in Montgomery county, Ohio; Eli H., who was born July 26, 1832, and died in Peru, Indiana; Maris, who was born November 20, 1828, and is the widow of Jonathan Jay, of Kokomo, Indiana; Esther Ann, who was born November 27, 1834, and died in 1835. After the death of his first wife Mr. Evans was married, about 1834, to Mary Jenkins, and their children were: Mary L., who was born August 29, 1836, became the wife of Thomas Hollingsworth, and died November 10, 1861; Aaron, who was born February 5, 1839, and died January 27, 1842; Jesse J., who was born August 1, 1841, and died June 8, 1900, in Kentucky; Keren H., who was born July 24, 1843, is the wife of Davis Jester, a resident of Montgomery county, Ohio; Robert M., of this review; and Elizabeth, who was born May 25, 1848, is the wife of William Macy, a resident of Miami county. After his marriage the father removed to the Martin Eide Miller farm and later purchased the south half of the land upon which Tippecanoe now stands. There he lived for a few years, but about 1836 traded that farm to John Clark for one-half of the northwest quarter of section 28, Monroe township. He then removed to this eighty-acre tract and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 25th of June, 1863. He was a very successful business man and accumulated considerable property. For many years he belonged to the Quaker church, but prior to his death joined the New Light church.

Robert M. Evans was born on the old homestead farm on section 28, Monroe township, March 18, 1845, and there spent his boyhood days, obtaining his education in the district schools. He remained on the home until after his father's death, and on the 17th of July, 1863, in company with his brothers, Jesse and Moses, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Ohio National Guards, which responded to President Lincoln's last call in March, 1864, going to Washington to defend that city, which the Confederate officers had planned to attack. When the war was over he returned to the old homestead, where he remained until 1879, when he embarked in the grocery and dry-goods business in Ginghamsburg, Ohio, carrying on merchandising at that place until August 2, 1894, when he sold out to A. C. Gleason. For fifteen years he remained in the store and conducted a successful business, which brought to him good financial returns. In 1890 he purchased his present farm and in 1896 erected thereon the large, tasteful residence in which he now lives.

On the 2d of March, 1867, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Jane Keller and to them have been born ten children:

Maris A., who was born October 20, 1868, died April 16, 1870; Lillie H., who was born August 4, 1870, is the wife of Adam Underwood, of Monroe township; Sarah A., who was born September 22, 1872, is the wife of Harry Barnhardt, of Monroe township; Korah W., who was born October 11, 1874, is now the proprietor of the Troy Novelty Works; Zenitia, who was born October 26, 1876, died June 5, 1895; Laura A., born September 10, 1878; Annie P., who was born January 9, 1881, is the wife of William Kendall, of Piqua; Howard V., who was born February 27, 1884, died April 23, 1885; Ellen H., who was born October 28, 1886, died November 19 of the same year; and Rhoda M., who was born October 25, 1889, completes the family.

On the 6th of November, 1876, Mr. Evans was elected to the office of justice of the peace and has filled that position continuously since, discharging his duties in a most creditable manner, his rulings being strictly fair and impartial. His political support is given the Republican party. He belongs to D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R., of Tippecanoe City, and the United Brethren church of Ginghamsburg, in which he has served as Sunday school superintendent and as class leader for fifteen years. The farm upon which he now resides comprises eighty acres of land and in addition to this he also owns forty acres of the old homestead. He is one of the substantial and highly respected agriculturists of the community and belongs to the progressive class of citizens who believe that time should bring improvement and that the enterprise of to-day should advance beyond that of former years. During his active career he has been found true to the duties of citizenship and to those of public and private life in every particular, and well does he deserve representation in the history of the county wherein his entire life has been spent.

MARK C. JONES.

Mark C. Jones was born in Union township, Miami county, May 2, 1841. His father, Alexander Jones, remained in Union township until the son was fifteen years of age, when he removed to Newton township. After a happy married life of sixty-one years Alexander Jones and his wife were called to the home beyond. The mother died on the 6th of March, 1900, the father on the 9th of the same month, and they were buried on the same day. Mr. Jones was then eighty-two years of age, his wife seventy-seven, and they were people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard and friendship of all who knew them. They held membership in the Friends' church and their exemplary Christian lives commended them to the confidence, regard and love of all with whom they were associated.

Mark C. Jones remained with his parents until the time of his enlistment for service in the civil war. On the 22d of August, 1862, he joined Company G, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was mustered in at Piqua. He then went down the Ohio river to Virginia, and the first engagement in which he participated was the battle of Winchester, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of June, 1863. He also took part in the engagement at Port Royal, July 25, 1863; Kelly's Ford, November 27; Brandywine Station, November 8; Locust Grove, November 27; Mine Run, November 28; the battle of the Wilderness from the 5th to the 11th of May,

1864; Spottsylvania, from the 12th to the 21st of May of the same year; Gainesville, May 30 and 31; Cold Harbor, from the 1st to the 12th of June; Bermuda Hundred, June 19; Petersburg, June 22 and 23; Monocacy, July 9; Charleston, August 21; Smithfield, August 29; Winchester, September 19; Flint Hill, September 21; Fisher's Hill, September 22; Cedar Creek, October 19; and Sailor's Run, which was the last battle in which he participated. His regiment formed a part of the Eighth Army Corps, and was under the command of General Sedgwick until his death, and afterward under the command of General Wright. Mr. Jones was promoted to the rank of corporal. He was in the hospital for some time suffering with measles and mumps, but was never wounded. He received his final discharge at Columbus, in 1865, and with a creditable military record returned to his home.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services, Mr. Jones began farming upon the place where he now lives. In the spring of 1866, however, he removed to Union township, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1893, the date of his return to his old home. He has here forty-seven acres of rich land, all under a high state of cultivation, and makes a specialty of the raising of tobacco. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Mrs. Mary C. Pierson, a daughter of Isaac Coppock. They were married February 1, 1866, and became the parents of eight children: Nora, deceased; Elizabeth, Harry, Elmer, Laura and Julia, who have passed away; Judson Ray, and one who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife Mr. Jones was married, on the 6th of April, 1893, to Mrs. Emma Coate, the widow of James Coate and a daughter of Hiram Jones.

In his social relations Mr. Jones is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Pleasant Hill. He is a charter member of Ludlow Grange, in which he has served as the master, and in politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Christian church, and his daily life is in harmony with his profession. As a citizen he is as true and loyal as when he followed the starry banner on the battlefields of the south.

WILLIS A. PEARSON.

We are now permitted to touch briefly upon the life history of one who has retained a personal association with the affairs of Miami county for a number of years, and one whose ancestral history traces back to the colonial epoch. His life has been one of honest and earnest endeavor, and due success has not been denied him. The Pearsons settled in the Carolinas as early as 1680, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century representatives of the name sought a home in Ohio. The grandfather, Jesse Pearson, cast in his lot with the pioneers of Miami county, coming hither from Newberry, South Carolina, with that host of hardy, freedom-loving men who, owing to the ordinance of congress of 787 that slavery, while permitted south of the Mason and Dixon line, should never extend to the Northwest Territory, left the south and passing by the tempting blue-grass land of Kentucky did not stop until safely across the Ohio river in the beautiful Miami valley. The conflict concerning the negro race was but postponed until 1861, when it was to be settled by the grandsons of these early pioneers. Throughout the history of

Miami county members of the Pearson family have been active in promoting its substantial growth and development. Jesse Pearson wedded Anne Macy, who also belonged to an old Carolina family distinguished in state and national history, and for whom Fort Macy was named.

Paul Pearson, the father of our subject, was born in Monroe township, Miami county, in the '30s, and spent his youth on the old homestead farm. Having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Rachel Perry, a daughter of Amos Perry, one of the early settlers of Newberry township, Miami county. He also came to this section of the state from the Carolinas and was one of the earliest educators in this portion of Ohio, teaching the first school in Ludlow Falls. A man of marked individuality and strong force of character, he became a recognized leader of public thought and opinion and represented his county in the state legislature in 1832. He belonged to the same family of which Commodore Perry was a member. Mrs. Pearson's mother bore the maiden name of Douglas, and was descended from an old Scotch family that at one time was more potent in the affairs of Europe than kings or emperors: in fact they constituted the power behind the throne, and the record of their deeds forms the major part of the history of Scotland through many centuries.

Willis A. Pearson was born in Monroe township, Miami county, September 4, 1860, and his early years were spent upon the farm, assisting in the work of richly cultivated fields and verdant meadows. To the public schools of the neighborhood he is indebted for the educational privileges which he received. On attaining his majority he learned the carpenter's trade and spent four years in an architect's office, in Dayton, Ohio. Thus well qualified for practical work in the building line, he was made superintendent of a planing-mill at Dayton, and occupied that position for a year, having charge of the outside work. In 1894 he came to Troy, where he engaged in contracting and building on his own account. Many of the first residences of the city stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise, and in addition to this he did all of the work on the Hayner distillery and warehouse. He is now proprietor of the Troy Planing Mill, Sash & Door Factory, located at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Raper street. His plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery, and he is thus prepared for turning out a high grade of work. This industry furnishes employment to a large number of workmen and is accounted one of the leading manufacturing concerns of the city. Mr. Pearson is enjoying a large and increasing patronage, his business success resulting from his close application and honorable efforts. He is now serving as electric light trustee in Troy.

In Milton, Miami county, occurred the marriage of our subject and Miss Mollie Winans, a daughter of Major I. C. Winans, of Concord township, now of South Dakota. Her father was an active officer of the militia in the early days of the county and was a very prominent and influential citizen. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pearson were born two sons, Howard and Clifford, who are students in the Troy schools. The family attend the services of the Methodist church, and socially Mr. Pearson is a valued representative of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities. His political support is given the Republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him as his time is fully occupied with his

business interests. A man of unswerving integrity and honor, one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, he has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men, and is distinctively one of the leading citizens of Troy with whose interests he has so long been identified.

J. ALBERT DEWEESE.

J. Albert Deweese is the owner of the old Deweese homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Staunton township, two miles from Troy. It was on this farm that his birth occurred, June 30, 1864. His father, James Dewesse, was born on the same farm June 15, 1833, and was the son of Lewis Deweese, who founded the family in Miami county, taking up his abode on the old homestead. His original tract comprised one hundred and sixty acres of land in Staunton township. He was married, April 10, 1823, to Hannah Clyne and they became the parents of five children: Isaac, who was born January 14, 1824, and died on the 11th of October, following; William, who was born May 3, 1827; Olive, who was born April 22, 1829; Jacob, who was born April 2, 1831; and James. At the time when the grandfather located upon the farm it was a tract of wild and unimproved land, not a furrow having been turned or an improvement made. With characteristic energy he began its development, clearing away the trees on many an acre and then preparing the land for the plow. After his death his widow erected a brick residence, in which our subject was born and now makes his home. She lived to the very advanced age of eighty years, passing away on the 22d of January, 1884.

James Deweese, the father of our subject, spent the days of his boyhood and youth on the old homestead, there remaining until his marriage to Miss Frances Yaste. Not long after he took up his abode in Troy, but subsequently returned to the farm and was prominently connected with the agricultural interests of the county until his death, which occurred on the 22nd of April, 1895. His wife died when her son Albert was only two years of age. Three children were born of their union, but two died in infancy so that Albert Deweese is now the only survivor of the family.

After his mother's death Mr. Deweese, of this review, lived with his grandmother until he was thirteen years of age, when he took up his abode in the home of his uncle, Cornelius Brandenburg, of Spring creek township. There he continued to reside until twenty-two years of age, when he returned to the old homestead, assuming its management. It has since been his place of residence, and in return for the care and cultivation which he has bestowed upon his fields he has garnered good harvests that have brought to him a comfortable competence. Of the quarter-section of land which he owns one hundred and thirty-five acres are under cultivation, while the remaining twenty-five are woodland. It is situated on the Troy and Casstown pike and its close proximity to the city of Troy enables him to secure the conveniences of city life while enjoying the freedom of farm life.

On the 10th of February, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Deweese and Miss Eva Yaste, of Troy. Six children graced their union, namely: Wilbur S., Arthur, Lester, Edward, Myrtle and Marvin, and with the exception of Myrtle, all are yet living. The family is widely and favorably

known in this locality and the Deweese household is a hospitable one. Mr. Deweese is a Democrat in politics, and socially is connected with Troy Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F. His entire life has been passed in Miami county and he is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families that throughout almost the entire century has been identified with its agricultural interests.

JOHN F. MITCHELL.

John F. Mitchell, one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Washington township, Miami county, Ohio, was born in Piqua, May 1, 1852, and on the paternal side is of Scotch descent, his great-great-grandfather being a native of Scotland and the founder of the family in America. The grandfather, William Mitchell, was born in Pennsylvania in 1754, and married a Miss Patterson, also a native of that state. At an early day he brought his family to Ohio, and located at Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati. They floated down the Ohio river on flat-boats, in company with several other families, including the Espys, Robinsons and Pattersons. Mr. Mitchell lived for a time in Sycamore township, Hamilton county, and in 1817 moved to Piqua, where he died in 1842, at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife died in the same place. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and his son James, the grandfather of our subject, served under General Harrison in the war of 1812. The latter was only eighteen years old when he enlisted, and was living at that time with his brother-in-law, Thomas Morton, in Cincinnati, at the corner of Sixth and Main streets. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, and on reaching manhood was married, in Hamilton county, Ohio, to Sarah McChesney, a daughter of John McChesney, and by that union had one son, John. She died on the McChesney homestead, and from her Mr. Mitchell inherited a part of that farm. He was again married in Sycamore township, Hamilton county, his second wife being Sabina Lucas, by whom he had five children, namely: Eliza, a resident of Covington, Ohio, who married, first, John Stiffler, of Pennsylvania; and, second, Gilbert Adams, now deceased; David A., father of our subject; Mary, who married Aaron Tyler and died in Piqua; William, who died in the same city; and Martha, wife of James Clark, of Dayton, Ohio.

David A. Mitchell, our subject's father, was born in Montgomery, Sycamore township, Hamilton county, August 11, 1823, and his boyhood was passed at Lockland, whither his parents had removed, their farm adjoining that of Mr. Van Zandt, a very noted man (known as Van Trump in Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin). Mr. Mitchell saw the first canal boat built and launched on the Miami & Erie canal, it being built by Jonathan Haleman, and called the Plow Boy. The town of Lockland was built after the canal was opened up. In the fall of 1837, at the age of fifteen years, Mr. Mitchell attended school in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal church at Piqua, taught by John and Jonathan Vale, and finished his education in the old Baptist church, on Vine street, under the instruction of James H. Bristow. In 1838 his father moved to Piqua and David A. learned the saddler's trade with his uncle, Thomas Mitchell. He worked by the month as a journeyman for Jonathan Dungan, who was an expert and from whom he received valuable instruction. On leaving him he moved to Fletcher and opened

a shop of his own although he had only thirty-seven cents with which to begin business. He formed a partnership with a tanner who furnished the material; 'Squire Landis gave him a stove; and he traded an old watch for a "buck." At Piqua he was married, March 25, 1845, by Rev. John E. Thomas, to Sarah Dungan, and the following day took his bride to Fletcher, but having little to go to housekeeping with she returned to Piqua and got together a few household goods. They had been married only a short time when she was taken ill at Piqua, and being unable to return to Fletcher Mr. Mitchell removed to Piqua, where his wife died, January 22, 1846. Disposing of all his property he paid his debts and with the remainder purchased a tombstone for his wife's grave. He then began life anew, his possessions consisting only of his clothes and tools. Hearing that work was to be had in Beamsville, Darke county, he walked to that place, a distance of twenty-five miles, and began life there with a capital of fifty cents, but at the end of twenty years he was worth twenty thousand dollars, a part of which he made by speculating in farms and property in Piqua, and since then that amount has been more than doubled. On the 19th of April, 1849, in Washington township, this county, he was married, by Rev. M. J. Meeks, to Ann Elizabeth McAndliss, who was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1829, and when a small child moved to Clark county, Ohio, with her parents, James and Jane (Highlands) McAndliss. The children born of this union were Oscar D., who married Laura Tate and is a traveling salesman living in Muncie, Indiana; John F., our subject; Mary Jane, wife of William Grosvenor, of Piqua; and Lillie B., wife of Lewis A. Ziegenfolder, of Troy, Ohio. After his second marriage Mr. Mitchell moved to Piqua, where he has made his home ever since, and is now the oldest resident voter of the place. He owns much real estate in that city and several good farms. He has taken an active part in public affairs; has served as township trustee, six terms, water works trustee and superintendent of the works for two years; and also served on the boom committee. Politically he was first a Whig and is now a stanch Republican. In 1843 he united with the Baptist church, under the preaching of Rev. John E. Thomas, and has continued one of its active and faithful members. His wife has also been a member of the church since 1855.

Reared to manhood in Piqua, John F. Mitchell continued his education in the high school of that city to the age of sixteen years, and then commenced work in his father's saddlery shop. When his father disposed of that business and formed a partnership with Amos McAndliss in the lumber business and the manufacture of sash and doors, our subject learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a time, but after his marriage, in 1885, he located upon his present farm of seventy acres in Washington township, and has since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, meeting with good success in this undertaking. He has erected all the buildings upon his place and made other extensive improvements, so that it is now one of the most desirable farms of its size in the community. In connection with his farming operations he also buys and sells horses, and through the winters boards horses for people living in Piqua. He was reared in the Baptist faith and affiliates with the Republican party. In Piqua Mr. Mitchell was married, in 1885, to Miss Fannie

Simons, of that place, a daughter of John C. Simons, and to them were born three children, namely: Lizzie B., now the wife of Frank Adams, of Piqua; Nellie, at home; and Marion, who died at the age of eight years.

A. W. MILES.

One of the oldest families of Miami county is that of which our subject is a representative. In the opening year of the present century his ancestors located here and since that time those of the name have figured conspicuously in connection with the history of the substantial development and material progress of this section of the state. Like those who have given the best service, Mr. Miles has attained to a prominent position in connection with the business interests of the county, and is also regarded as a public-spirited citizen who contributes to the general welfare while promoting his individual success. He made a creditable record as one of the "boys in blue" during the civil war, and at all times he has labored for the advancement and progress of the county of his birth, for he is a native of Miami county. He opened his eyes to the light of day in Newton township, on the 27th of November, 1839, and in the same township his father, Wade Miles, was born on the 7th of November, 1819.

Jonathan Miles, the grandfather, was a native of South Carolina, and was the first of the name to locate in Ohio. He wedded Mary Pearson and early in the nineteenth century he came to the Buckeye state with the tide of emigration which was rapidly causing the settlement of this favored section of the Union. He was accompanied by his wife, and continued his travels on horseback until he reached what is now the township of Newton and located on section 31. Jonathan Miles reared a large family, nine children, and lived to the advanced age of ninety years. A great hunter and trapper, he found ample opportunity to indulge his love for those sports, and at the same time his trapping and hunting probably added materially to his income. He took an active part in the work of progress of his community, did much toward laying out roads, organizing the public schools of the township, and in other ways labored to impress his individuality upon the public life. He was a consistent member and active worker in the Society of Friends, and throughout his business career he followed the pursuit of farming.

Wade Miles, the father of our subject, learned the carpenter's trade in early life, but after his marriage purchased eighty acres of improved land near the old Miles homestead and erected a log cabin on the farm. While it was being builded his wife did the cooking over a wood fire in the yard. The little pioneer home contained only two rooms, and the family experienced many hardships and difficulties, but also enjoyed many pleasures which are unknown at the present time. Mr. Miles spent his entire life on the farm which he there developed, dying in 1854, at the age of thirty-five years. Both he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married Mary B. Tucker, a daughter of Nicholas Tucker, and to them were born eight children: Jane, who became the wife of Layton North, and died in 1857; A. W., of this review; Naomi, who wedded Amos Brandon; Allen, who died in infancy; Charity, wife of Louis Aikey, of Milesburg, Pennsylvania; Jacob T., a practicing physician of Bryant, Indiana;

Sarah, widow of D. Anson Coppock; and Vashti, wife of Harrison Coats, of Richmond. After the death of his first wife Mr. Miles married Malinda W. Hayes, a daughter of Thomas Hayes. They have one child, James S., who is now a merchant of Richmond, Indiana.

A year after his father's death, when a lad of only fifteen summers, A. W. Miles took charge of the home farm. Soon afterward he began teaching school in Darke county, for twenty dollars per month, and during his first term he worked night and morning for his board, and in this way was enabled to save his entire salary. In 1857 he went to Iowa, by water and stage. He arrived at a certain town too late to catch the stage and rather than wait for the next stage he started on foot for Leon, walking the entire distance of one hundred and fifty miles in three days. Iowa was then sparsely settled and one night he slept on the prairie. He made the trip in order to view the country, but in the spring of 1858 he returned to Newton township, Miami county, making his home near Pattytown for a short time. Later he came to Tippecanoe City, with John Gerhardt and his family. Soon after his arrival he went to work for John Danidder, spending a few months on a farm. Later he was employed as a farm hand by A. J. Selby, and then again came to Tippecanoe City, spending the winter as a student in the public schools.

In the spring of 1859 he began clerking in the store of John H. Long, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. He was visiting an aunt at the time, and while on the return trip learned that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and before reaching Tippecanoe City he met C. M. Kauffman and John Cotteral on the cross roads of the Dayton and Troy pike. They were looking for volunteers, and there in the middle of the road Mr. Miles put down his name, being the first to join the army from Tippecanoe City. He enlisted at Columbus in Company H, Eleventh Ohio Infantry, April 20, 1861, and with his regiment remained at Camp Dennison for three months, being drilled for field service. Shortly afterward they went to West Virginia. The first engagement in which he participated was at Hawk's Nest. Joining the eastern army, that is, the Army of the Potomac, he afterward participated in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. Subsequently his regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and took part in the engagements at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Ringgold and Rocky Face Ridge. At the battle of Mission Ridge he and the colorbearer were the first two to set foot on the enemy's breastworks. The latter was seriously wounded there, but Mr. Miles snatched up the colors which he carried through the battle and until after the battle of Atlanta, when he was detailed for service at the quartermaster's department as commissary sergeant, in which capacity he served throughout the remainder of the war. He was with Sherman on the memorable march to the sea, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865, with a most creditable military record, having faithfully aided in the defense of the Union throughout the entire war.

Upon his return to Tippecanoe City Mr. Miles engaged in clerking in the dry-goods store owned by Youart & Jay from March, 1866, until May, 1868. He then served as assistant postmaster under C. M. Kauff-

man until March, 1869, when he was appointed postmaster of Tippecanoe City, holding that position continuously until 1884, when he became one of the organizers and stockholders of the Tippecanoe City National Bank. From the beginning he has filled the office of cashier and the success of the institution has been due in a large measure to his efforts. He is a most able financier whose conservatism is not a bar to progressiveness, and yet whose methods are always safe and reliable. In 1876 he became the secretary of the Monroe Building & Loan Association, and has filled that office continuously since. During the last twelve years he has also discharged the duties of treasurer, and he is also the treasurer of Tippecanoe City and of Monroe township. These facts certainly indicate how honorable he is in all financial transactions, and well may his fellow men repose their confidence in him, for it has never been betrayed in a single instance. He has also been one of the school board for a number of years, and the cause of education has found in him a friend.

Mr. Miles has been thrice married. On the 17th of January, 1867, he wedded Mary C. Wesler, of Tippecanoe City, and to them were born six children: Harry J., who is a government photographer at Matanzas, Cuba; Rolland W., who died at the age of thirteen months; Herbert L., who is connected with the Interstate Association at Cincinnati; Jessie died in infancy; Earl is connected with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and is located at Xenia, Ohio; and Joseph R., who is assisting his brother, Harry J., in Cuba. The mother of this family died February 2, 1880, and Mr. Miles was again married on the 17th of August, 1882, his second union being with Jennie Kittering, whose death occurred March 8, 1884. He married his present wife October 26, 1887. She bore the maiden name of Ada Herman, and was the widow of Charles Dunhalter and the daughter of Jacob and Sopha Herman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. By this union there have been born two children: Naomi I., who died in infancy; and Kathryn G.

Mr. Miles maintains pleasant relations with the "boys in blue" through his connection with D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R., of Tippecanoe City, in which lodge he is a past commander. He also belongs to the Masonic lodge, of Tippecanoe City, of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M., and of Coleman Commandery, K. T., of Troy. In his religious belief he is a Baptist, and has taken an active part in the church work, serving as Sunday school superintendent for a number of years. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Miles is a Republican, and has always given his earnest support to the party in whose principles he so firmly believes, and at all times and under all circumstances he has been loyal to truth, honor and right. His business career has been crowned with success, which has been worthily won; but he holds as infinitely preferable to wealth the well-deserved esteem of his fellow men. He is a worthy representative of the honorable pioneer families of Miami county, and in the history of this part of the state well deserves mention.

JAMES R. RUSSELL.

James R. Russell, who follows farming in Washington township, is a son of Thomas Russell, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, and at an early age in life

was left an orphan. Some time after his parents' death he accompanied his sister and two other brothers to Allen county, Ohio, where he was reared. There he married Miss Louisa Hubbell, and later removed to a farm half a mile from Troy, where he engaged in gardening. After the death of his wife he became a member of his son's household, there dying on the 19th of January, 1879. He was a very kind-hearted man, honored and respected by all who knew him, and was a consistent member of the Baptist church, of Troy. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, never wavering in his support of the principles of the party. His children were: Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Matthias, who died in Darke county; Jane, who died in childhood; George Harrison and Sarah, who also died in childhood; James R. and George, who passed away in early life.

James R. Russell was born on November 13, 1847, on the home farm near Troy, and was there reared to manhood. His educational privileges were very limited for when there was work to be done he was kept at home, and his attendance at school was thus greatly interrupted. His wages were given to his father until his marriage. On the 28th of December, 1869, he wedded Miss Malinda Smith and then rented a small home on a farm adjoining the property which he now owns. He started out in life in a very humble way, working as a farm hand, but in time, as the result of his industry and economy, he accumulated enough money to purchase sixty acres for a farm. To this he has since added a tract of twenty-one acres, which is just across the line in Shelby county. He has erected a large modern barn and made other excellent improvements upon his place, and now has a valuable property supplied with all conveniences and modern accessories.

Mrs. Russell is a daughter of Philip and Susan (Harmon) Smith. Her father was one of the early settlers of Newberry township, and became actively identified with its agricultural interests. Nine children have been born of the union of our subject and his wife, namely: Margaret C., who was born September 28, 1870, and died in childhood; Susan Mary, who was born August 29, 1872, and is the wife of Wesley Lyon, of Piqua; Lottie Luella, who was born October 22, 1874, and is the wife of John Resor, of Piqua; Sarah Jane, who was born August 31, 1876, and is the wife of Ellis Pearson, of Newberry township, Miami county; Thomas James, who was born October 1, 1879; Emma, born May 16, 1882; Clara Belle, born August 25, 1885; John Arthur, born January 1, 1888; and Ivy Pearl, born April 16, 1898.

Mr. Russell gives his political support to the Democracy and keeps well informed on the issues of the day but has never sought public office, his time and energies being given to farming interests. His life has been characterized by untiring industry and strong determination, and it is these qualities which have gained him a place among the substantial citizens of Miami county.

JOSEPH C. DOWLER.

Joseph C. Dowler, deceased, was a highly respected citizen of Newberry township, Miami county, and his connection with agricultural interests made him a valuable factor in the improvement and development of the rich lands of this locality. He was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1, 1819, and was a son of William Dowler, whose birth oc-

curred September 10, 1792. For many years the father carried on agricultural pursuits, but for a short time prior to his death he engaged in conducting a grocery store in Clayton, Miami county, where he made his home until April 11, 1849, when called to his final rest. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eleanor Rey, was born March 19, 1793, and died July 19, 1840. Their children were Joseph C.; Huldah Jane, who was born in October, 1821, and died in 1842; Margaret, who was born June 15, 1823, and is a widow residing in Webster, Ohio; Sarah Ann, who was born September 2, 1827, and died April 28, 1842; Rebecca, who became the wife of William H. Rike, and died in Miami county; James H., who was born July 8, 1830, and died April 27, 1842; and Mary Ellen, who was born August 22, 1832, and died April 25, 1842. By his second wife the father of our subject had two children: Emeline, who became the wife of Oliver Perry and removed to Missouri; and Eliza, wife of Joshua Furnass, of Miami county.

Mr. Dowler, of this review, was provided with good educational privileges and taught school for many years, being recognized as one of the successful educators in this section of the state. At an early day his father removed the family to Newberry township and built a home in the midst of the forest. After his death Mr. Dowler, of this review, purchased the old homestead from the other heirs and to its further development and improvement he devoted his energies untiringly. Twice married, he first wedded Dorothy Snow, who was born February 6, 1829, and died on the old homestead October 24, 1855. They had two children, but both died in early childhood. On the 14th of August, 1856, Mr. Dowler was again married, his second union being with Susannah Rike, who was born July 29, 1818, in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton. Her father, John Rike, was born and reared in Maryland and was a soldier in the war of 1812. At an early day he took up his abode in Montgomery county, where he engaged in farming for many years, after which he removed to Newberry township, Miami county, and located on a small tract of land which continued to be his home until his death. He wedded Catherine Shell, also a native of Maryland, and they became the parents of ten children, namely: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Samuel Ury and removed to Indiana, where her death occurred; Mrs. Dowler; Lydia, the widow of T. Ingle; Henry, who lived in Newberry township and married Rebecca Dowler, a sister of our subject; Margaret, who became the wife of John McMaken and died in Newberry township; Adeline, wife of James McMaken; Reuben, who wedded Martha McMaken, and died in Newberry township; Joseph, who married Sally Ingle; Catherine, who is the wife of Joseph Caterlin, of Newberry township; Mary, wife of Ewing McMaken; and John, who married Emma Cooper and resides in Kansas. The father of this family died at the age of sixty-two years and the mother, long surviving, passed away at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Mrs. Dowler was reared in her native county in the home of an aunt, her parents having removed to Miami county. She received but limited educational privileges, for the schoolhouse was situated miles away from her aunt's home and to reach it she had to make her way through dense forests, the trees having been blazed in order to indicate to the children the path which they must follow. She came to Miami county

when twenty-one years of age and made her home with her parents until her marriage. She has always been a very industrious and energetic woman. During her girlhood she aided in supporting some of the other children of the family. She took in sewing, spun flax and wove and made their own clothes. After her marriage she became to Mr. Dowler a faithful helpmeet on life's journey. They resided upon a farm until their son, John W., was fifteen years of age, when they removed to Covington in order to provide him better educational privileges. At the end of six years, however, they returned to the farm, where Mr. Dowler carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred April 1, 1892, his remains being interred in Highland cemetery. He was a devout Christian gentleman, a faithful member of the Presbyterian church; and over the record of his life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He enjoyed the respect and good will of many friends and his death was deeply mourned throughout the community. Mr. Dowler is survived by his son and their only child, John W., who is the present county surveyor of Miami county. He was born July 3, 1857, and was graduated in the Covington high school at the age of nineteen years. He wedded Mary Almina Freshower and they have two children —George L. and James. They reside at Troy, Ohio, and, like Mrs. Dowler, enjoy the warm regard of many friends.

IRA C. MINNICH.

Ira C. Minnich carries on business in Georgetown as a dealer in buggies, bicycles and live stock. He possesses the essential qualifications of a successful merchant, being methodical and systematic in business, at all times reliable, manifesting uniform courtesy and the spirit of accommodation in his treatment of his patrons. In this way he has built up an extensive trade and is regarded as the leading representative of commercial interests in the town where he makes his home. He was born near Union, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 23d of December, 1863. His father, Adam Minnich, is a retired farmer living in Georgetown. He was born in Montgomery county, near Salem, on the 6th of April, 1835, and the grandfather of our subject was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and married. In 1831 he came to Ohio, taking up his abode near Brookville, Montgomery county, where he erected and operated a grist-mill for several years. He then purchased sixty acres of farming land near Salem and thereon made his home for three years, after which he purchased ninety acres near Union, in the same county. On the latter farm he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life, and at the age of seventy-two was called to his final rest. He voted the Republican ticket and was a member of the German Baptist church, in the work of which he took an active interest. Both he and his wife belonged to old Pennsylvania families. The latter is still living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and, like her husband, holds membership in the German Baptist church. By her marriage she became the mother of five children, of whom three are yet living.

Adam Minnich, the father of our subject, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and assisted in the work of the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he rented land for eight years in Montgomery county. He then removed to Noble county, Indiana, where he bought an eighty-acre

farm, continuing its cultivation for two and a half years. He then sold that property and purchased land in Darke county, there carrying on agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he retired from active work and purchased property in Georgetown. He still owns the farm in Darke county. Here he has been engaged in contracting and building, and at one time also conducted a butcher shop. He now owns eighty acres of land, and is a self-made man whose success is attributable entirely to his own efforts. He was married in Montgomery county to Catherine Ziegler, of that county, and they have five children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are: Granville W., who is engaged in the grain business in Trotwood, Montgomery county; Solomon E., who is engaged in the livery business at Arcanum; Harvey C., superintendent of schools in Hillsboro, Ohio; and Ira C. The father is a Prohibitionist in his political views and for several years has capably filled the office of school director. Both he and his wife hold membership in the German Baptist church, are active in its work, and for eight years he served on the book and tract committee. He was also a member of the mission board for nine years.

Ira C. Minnich spent his boyhood days on the home farm until seventeen years of age, when he entered upon an independent business career as a butcher and dealer in live stock for fourteen years, on the expiration of which period he disposed of his market, but continued dealing in live stock, and opened a store for the sale of vehicles. He has since added a stock of bicycles. He also has a large buggy repository and his sales in that and in the implement line are very extensive. His trade has constantly and steadily increased, his honorable business methods securing him a liberal patronage. He sells more buggies for the Bimel Carriage Company, of Sidney, Ohio, than any other merchant in the United States. His purchase and sale of live stock are also extensive, and in his business career he exemplifies the western spirit of enterprise for which this section of the country is noted. In connection with other business interests he is a member of the Progress Telephone Company. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his sound judgment in business affairs carries weight among his friends and associates.

Mr. Minnich was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Wenger, daughter of Samuel Wenger, of Union township. She died September 27, 1884, and their only child died in infancy. On the 5th of March, 1896, Mr. Minnich was again married, his second union being with Della, daughter of Robinet Brandon, of Newton township. They have one son, Walter B., who is now four years old. In his political views Mr. Minnich is a Prohibitionist, believing most firmly in the adoption of stringent temperance measures. His fellow townsmen recognized his worth as a citizen and his ability for the discharge of public duties and thus has he been three times chosen as a member of the city council, serving now in his ninth year. He is also serving for the third term as president of the school board of his township, and his labors in behalf of the cause of education have been very effective and commendable. He withholds his support from no measure or movement which he believes will prove of public good and is recognized as one of the most valued citizens of Georgetown. His fidelity to principle is above question, and he is a popular, genial gentleman who has many warm friends.

BENJAMIN LONGANECKER.

A retired farmer now living in Georgetown, Mr. Longanecker was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of June, 1817, his parents being Henry and Annie (Hart) Longanecker, both of whom are natives of the Keystone state. Thence they came to this county, locating in Newton township, in 1834. They were members of the Dunkard church, and the father belonged to the ministry of that denomination. He lived to be eighty-two years of age, while his wife reached the age of seventy-five. The paternal grandfather of our subject also was born in Pennsylvania, where he died at an advanced age, but his father was a native of Germany and became the founder of the family in America.

Under the parental roof Benjamin Longanecker spent the first seventeen years of his life and then came with the family from Pennsylvania to Miami county. At the age of twenty-three years he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in Georgetown for about ten years. He conducted a shop of his own and engaged in the manufacture of plows. On the expiration of that period, with the capital which he had acquired through his own well-directed efforts, he purchased a farm of sixty-five acres in Union township and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, continuing the cultivation of his land until 1888, when he rented the farm and retired from business life, taking up his abode in Georgetown. He has met with a fair degree of success in his undertakings, and still owns two farms, one of one hundred and twenty-five acres and another of eighty acres. He has also been called upon to settle four different estates, his business ability and trustworthiness well qualifying him for the position of administrator.

On the 13th of December, 1838, Mr. Longanecker was married to Miss Rebecca Wellbaum, who died on the 26th of July, 1849, leaving five children: Jeremiah, a resident of Kansas; Samuel, who is living in Anderson, Indiana; Sarah Ann, the widow of William Mote, of Georgetown; and Joseph and Henry, twins, both of whom are now farmers in Preble county, Ohio. On the 14th of April, 1850, Mr. Longanecker was again married, his second union being with Magdelena Wellbaum, of Miami county. She was born, however, in Montgomery county, on the 1st of November, 1825, and by her marriage has become the mother of eight children, all of whom are living, namely: Caroline, the widow of Michael Miller; Susanna, the wife of Levi Miller, a farmer of Darke county; Ephraim, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Ezra, M. D., of Anderson, Indiana; Davis and Harvey, who are farmers of Union township; Ella, the wife of Willis Stutzman, a farmer near Georgetown; and William, a bookkeeper in Columbus, Ohio.

In religious belief the parents are Dunkards, holding membership in the church in Georgetown, and take an active part in its work and growth. He has been a deacon in the church for sixty years, and has done all in his power to advance the church work along its various lines. In his political views Mr. Longanecker is an earnest Republican, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day. He has served his county as supervisor for two or three terms, and in all relations of life his conduct and attitude has been influenced by high moral principle, and the golden rule has been his guide through a long, useful and active career.

He is now eighty-three years of age and can look back over the past with little regret for opportunities left unimproved and forward to the future without fear.

JOSEPH F. HASKETT.

From one of the old families of South Carolina Mr. Haskett, of this review, is descended. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Rebecca (Evans) Haskett, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, in which state they were reared and married. The grandfather was a farmer and carpenter, and came to Miami county about 1807, making the journey across the country on horseback. He settled near Ludlow Falls, and died when about seventy-eight years of age, his wife passing away at the age of eighty-two. They were both Quakers in religious belief.

Thomas Haskett, the father of our subject, was born in Union township, Miami county, November 22, 1809, and was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier, for his boyhood embraced the earliest period in the pioneer development of this section of the state. His life was spent in farming and carpentering, and in 1839 he purchased the farm now owned by the subject of this review. There he spent the remainder of his days, and was fairly successful in his business pursuits. He was called upon to act as school director, and took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community. He held membership with the Society of Friends, and died in the faith of that organization on the 20th of November, 1887, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Thus was ended a long life spent entirely in Miami county, whose remarkable growth and progress he witnessed through fourscore years. He had married Luvenia Jones, who was born in Union township, December 22, 1815, her parents being Thomas and Sarah (Jones) Jones. Her father was a native of Georgia, her mother of South Carolina, and both came to Miami county about 1805. Mr. Jones was a farmer, cooper and shoemaker, and followed all three pursuits in the days of the county's early development. In 1816 he removed to Darke county, and in the midst of the forest established a cabin home. He died upon that farm when about fifty years of age, after which his widow and her son removed to Indiana, where she died, at the age of eighty-three years. Both were members of the Friends' church. They had three children. The parents of our subject were married March 7, 1839, and they became the parents of eleven children, five of whom died in childhood. Those still living are: Robert, who is engaged in the dry goods business in Chicago; Reese and Byron, who are also in Chicago; Malinda, wife of Andrew J. Iddings, a farmer of Union township; Joseph F., and Ledrew, who is engaged in the dry goods business in Spokane, Washington. The parents were members of the Friends' church, and took an active part in its work. The mother is still living, and is a well preserved old lady, now making her home with our subject.

Joseph F. Haskett spent his boyhood days on the home farm and upon his father's death assumed the management of the property. Subsequently he purchased the farm, becoming the owner of eighty acres. He had obtained his elementary education in the district schools and afterward pursued his studies in Milton and then entered Spiceland Academy, in Spiceland, Indiana.

He was then well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. He now owns eighty acres of the old homestead property which his father improved, comprising one hundred and thirty acres, pleasantly situated about a mile from the village of West Milton. This is a well improved farm under a high state of cultivation, and yields to the owner a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he has bestowed upon it.

On the 4th of October, 1882, Mr. Haskett as married to Miss Ada Hoover, a daughter of W. J. Hoover, of Union township, and their home is now brightened by the presence of three children—Mabel, Jessie and Robert.

In his political views Mr. Haskett is a stanch Republican and has served for several terms as a member of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend whose labors have greatly benefited the schools of the neighborhood. He holds membership with the Society of Friends and his wife is a member of the Christian church. They are widely and favorably known in this community, and Mr. Haskett is an enterprising and worthy citizen of Miami county, who through a long and active business career has always been loyal to the interests and welfare of his community.

FREDERICK STEIL.

Frederick Steil, the leading merchant of Troy, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 15, 1850. He is the son of John Steil, who was a teacher in the public schools of Ungstein, Bavaria, for many years, serving in one school room from 1860 to 1897. In the last named year he died, respected and honored by all. He was a graduate of the University of Kaisers Lautern, which is the normal school for the training of teachers in Bavaria. The school system of Germany is the best in Europe. The students are advanced step by step from one school to another, and the schools are noted for the thorough education of the pupils as they are promoted from one grade to another.

Frederick Steil attended the public schools of his native place until ten years of age, when he was graduated to the Latin school, in which Latin, French and English are taught to the scholars, who begin the study of languages when they are about ten years of age. The scholars thus gain much time, as compared with the system of American schools.

In 1865, at the age of fifteen years, Mr. Steil emigrated to the United States and came to Troy at the special request of his uncle, Adam Steil, then a leading merchant of this city, who in 1859 founded the dry goods business which is now continued by the subject of this sketch. He entered his uncle's store as a clerk, and so continued until the death of his uncle, Adam Steil, in December, 1876, when he became the proprietor of the store. While a clerk he devoted his leisure time to mastering the English language until he became a good English scholar. In the meantime he gave close attention to the mercantile business, familiarizing himself with all its details, until now he is one of the best posted merchants of Miami county.

On October 28, 1875, Mr. Steil was united in marriage to Miss Christina Ziegenfelder, a daughter of George Ziegenfelder, of Troy. They have one son, William, who is a graduate of the Troy high school, of the class of 1899, and has entered his father's store with the resolve to

learn the mercantile business, having determined to make it his life's work. Under the experience and skillful tutelage of his father he will undoubtedly succeed, as he is a young man of good habits, active, energetic and popular. He has established an enviable reputation for strict integrity, and his store has a good patronage which is increasing year by year.

The writer has known Frederick Steil for twenty-five years, and speaks from personal knowledge in saying that Mr. Steil is a model American citizen, strictly attentive to business, and while he loves the fatherland, he is yet devoted to the stars and stripes and the principles of personal and political liberty for which they stand. He is a thorough merchant, but he is also a student and a thinker. While he affiliates with the Republican party he is not so partisan that he surrenders the right of his own personal convictions on the policy that should control the government. He is a good citizen, and he and his wife are active working members of the German Lutheran church, of which he has been treasurer for twenty-five years, and is also a member of the official board. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has progressed to the Knight Templar degree in Masonry. He is in the vigor and prime of mature manhood, and, happy in his family relations and prosperous in his business, the future has for him a bright outlook of a long and useful life.

CHARLES H. MAY.

The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent on the pages of history. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves by the possession of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those around them, should not be permitted to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of heroes, statesmen and writers, as they furnish means of subsistence to the multitude whom they in their useful careers have employed. Such are the thoughts that involuntarily come to our minds when we consider the life of him whose name initiates this sketch, and who stands today as one of the leading owners of business property in Piqua.

He was born in Troy, Miami county, on the 31st of March, 1859. He spent the first eleven years of his life in his native city, and then came with his parents to Piqua, where he continued his education in the public schools, receiving his business training in his father's drug store, where he was employed continually until 1879. If there is in Piqua or Miami county one who is a self-made man in every sense of the word that man is Charles H. May, for when, in 1879, he left his Ohio home for Philadelphia to enter college he had but three dollars, and with no assistance from any one he made his way through the most noted college of pharmacy in America, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was graduated with honors in a class of two hundred and forty-one members, on the 16th of March, 1881, being the thirty-ninth in rank. He then returned to Piqua and the following December purchased the drug store which had formerly belonged to his father, conducting the enterprise with marked success until March, 1896, when he sold the store in order to devote his entire attention to his real estate in-

terests. He was only thirty-seven years of age at the time of his retirement. In the meantime he had made judicious investments in property, both buying and selling. He borrowed money to begin his real estate operations, and since his retirement from the drug business his attention has been exclusively devoted to the care and management of his property interests, to the collection of rents and to the placing of investments, so extensive and important has his business become. His income from his rents is greater than that of any other individual in the city. He probably owns more good rentable property than any man in Piqua, having some forty-five tenants in business houses. In the past ten years he has added to Piqua no less than fifteen or twenty storerooms, located on some of the most prominent corners of the city. He was at one time the owner of the corner which is now owned and occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. This he sold to the present owners for eleven thousand dollars, and then donated one thousand dollars to the organization. When the Daily Dispatch and Piqua Journal came into possession of the company by which it is now owned he became one of the organizers and leading stockholders of the company, and its president. The Dispatch was formerly a Republican paper, but he had it transformed into a Democratic journal, and as such it ranks first in the county.

In November, 1882, Mr. May was married to Miss Carrie Ploch, of Piqua, daughter of Frederick Ploch, and unto them were born five children, but three died in infancy. Those living are Florence and Gertrude. The parents are well known in this locality, and their circle of friends is almost co-extensive with their circle of acquaintances. Mr. May is one of the prominent and active Democrats of Miami county and chief of the Miami county board of deputy state supervisors. He did as much to nominate and elect Senator Long in 1895, 1897 and 1899 as any other man in the county. On the 1st of August, 1900, he was again appointed by the secretary of state one of the deputy state supervisors of elections for a two-years term, and on the organization of the board was again chosen its president. He has never sought office for himself, but is active in supporting the candidacy of his friends, and labors untiringly for the acceptance of Democratic principles. He never fails to attend state or national conventions, being at both in 1892 and again in 1896, when Cleveland and Bryan were nominated for the presidency. In religious belief he is a Lutheran, belonging to St. Paul's German Lutheran church, in which he is a trustee. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has not been manifest in his business undertakings only, but also in private and social life. Having made his way through the world by his own efforts, he has always had a kindly sympathy for those whom he has found starting out in life as he started. Courteous in disposition and manners, and at the same time warm-hearted and genial, he has drawn about him a circle of devoted friends.

JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Since attaining man's estate, and even in his boyhood days, John Shoemaker has been actively connected with agricultural pursuits. He was born in Franklin county, Penn-

sylvania, on the 2d of August, 1829, his parents being John and Catherine (Minnich) Shoemaker, in whose family were six children, the surviving members being Catherine, widow of David Metzger, and John. The mother died when our subject was only five years of age and in 1834 the father came with his family to Ohio, locating in Montgomery county, where he died about 1835.

John Shoemaker then went to live with a cousin, with whom he remained for five years. He came to Miami county when ten years of age, living with a maternal uncle, Wendell Minnich, in Newton township for a similar length of time. On the expiration of that period he began learning the wagonmaker's trade near Covington, being employed by Mr. Jones for a few months; but abandoning that pursuit he accepted employment as a farm hand, his time being thus employed until he was twenty years of age. In the fall of 1849, in company with two companions he started for Iowa, making the journey westward by stage and on foot. During the winter of 1849-50 he removed to the city of Burlington, then a small hamlet, and in March of the latter year started for California with ox teams, going by the overland route. On the 30th of July, of that year, he reached his destination and for fifteen months followed prospecting and mining on the Pacific slope, meeting with a fair degree of success in his undertakings. He returned by way of the water route to New York and thence came to Pleasant Hill, where he began farming. His attention has since been devoted to agricultural pursuits and he now owns two valuable tracts of land, one of eighty acres, the other of forty acres.

Mr. Shoemaker has been twice married. In 1853 he married Miss Gulaelma Cooper and unto them were born five children: John, deceased; Marietta, wife of Samuel Strong; Sarah J., who has also passed away; David M., who married Emma Swift; and Clara, who is deceased. The mother of this family died in 1869 and in 1881 Mr. Shoemaker was again married, his second union being with Annie E. Snyder, daughter of Henry M. Snyder, of Frederick county, Maryland. Mr. Shoemaker is a Republican in his political associations and a Dunkard in religious faith. Those who have long known him and have watched his daily conduct regard him as a man of sterling worth, trustworthy and reliable, and as a representative farmer of Miami county he well deserves mention in volume.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL D. PALMER.

Captain Samuel D. Palmer is for the third time serving as mayor of the city of Covington. It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Mr. Palmer is one whose official career is above question, and the fact that he has been chosen three times for the highest office within the gift of the municipality is unmistakable evidence of his fidelity to duty and his efficiency in promoting the public welfare.

A native of the Keystone state, he was born in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of April, 1848. He represents an old eastern family that was worthily represented in the war of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather, John Palmer, fol-

lowed farming near Frederick, Maryland, in which locality his death occurred. When the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the army and loyally aided in the case of independence. Michael Palmer, the father of our subject, was born in Frederickstown, Maryland, and after arriving at years of maturity was married there to Elizabeth Rowe, daughter of John Rowe, who was born in England and emigrated to America, taking up his residence near Frederickstown. He made the voyage in company with his parents, for he was at that time but a small boy. He died on a farm in Maryland, leaving a widow and one daughter, Elizabeth. After his death Mrs. Rowe was again married, and by the second union had two children: Daniel, who died near Lewisburg, Ohio; and Jane, who was married and died near Brownsboro, Maryland. Soon after their marriage Michael and Elizabeth (Rowe) Palmer removed to Greencastle, Pennsylvania, where the father carried on farming until his death, which occurred in 1878. His wife passed away the previous year, when sixty-nine years of age, her birth having occurred near Frederickstown, Maryland, in 1808. The children of Michael and Elizabeth Palmer were as follows: Joshua, who married Kate Detrich and is living in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Hezekiah, of Frederick, Maryland; Julia Ann, wife of Peter Smith, of Greencastle, Pennsylvania; Peter, of Kansas City, Missouri; Daniel, who married Anna Gushard and is living in Hannibal, Missouri; Joseph, whose home is in Apton, Pennsylvania; Rebecca, wife of Daniel Mowen, of Greencastle, Pennsylvania; Catherine; Jonathan, of Kingston, Missouri, who was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, and of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and married Amanda Apensellers; Levi, who died in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, at the age of thirty-eight years; George F., of Gettysburg, Ohio, who married Laura Shade and during the Civil war served as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, and of the Second Ohio Infantry; Simon, of Greencastle, Pennsylania, who was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylnia Infantry, and afterward joined the First Cavalry Regiment of that state; Samuel D., of this review; Jacob, who married Annie Cump, and is living in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; and Elizabeth, wife of John Kuhn, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

Captain Palmer, whose name introduces the initial paragraph of this review, pursued his education in the public schools of his native town until his fourteenth year. His school life ended very abruptly, owing to the Civil war. At the age of thirteen he was a member of the Pennsylvania state militia. Each school district was organized, and the boys daily met at the schoolhouse to drill. While the battles of South Mountain and Antietam were being fought those youthful soldiers were doing guard duty between Hagerstown, Maryland, and Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and right well did they perform the task assigned to them, keeping a strict watch of the enemy who threatened a general invasion of the Keystone state. Not content with such amount of service, however, Captain Palmer patriotically offered his services to the government as a regular volunteer, enlisting in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. Owing to his extreme youth a brother was sent to bring him back from the army, and after three months' service with

his regiment Captain Palmer, much against his will, was obliged to return home. On the 18th of February, 1864, however, when fifteen years of age, he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company K, Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, afterward the Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiment. On the 11th of January, 1865, he was taken prisoner, and after being incarcerated in Libby prison for three months was paroled. The morning of his capture he waded Green river before sunrise, when the thermometer was twelve degrees below zero. When paroled he was sent to the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, and was also in the hospital at Camp Chase for a time. When he had somewhat recuperated his health he joined his regiment in the latter part of April, 1865, at Winchester, and remained with his command until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1865. He then returned to his home in Gettysburg, this state, and well may he be proud of his military record, for as a soldier boy he displayed bravery equal to that of many a time-tried veteran. While at the front he participated in the following engagements: Wytheville, Virginia; Cloud Mountain, Staunton, Lexington, Buchanan, Lynchburg, all in Virginia in 1864; Liberty, Snicker's Gap, Meadow Bluff, Martinsburg, Monocacy, Maryland, Stevenson's Station, both battles at Winchester, New Town, Virginia, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and Beverly, Virginia, January 11, 1865.

On recovering his health Captain Palmer was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he removed to Covington. He has always been deeply interested in military affairs and has been actively identified with the Ohio National Guards. In 1875 he was instrumental in organizing Company L, of the Fifth Battalion, afterward the Third Ohio Regiment, and was elected first sergeant on the 1st of May of that year. On the 12th of February, 1876, he became second lieutenant and on the 10th of September, 1880, was commissioned first lieutenant, while on the 9th of April, 1881, he became captain, serving in that capacity until July 4, 1891. On the 28th of July, 1895, he was appointed captain of Company A, Third Regiment of Covington, and on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he took his company to Columbus, arriving in that city on the 26th of April, 1898, and was with his company until May 10. There he was placed on the retired list, but when the company returned he again assumed command, and was re-elected captain January 28, 1900, for five years. He is a valued and prominent member of Langston Post, G. A. R., and in December, 1898, was elected commander, to which position he was re-elected in December, 1899, so that he is the present incumbent. He is also a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders.

On the 13th of June, 1869, Captain Palmer was married, in Gettysburg, Ohio, to Miss Belle Hill, who was born March 2, 1850, and is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hill. Two daughters have graced their union—Ida Maud, who is now the wife of William Eichelbarger, of Piqua; and Loretta Pearl, who was born May 7, 1873, and is the wife of Dr. Walter B. Carey, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by whom she has one child, Bernard Palmer. The Captain and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church, in which he has served as steward and class-leader. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and on that ticket has been elected for the third time as mayor of the city. He handles the reins of government with a

steady hand and exercises is official prerogative in support of all measures which he believes will promote the material prosperity and general welfare of the city. Outside of office he has also given a generous support to the movements which he believes will prove a public good.

At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing our subject to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but they are, as dominating elements in his individuality, a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to Captain Palmer the respect and confidence of men.

WILLIAM KOETITZ.

The beauty of a city depends largely upon its architecture, and to those who design and construct its buildings is due the credit of the position it holds in this direction. Among the firms that have done a large amount of the work which adorns the streets and avenues of Tippecanoe City is the Tippecanoe Building and Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Koetitz is the superintendent and architect. In this way he has aided materially in the upbuilding, progress and improvement of the city, and in business circles he occupies an enviable position, being widely and favorably known for his reliability as well as for his excellent workmanship.

A native of Germany, Mr. Koetitz was born on the 7th of February, 1858, in the town of Weimar. His parents were August and Caroline Koetitz, in whose family were eight children, four sons and four daughters. In the public schools of his native town the subject of this review acquired his education, and when fifteen years of age started out to earn his own living, serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He also learned the mason's trade, and after completing a five-years apprenticeship he spent one year in a training school. Later he entered the German army, in accordance with the laws of that land, serving for three years in a military organization. In the fall of 1881 he resolved to come to America, believing that he might better his financial conditions here. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic and made his way direct to Tippecanoe City, where he entered the employ of the C. Trupp Manufacturing Company, in the capacity of foreman. He continued his connection as an employe of that firm until October, 1887, when he purchased an interest in the business and was made the superintendent. In 1895 the business was reorganized, the plant was improved and enlarged and the name of the Tippecanoe Building & Manufacturing Company was chosen. Since that time Mr. Koetitz has served as superintendent and architect for the company, which is extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, operating saw-mills and planing-mills. In addition it does contracting and building on a large scale and has erected many of the finest structures in the town. Many of the attractive residences of Tippecanoe City stand as monuments to the skill and enterprise of Mr. Koetitz, who ranks very high in building circles.

On the 1st of January, 1882, Mr. Koetitz was united in marriage to Miss Johanna

Westphal, and they now have three children, Lizzie, Walter and Herman. Mr. Koetitz is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the German Lutheran church. He spends considerable time in the study of the political questions and issues of the day and gives an earnest support to the principles of the Republican party. From the "little German home across the sea" he made his way to the new world and entered upon a career which is indeed enviable on account of the prosperity which has attended it, and yet his success is not the outcome of propitious circumstances but is the honest reward of labor, without which qualities no man can win good management, ambition and energy, prosperity.

JOHN C. HENDERSON.

Devoting his energies to farming and the manufacture of lumber, Mr. Henderson is recognized as a leading and influential business man of Union township, Miami county. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, July 22, 1837. His father, Jonathan Henderson, was born July 23, 1797, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was reared upon a farm, remaining with his parents until about twenty-eight years of age, when he began farming on his own account, locating on a tract of land in the midst of the forest. This was about 1825, and his home was located near Winchester, Ohio, where he built a log cabin and improved a good property. There he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-eight years of age. He became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres and his farm yielded to him a good return for the care and labor he bestowed upon it. His support was given the Democracy, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to public office. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his well spent and upright life commended him to the confidence and regard of all with whom he was associated. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Carl, and was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1823, but died in Brown county, February 20, 1894, at the age of seventy-one years. She held membership with the Christian church. In the family of this worthy couple were ten children, namely: Andrew, Ellen, Mary, Elizabeth, John C., Joseph, William, Michael, and two who died in infancy.

During the days of his boyhood and youth John C. Henderson, of this review, worked on the home farm, following the plow almost from the time he was large enough to reach the handles. He continued with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1862 he organized a wagon train of twenty-five men for government work and spent the succeeding twenty-three months as a wagon-master. In that capacity he traveled through Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, but spent most of the time at Lexington, Kentucky. He was at Knoxville, Tennessee, however, when that city was besieged. When about two years had passed, he returned to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he was married and engaged in the drug business and also following teaming. Three years later he went to Cincinnati, and in 1865 he came to Miami county, operating a rented farm in Union township for two years. In 1867 he erected his saw-mill on section 24, Union township, and in 1869 he purchased a mill on the Dayton & Western Railroad in Darke county. In 1871 he purchased another mill near

Castine, Darke county, operating the three mills at the same time. They were located about six miles apart, but he gave to each his personal supervision and the enterprises proved profitable. After seven months, however, he disposed of one mill and removed the Darke county mill to Pittsburg, same county. He has since operated that mill and the one in Union township, and the careful prosecution of his business interests has brought to him a good financial return.

In 1875 he purchased his home farm, comprising fifty-seven acres, and in 1878 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Paulding county, Ohio. The quarter-section was then a tract of timber land but is now highly improved. In 1877 he purchased forty acres of timber land in Darke county, which he also cleared and improved, and in 1889 he bought forty acres in Monroe township, Darke county. In 1897 he became the owner of one hundred and forty-seven acres in Union township, Miami county, and here he has a splendidly improved property, on which are found all modern accessories and conveniences. For the past twenty years he has been engaged in raising tobacco and he carries on this work along very progressive lines. On his farm he has sheds in which to cure the tobacco, and warehouses in West Milton in which to store it. He does an extensive business in the manufacture of lumber, his sales annually increasing.

March 17, 1864, Mr. Henderson was married in Hamilton county, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Markley, and to them were born two children: Emma, now the wife of Charles Coppock, a resident of Laura, this county; and John W., who is in partnership with Mr. Coppock in the mercantile and grain business at Laura. The mother died November 5, 1885, and Mr. Henderson afterward married Miss Mary Herman, of Union township, a daughter of Christian and Mary (Kojel) Herman, who were both natives of Germany.

His political support is given to the Democracy and he takes quite an active part in the work of the party, doing all in his power to promote its growth and to insure its success. He has served as a trustee for ten or twelve years, and after serving one term as county commissioner was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of county commissioners at a time when all of the county officers were Republicans. He is so loyal and true to his duty that he commands the respect and confidence of even his political opponents and is recognized as a representative citizen. Both he and his wife hold membership in the United Brethren church and to its support he has been a liberal contributor. He was one of the building committee and has been one of the trustees since the edifice was completed.

JACOB M. FRIEDLICH.

One of the distinctively representative citizens of Troy, Jacob M. Friedlich has by earnest and consecutive effort gained an advanced position in mercantile circles, and is now in control of an extensive commercial enterprise of Miami county.

He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1846. His father, Moses Friedlich, removed from Pennsylvania to Piqua, Ohio, in 1849, and for almost fifty years was extensively engaged in the clothing business there, during which time he built up an excellent patronage and was widely known and uniformly respected throughout Miami county. He also en-

gaged in the brokerage business, and was vice-president of the Citizens' Bank, aiding in the organization of that sound financial institution. After a long and useful life of about eighty-one years he was called to his final rest, and in his death the community lost one of its valued and representative citizens. He was married in the Keystone state to Miss Emma Abel, a native of Germany. Dr. Jacoby, of New York city, who is not only a professor in medical colleges, but a medical author of renown, is a nephew of Mrs. Friedlich, and was reared by her in the fatherland. He was associated with Carl Schurz in the Revolution in Germany in 1848. Together they were imprisoned for one year and then pardoned by King William of Prussia. Dr. Jacoby went to England, and thence came to America. The friendship between him and Mr. Schurz continues with undiminished strength to the present time. The Doctor has attained marked eminence in his profession, and was one of twenty medical men who were sent as representatives of the United States to the World's Medical Congress in Berlin. He was at that time offered the life chair by the emperor, but declined the honor on account of the love which he bore for his adopted land.

Mr. Friedlich, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the schools of Piqua, and in the Commercial College, of Cincinnati. He then went into business with his father and gained practical experience in the methods of mercantile life. On leaving Piqua he removed to Chicago, and about twenty-three years ago came to Troy, where he established a large clothing store. The reliable and honorable business methods which he learned from his father he has followed in his career here, and his labors have, therefore, been attended by success. He has direct regard for the ethics of commercial life, and at all times is courteous and just in his treatment of patrons.

In Chicago, on the 19th of January, 1872, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Friedlich and Miss Esther Kling. Her parents lived in a residence which at one time was built and owned by a brother of Charles Dickens. This Mr. Dickens afterward became estranged from the family and was not recognized by his brother, the celebrated author, on the latter's visit to Chicago, for which the English writer was greatly blamed by many people. The house was built in the old English style and was a landmark of the community, but was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Friedlich have been born two children, Maurice and Alfred. The elder is now engaged in business with his father, and displays much of the ability shown by the subject of this review and by the grandfather. Alfred is now a student in the law department of the Ohio State University, in which he will graduate with the class of 1900, at the age of twenty-two, a most creditable record made by few young men. He is a graduate of the Troy high school, of 1896, and is a young man of marked intellectuality, who will undoubtedly win distinction in his chosen profession. His strong mental force is supplemented by a most genial and companionable manner which makes him a favorite in the best society of Troy and in Columbus. Mr. Friedlich is a member of the Masonic lodge, of Troy, to which his son Maurice also belongs, and is likewise a valued representative of the Odd Fellows society and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In business circles he enjoys a high reputation, and his name is

linked with all that is best in the community. He belongs to that class of representative American citizens who readily lend their co-operation to every movement for the public good, and his worth to the community is largely recognized both in business and social circles.

HARRY G. RINEHART.

"Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage, Epicharmus, and the truth of the admonition has been verified in human affairs in all the ages which have rolled their course since his day. The subject to whose life history we now direct attention has, by ceaseless toil and endeavor, attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men, and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Troy.

A native of Maryland, he was born in Carroll county, on the 4th of September, 1864. His father, Israel Clay Rinehart, was a native of the same county, while the grandfather's birth occurred in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The family is one of long connection with the history of this country, and many of its representatives have gained distinction in Maryland, Pennsylvania and the western states. Israel Clay Rinehart is a brother of William Rinehart, the celebrated American sculptor whose studio, in Rome, is the center of the highest art in his line. He won the most favorable criticism of the critics of the world, and his productions will live among the classics of his age. He was called upon by the American government to complete the bronze doors of the capitol, begun by Thomas. Various sculptures of Central Park, New York, are some of his most admired works, and a number of beautiful statues resulting from his creative genius adorn the parks of Baltimore. Another brother, Daniel Rinehart, was a captain in the Union army during the civil war, and loyally aided in establishing the supremacy of the government at Washington. A third brother is a respected citizen of Troy, Ohio. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Lucinda Englar, was also born in Carroll county, Maryland, and represented a family of the highest respectability.

Harry Grant Rinehart, whose name introduces this review, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, displaying marked aptitude in his studies. Later more advanced opportunities were afforded him and he became a student in Bridgewater College, of Virginia. After determining upon a commercial career, he fitted himself for business life by completing his education in the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. On laying aside his text-books he came to Chicago, where his ability was recognized by some of the leading firms and corporations of the city. At different times he was employed by Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, the Commercial National Bank and the Pearson Lumber Company, with each of which he filled confidential positions, including the service of private secretary. Failing health caused him to leave the city and seek an employment which would enable him to have more outdoor exercise. Accordingly, in 1891, he took up his residence upon a fine farm about five miles from Troy, in Elizabeth township, Miami county, and there he engaged in raising grain and stock and was quite successful in his endeavors. In 1897 he established an agricultural implement business in Troy, and has succeeded in building up

a large patronage. He does not act as agent for manufactories but buys his machinery, wagons and plows direct, and is the owner of the stock which he carries. His popularity among the farmers of the district is most marked, and his honorable business methods, keen discernment and unflagging industry have secured to him a large trade, which he well deserves.

In 1890 Mr. Rinehart was married in Troy to Miss Martha Studebaker, and their union has been blessed with three interesting children—Fred Grant, Eugene Frank and Grace Louise. The family have a very pleasant home upon the farm, and Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart enjoy the esteem of a large circle of friends. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have for a second time elected him to the office of clerk of Elizabeth township. In politics he is active and unflinching in his support of Republican principles, and is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party in his community. His sterling worth commends him to the confidence and respect of all who know him, and for the success which he has achieved he deserves great credit, as it has been won entirely through his own efforts.

GUSTAVUS S. HUNT.

One of the contractors and builders of Piqua is Gustavus S. Hunt, whose labors have contributed not alone to his individual prosperity, but have also advanced the material improvement of the city. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 6, 1842, a son of Nathaniel Hunt, a native of New York, born on the 14th of May, 1810. There the father was reared and married, the lady of his choice being Sophia Kenney, who also first opened her eyes to the light of day in New York state. Nathaniel Hunt became a brick mason and ultimately a contractor, and in 1854 he removed to Piqua where he carried on business along that line, until his death, which occurred on the 25th of May, 1871. He did quite an extensive business, and many of the substantial structures of the city stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise. He was quite successful, starting out in life empty-handed and steadily working his way upward to a position among the substantial citizens of Piqua. He was left an orphan when a lad of ten years, and thus early thrown upon his own resources he deserved great credit for what he accomplished. In his political views he was a Republican, and in religious faith was a Methodist, his wife also belonging to the same church. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children.

Gustavus Stevens Hunt was about twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Piqua. Here he attended school until fourteen years of age, when he began working with his father, continuing as his assistant until the latter's death. Not long afterward he began contracting and building on his own account, and in 1874 he formed a partnership with Mr. Scudder, which relationship has since been maintained under the firm name of Hunt & Scudder. They have long enjoyed a very liberal patronage, have erected nearly all of the schoolhouses in the town since 1874, and many of the other important buildings, including the Stove Works, the Bent Wood Factory, the Oil Mill and others hardly less important. They faithfully perform the terms of a contract and enjoy a very high reputation for reliability in business circles.

Mr. Hunt has been twice married. He

first wedded Martha Hunter, of Piqua, and unto them were born two children. After the death of his first wife he married Alice Osborn, and in Piqua they are widely and favorably known.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hunt is a stalwart Republican who keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and does all in his power to promote the growth and success of his party. During the civil war he manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting on the 7th of August, 1862, as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Infantry, serving until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged on account of wounds. He participated in the battles of Winchester, the seven days' battle of the Wilderness, Petersburg and Occoquan Creek, where he was wounded in September, 1864, by a gunshot wound in the left thigh. He then spent some time in hospitals in Baltimore and Columbus, when he was honorably discharged. His was a creditable military record—one of which he has every reason to be proud. He is now a member of Alexander Post, G. A. R., of Piqua, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge here. He is now serving his fourth term as cemetery trustee, and is a citizen whose interest in the welfare and progress of Piqua is manifest in many substantial ways. He holds membership and is deacon in the Presbyterian church, and is now serving as registrar of the Sunday school.

PHILIP H. TRACY.

Philip H. Tracy was born in Hocking county, Ohio, near the city of Logan, October 5, 1840, his parents being James and Susanna (Canfield) Tracy, who continued their residence in Hocking county, until 1855, when they removed to Athens county, Ohio. There the subject of this review was reared and married, the public schools of the neighborhood affording him his educational privileges. He gave earnest thought to questions which engaged the attention of the country prior to the civil war, and when the dissatisfaction of the south resulted in bringing on hostilities between the two sections of the country he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the Union. Accordingly, on the 5th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry, for three years, and was mustered in at Athens. The first engagement in which he participated was at Monterey, Virginia, and later he took part in the battles at Bull Pasture, McCoy's Mills, Franklin, Virginia, Winchester and Cross Keys. He was with the army in its movements in the Shenandoah valley, his regiment being a part of the Eleventh Army Corps. Later he participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain, the encounter with the rebels at Rappahannock Bridge, the engagements at White Sulphur Springs and Waterloo and the second battle of Bull Run. On account of disability, however, he received an honorable discharge in the Army Square Hospital, in Washington, D. C., December 31, 1863.

Immediately afterward Mr. Tracy returned to his home, remaining there until 1865, when he removed to Custer, in Wood county, Ohio, where he engaged in teaming until 1870. He then became associated with the Howe Sewing Machine Company as general agent for Putnam, Wood and Paulding counties. In 1871 he went to Ottawa, Ohio, where he continued in the sewing machine business until 1874, when he became the manager of the business of Lewis

Cook, the great carriage manufacturer of Cincinnati, having charge of his interests in the states of Mississippi and Alabama. He continued in that capacity from 1874 until 1876, having six men under his supervision. He then formed a connection with Rice, Brown & Company, wheel manufacturers, of Ottawa, as traveling salesman and represented that house on the road for six years. On the expiration of that period he became a traveling salesman for Anderson, Frazier & Company, wheel manufacturers, with which firm he remained for eighteen months, when he came to Tippecanoe City and entered the employ of Ford & Company, wheel manufacturers. This relation was formed in 1883, and through thirteen consecutive years he was a traveling salesman for that house, which fact indicates his fidelity and capability. He was one of the most trusted employees of the firm and one of their most expert salesmen. In 1898 Mr. Tracy purchased the Nat Buckles livery stable at Tippecanoe City and his since conducted that business, a liberal patronage being accorded him.

On the 31st of December, 1863, Mr. Tracy was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Simmons, a native of Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, and they now have one child, Nettie, who is at home with her father. The mother died October 8, 1898.

Mr. Tracy is a valued and prominent member of the D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R., served as its adjutant for three years and is now its commander. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party. Through his business interests he has formed a wide acquaintance throughout Ohio and other states, and wherever he is known he is held in the highest regard, owing to his genial manner, unfailing courtesy and sterling qualities.

FRANK EDGAR SCOBEY.

Frank Edgar Scobey was born in Miami city, Miami county, Ohio, February 27, 1866. He is the son of William and Martha J. (Vandeveer) Scobey. His paternal grandfather was John Scobey and his maternal grandfather was Arthur A. Vandeveer, a well-known and respected citizen of Miami county, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, February 7, 1807, and removed with his father to Miami county in 1815, residing for many years on the farm in Elizabeth township where his death occurred. The date of his death was March 8, 1880. William Scobey, the father of our subject, was a farmer in his boyhood and early manhood. He enlisted, June 20, 1861, at the age of twenty-two, in Company D, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment for three years; was promoted to corporal January 26, 1862; was severely wounded in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; and was mustered out with the company, June 21, 1864. He was a brave soldier and participated in a number of the great battles of the war. He came home with impaired health and died in Troy, March 11, 1883, leaving a wife and one child, the subject of this sketch, who was then a youth of seventeen years. There was but little to live upon, yet bravely the mother and son took up the battle of life, and upon the latter, to a great extent, fell the duty of supporting his widowed mother.

He had not the opportunity of completing his education, but in the school of expe-

rience he was an apt scholar. He worked at whatever he could find to do, and in early manhood there came the opportunity to place himself and widowed mother in comfortable circumstances. He secured a responsible position as the agent, at Troy, for the Standard Oil Company, in which business he displayed so much industry and was so successful that he secured the control of their goods in this and adjoining counties as a wholesale dealer. The business prospered in his hands and he made money, but his close application to his work and exposure in all kinds of weather undermined his health, and his lungs becoming affected he was advised by his physicians to seek a change of climate. He sold out his business and spent three years in constant travel in search of health. During this time he visited the far west, crossed the Rocky mountains, and spent some time in the mining districts of the western states. He also traveled through the southern states and spent five consecutive winters in Texas and Florida. This, with his indomitable will, has apparently driven from his system the disease that threatened his life and he is apparently in the enjoyment of a strong, robust physical manhood. In 1894 he formed a partnership with his uncle, J. F. Vandeveer, in the livery business, which connection continues to the present time. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Scobey announced himself as one of the seven candidates before the people for the office of sheriff of Miami county. In the Republican primary election he received the largest number of votes and consequently his name was placed on the ticket. Then followed a campaign that in many respects was noted in the history of Miami county. The competitor of Mr. Scobey endeavored to defeat him on the ground of his youth, claiming that it was an act of presumption for him to aspire to the office of sheriff. He was called an "upstart" and various other names in the vocabulary of jealousy and envy, but after a bitter contest he won the election with a plurality of six hundred and seventy-eight votes. In 1899 he was renominated without opposition in his own party, and his record as an able and efficient sheriff was such that the Democratic party made no nomination against him, so that he was re-elected without opposition.

On the 7th of May, 1889, at Covington, Ohio, Mr. Scobey was united in marriage to Miss Mayme Barrington. She was a teacher in the public schools of that village and a lady of talent and education. She is the daughter of George Barrington, a prominent merchant of Covington. A daughter was born to this union October 23, 1896, but the babe died August 1, 1897. It was a sad bereavement to the young parents, but in a biographical sketch it is not for the writer to tell the story of the little flower that came and passed away, for they gave "in tears and pain the flower they most did love."

Mr. Scobey and his wife are members of the Troy Methodist Episcopal church. He is also prominent in various social and benevolent orders, is a Knight Templar, a prominent member of Lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F., and a leading member of the Trojan Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Scobey is likewise a valued member of the church and social circles of Troy, and is a prominent representative of the Altrurian Club of this city.

The reader of this sketch will observe that the life of Mr. Scobey is an example of what a man can accomplish under adverse circumstances. He is a self-made man, pos-

sessing a strong will, untiring energy and determination that does not know the word fail. He is pleasant and courteous to all, but yet preserves his own individuality and is firm in his own opinions. He has the elements within him of popularity and success. He has behind him an honorable record and success achieved in the years of early manhood, while before him is a future of possibility. E. S. W.

DAVID DAVIS.

In one of the most beautiful homes in Miami county David Davis resides, the place of his residence being only about a mile from West Milton. Here he owns one hundred and forty-eight acres of rich and arable land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, yielding to the owner a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon it. He was born in the township where he now makes his home January 27, 1831. His father, Benjamin Davis, was a native of Georgia and was of Welsh lineage, for the paternal grandfather, Abiather Davis, emigrated from Wales to the new world when a young man, taking up his abode in Georgia. He was married in that state and came to Miami county, Ohio, where he entered a section of land, upon which the town of West Milton is now built. After recording his claim he went to Elkton, Ohio, where he remained for a couple of years and then removed to his farm, taking up his abode thereon when there was only one house in this section of the county. His land was covered with a dense growth of timber, but with characteristic energy he began to clear it and soon the fields were yielding to him abundant harvests. He made that his homestead and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred when he was about eighty-seven years of age. In politics he was a Whig and was a member of the Friends' church. He had four sons: Annas, Samuel, John and Benjamin, and to each of his children he gave one hundred and sixty acres of land. His sons are all now deceased.

Benjamin Davis, the father of our subject, was a native of Georgia and with his parents came to Miami county in 1802, when ten years of age. Here he spent many years and was an eye witness of the pioneer development and growth of the county. In 1856 he sold his farm in this county and removed to Lee county, Iowa, but in the meantime he had engaged in merchandising at West Milton for several years and was also interested in an oil mill there. After his removal to the Buckeye state he purchased three hundred acres in Lee county, and there followed farming until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-four years of age. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, but as he married outside of that church his connection therewith was severed. Miss Margaret Fetters, who became his wife, was born in Pennsylvania and emigrated to Miami county when about twenty years of age. She died in 1847, leaving several children. In the family were ten, but four of the number died in infancy, the others being Sarah, now deceased; David, of this review; Susan, who is living in Lincoln, Nebraska; Margaret, a resident of Piatt county, Illinois; William H., of Oregon, who died May 18, 1900; and George, a farmer and dairyman of Lee county, Iowa. In his political views Mr. Davis was a Whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the

Republican party. He served as township trustee for several years and at all times was loyal to his duties of citizenship.

David Davis, whose name begins this record, remained with his parents on the old homestead until twenty-one years of age, when he was married and took charge of the farm, which he managed for three or four years. He then purchased eighty acres of his father's land, continuing its cultivation for ten or twelve years, when he traded that place for his present home of one hundred and forty-eight acres, on which he has lived since the spring of 1862. He now has a well improved property, on which is a beautiful residence that stands in the midst of well tilled fields. He is practical and systematic in his business methods and no delay is found in the prosecution of his work.

On the 4th of March, 1852, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Anna M. Mote, daughter of John and Rhoda Mote. She died in 1891, leaving five children, namely: John O., of Troy, who served as county recorder for six years; Lambert, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Laura E., wife of John William Macy, of Dayton, Ohio; Susan Mary, wife of Wilson Stebelton; and Joseph Warren, who is living on his father's farm. David Davis was married the second time, October 4, 1896, to Miss Mary A. Kelly, the youngest daughter of Seth and Mary Ann Kelly. Seth Kelly was a native of Massachusetts and died September 19, 1852, aged fifty-seven years and eleven months. Mary Ann Kelly died August 5, 1852, aged forty-four years and nine months. They left four children,—David, Eli, Sarah and Mary A. David died in January, 1890, and Eli in August, 1899. Sarah married Oliver Jay and lives in St. Mary, Ohio. Mrs. Davis was a teacher in the public schools of Troy for twelve years and for four years in Iowa, thus having devoted the best years of her life to educational work. In his political views Mr. Davis is a Republican and is deeply interested in the issues of the day and in the success of his party. He has served as school director, but has never cared for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests.

RAMSEY L. HYDE, M. D.

Dr. Hyde, of Piqua, has, through preparation and practical experience become a successful representative of both the medical and dental fraternities. He was born in Mount Jackson, West Virginia, November 18, 1858. His father, George S. Hyde, was a native of Tomsbrook, West Virginia, where he obtained his early education and spent his boyhood days. In his youth he worked at the carpenter's trade for several years, but believing professional duties were more to his taste he began reading medicine under private instruction and later matriculated in the Baltimore Medical College, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1861. He opened an office and practiced in Accident, Maryland, for about four years, after which he came to Ohio, locating in Lockingham, Shelby county, in 1865. He was identified with the medical fraternity at that place for seven years, and in 1872 he came to Piqua, where he successfully engaged in practice until his death. He was regarded for a number of years as one of the leading physicians in this part of the state, his marked skill and ability gaining him prestige as a representative of his chosen calling. He died March 22, 1889, at the age of fifty-nine years, leaving to his family the

priceless heritage of an untarnished name. In politics he was a Republican and in religious belief was a Methodist, taking an active part in the work of the church. His father, John Hyde, traced his ancestry back through many generations to Edward Hyde, who came to America in 1660 and served both as lieutenant-governor and governor of North Carolina, in which state he died in 1712. The grandfather of our subject served as a private in the war of 1812. The Doctor's mother was in her maidenhood Miss Mary Newland, and she, too, was born near Mount Jackson, West Virginia, where she was reared. Becoming a resident of Piqua, she spent her last days in this city her death occurring about five years prior to her husband's demise, when she was fifty-five years of age. She was also a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist church and reared her family in that belief. She had three children: Ida, who died at the age of twelve years; Rose, wife of Joseph D. Sawyer, of Piqua; and Ramsey L.

The last named spent the first six years of his life in the state of his nativity and then came with his parents to Miami county. His boyhood days were passed in Lockington. Having acquired his literary education in the public schools, he afterward pursued a course in the Commercial College, of Piqua, and then prepared for professional life as a student in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, in which he was graduated in 1880. He then entered upon the practice of dentistry, and while thus engaged also read medicine with his father. He then entered the Columbus Medical College, completing the course by graduation in the class of 1886. In connection with his father he practiced medicine until the latter's death and also conducted his dental parlors. He now devotes his energies to both professions and his close and earnest study has gained him prestige along both lines. He now enjoys a very liberal patronage and his business is continually increasing, both in volume and importance.

Dr. Hyde was united in marriage, April 14, 1881, to Miss Addie Genslinger, of Piqua, and their union has been blessed with two children: George S., aged eighteen years, and Roselyn, aged sixteen years. Dr. Hyde exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never sought or desired office, preferring that his energies shall be given to his dual profession. He is a member of the Episcopal church. The success of his life is due to no inherited fortune or to any happy succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, studious habits, tireless industry and sterling integrity.

DAVID MYERS.

The fitting reward of a well spent life is an honored retirement in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil and rest from the labors which have brought to him a comfortable competence, and this Mr. Myers is now enjoying. He was long connected with the agricultural interests of Miami county, and as the years passed he added continually to his capital, which now supplies him with all necessities and many luxuries. He was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1824, and his youth was spent upon his father's farm. His parents were Michael and Elizabeth (Neman) Myers, whose family numbered eleven children, nine of whom reached years of maturity. When David was eight years of age the family left the

Keystone state and traveled westward by team and canal boat, arriving at Dayton, Ohio, which was then a mere hamlet. At that place the father hired an ox team to bring the family to Miami county, and on reaching their destination a location was made in Newberry township, where Michael Myers purchased eighty acres of wild land, on which stood a log cabin. The greater part of the place was covered with a dense growth of timber. After a time he sold that property and purchased a farm in Newton township, upon which he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1835.

It was three years previous to this time when David Myers came with his parents to Ohio, and he was eleven years of age when the father was called to the home beyond. The family was left in limited circumstances, and thus thrown upon his own resources Mr. Myers, of this review, began working as a farm hand for his board and clothing. He remained away from home for four years and then returned to his mother and assisted her in the management of the home farm. For some time afterward he was employed during the summer months as a farm hand and gave her his wages, making his home with her until 1847, when he came to the farm upon which he now resides.

David Myers had been married the previous year to Alinda Williamson, and they were the parents of two children: Alonzo, who died in infancy, and Sarah, also deceased. The mother passed away and on the 17th of October, 1877, David Myers was joined in wedlock to Miss Catherine Wackler, who was born in New York June 5, 1845, and came to Miami county with her father, Ernest Wackler, and his family in 1846. Two daughters grace the second marriage, Agola M. and Della M., both of whom are at home.

In 1846 Mr. Myers purchased his present farm, becoming the owner of thirty-nine acres on section 4, Newton township. He took up his abode thereon in 1847, having erected a log cabin of one room, 18x18 feet. The timber grew so thickly that he had to clear a space on which to build his house. Before the sturdy blows of his ax tree after tree was felled, and as the land has been cleared he has planted his crops and in due time has reaped abundant harvests. He has also added to his property and is now the owner of one hundred and four acres, constituting one of the valuable and desirable farms of his neighborhood. In the passing years he has continually augmented his capital and thus he is to-day the possessor of the competence which renders it unnecessary for him to engage longer in active labor.

Mr. Myers is truly a self-made man, for his advantages in youth were very limited and he had neither capital nor influential friends to aid him. He walked two miles to school during the winter months and in a log building pursued his studies, becoming familiar with the elementary English branches. Beyond that, however, his knowledge has been self-acquired through reading, experience and observation. When he took up his abode upon his farm he did not have money enough to buy an ax with which to begin clearing the land and borrowed one for a time. His industry and enterprise, however, have enabled him to triumph over all difficulties and to use the obstacles in his path as stepping stones on which he has risen to a place among the substantial farmers of his community. He is a member of the Christian church and a Republican in poli-

tics, and in every relation of life he is true to his honest convictions. The world judges a man by his character worth, and gauged by this standard Mr. Myers well deserves mention among the representative citizens of his adopted county. For almost three score years and ten he has resided within its borders, and with pleasure we present to our readers this record of an honored pioneer.

HENRY A. HAWVER.

Henry A. Hawver, one of the reliable business men of Tippecanoe City, who for many years was a leading stock dealer, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, on the 27th of August, 1832, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Buhrman) Hawver. In their family were eight children, namely: George W., a retired farmer and stock dealer; John, who died in 1896, at the age of seventy-two years; Jacob, who is now living on a farm in Bethel township; Samuel, who makes his home near Fort Wayne, Indiana; Mary A., widow of Samuel Cornell, her home being near Fort Wayne; Henry A., of this review; Esther A., widow of H. A. Rodgers, of Logansport, Indiana; and Hezekiah, who is living in Tippecanoe City. The father of this family died in Tippecanoe City January 29, 1864, at the age of sixty-four years, and the mother, long surviving him, passed away November 18, 1891, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Born and reared on a farm, Mr. Hawver, of this review, assisted in the work of field and meadow until twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life for himself. Going to Brandt, Ohio, he served an apprenticeship of one year at the cooper's trade, after which he worked as a farm hand by the month for two years. On the expiration of that period he entered into partnership with John Brown and began feeding hogs and cattle, carrying on business on a very extensive scale. For several years they fed ten thousand head of hogs annually. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Hawver came to Tippecanoe City, where he has since made his home, but continued to feed hogs and cattle until 1872. The capable manner in which he conducted his business interests, his keen discernment and his well-directed efforts brought to him a handsome competence. Since his retirement from that business he has given considerable attention to collecting. On the 21st of September, 1861, Mr. Hawver was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Cecil, of Tippecanoe City, and their union has been blessed with six children: Wilbur C., who was born March 6, 1862, and is now living in Tippecanoe City; Florence, who died in infancy; Charles E., who was born April 8, 1866, and is now a stockman of Salt Lake City, Utah; Emma O., who was born January 10, 1869, and died on the 28th of December of that year; and Harry, who was born July 6, 1872, and died on the 23d of September, 1883.

Mr. Hawver has taken quite a prominent part in public affairs, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office. He served as township trustee of Monroe township for three years, and in the fall of 1879 he was elected its assessor, filling the position for twenty years, a fact which indicates his fidelity to duty and his capability. His political support is ever given the Republican party, and he most loyally advocates its principles. Since its organization he has been a member of the board of trustees of Maple Hill cemetery, and his labors have

been effective in improving the city of the dead. Long a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has served as class-leader for fifteen years, and has also been trustee and steward. He takes a deep and commendable interest in church work, and withholds his support from no measure which is calculated to prove a public benefit. His life has been well spent and his business reputation is unassailable. His fellow townsmen entertain for him the highest regard, and he well deserves mention among the representative citizens of his adopted county.

PAUL N. S. PENCE.

For many years Mr. Pence was connected with the educational interests of Miami county, and was largely instrumental in promoting the intellectual activity of this section of the state. His labors in the school room were certainly very effective and his influence far reaching. Having retired from professional life, he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for a number of years, but has now put aside business cares and is enjoying a well earned rest.

He was born in Lost Creek township, Miami county, February 17, 1835, and spent his boyhood days on the old farmstead, where he early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In the common schools he pursued his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio. After studying there for a year he began teaching in Brown township, and for twenty-five years was identified with the educational development of this section of the state. During the greater part of the time he was employed in the schools of Lost Creek, Brown and Spring Creek townships. He, however, spent one year as a teacher in Indiana and two years in Illinois. From the faithful performance of each day's duties he found inspiration and encouragement for the next. He had the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired, and his career as an educator was one of progress. In the spring of 1880 he taught his last school and then retired to the farm. It was in 1865 that he removed to Spring Creek township, where he lived until 1893. After putting aside his professional cares he engaged in farming from 1880 until 1893, when he came to Piqua, where he now makes his home. He is yet the owner of valuable property, including one hundred and twelve acres of land on section 18, Spring Creek township, and one hundred and eight acres in Brown township. His judicious investment of his capital in former years now brings to him a handsome income.

On the 20th of April, 1865, Mr. Pence was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Sayers, of Brown township. They now have three sons: Arthur L., who is living on a farm in Spring Creek township; Harry B., a resident of Logansport, Indiana; and Frank N., who is also living in Logansport. There are also three grandchildren, Helen, Wilbur and Nellie. In his political views Mr. Pence is a Democrat, and has been honored by a number of local offices, to which he has been called by his fellow townsmen who recognized his worth and ability. He was township trustee for nine years, and his services as township treasurer of Spring Creek township covers a period of fifteen years, although it has not been continuous. He was also a school director for

twelve years, and in all these positions discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity that awakened high commendation. He is a member of the Christian church and his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church, and in the community where they live they enjoy the hospitality of the best homes.

NOAH PEARSON, JR.

Throughout his entire life Noah Pearson has resided in Miami county. He was born in Newton township, in October, 1845, and represents one of the honored pioneer families of the Buckeye state. Hardly had Ohio been admitted to the Union when his grandfather, Thomas Pearson, sought a home within its borders and became an active factor in its pioneer development. He was a native of South Carolina, whence he emigrated by team to Miami county, taking up his land in Monroe township, where he entered a claim from the government and developed a farm. He was accompanied on his westward journey by his family, including Elisha Pearson, father of our subject, who was born in the Newberry district, South Carolina. Here, amid the wild scenes of frontier life, sharing with the family in all the hardships and privations which come to the early settlers, Elisha Pearson was reared to manhood, and as a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Annie Van Horn. Soon after their marriage he entered a claim from the government, becoming the owner of an eighty-acre tract, upon which Stephen Day now resides. There he erected a log cabin and in the midst of the forest began improving his farm. A few years later, however, he sold that property and secured another tract of government land, now on the Hog Path pike. He resided there until 1855, when he disposed of that property and located elsewhere in Newton township. He died in 1877, and his wife, surviving him until 1890, passed away at the ripe old age of seventy-five years. They were both members of the Society of Friends, and their Christian belief was exemplified in their lives. They had six children, namely: James, deceased; Jerry, a farmer of Newton township; Olive, who has also passed away; Noah; Enos, deceased; and Mary.

Noah Pearson was born and reared on a farm and was still with his parents when, on the 2d of May, 1864, he responded to the president's call for aid, enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was mustered in at Camp Dennison and went to the defense of Washington, where he remained until honorably discharged, on the 30th of August, 1864, at the close of his three months' service. The following spring he engaged in farming on his own account, renting the land upon which he yet resides. After some time he had accumulated considerable capital, and in 1889 he purchased this place. He had no special advantages in his youth, and whatever he has achieved has come as the reward of his own labors. His education was acquired in a log school house, furnished with slab seats and situated two miles from his home. To-day he owns eighty acres of rich and arable land on section 29, Newton township, constituting one of the highly developed farms of the community.

In 1885 Mr. Pearson was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Fockler, and their pleasant home is celebrated for its genial hospitality. He is a member of the Daniel W. Williams Post, No. 369, G. A. R., in

which he has served as officer of the guards. In politics he is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day. As a citizen he is always as loyal to what he believes will best advance the interests of his county, state and nation as when he "donned the blue" in defense of the old flag. His life has been quietly passed, and has been honorable and upright, well worthy of emulation in many respects.

SAMUEL M. OAKES.

A resident of Pleasant Hill, Mr. Oakes is now living retired and his rest from active labor is well merited, since for many years he was recognized as one of the leading farmers of the county and his life was one of marked industry in connection with agricultural pursuits. Mr. Oakes was one of Ohio's native sons, his birth occurring in Union township, Montgomery county, March 19, 1833. His father, Samuel Oakes, was a native of Pennsylvania, and with the grandfather of our subject, Daniel Oakes, came to Ohio in 1812, taking up his abode near the present site of the city of Dayton. The grandfather died in Montgomery county, at the age of eighty-five years, respected by all who knew him, for his career was honorable and upright. Samuel Oakes was a lad of six summers when he accompanied his parents to Montgomery county and upon the old homestead farm he was reared. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, and in 1835 he removed to Miami county, locating in Nashville, where he conducted a shop for some time. Later he took up his abode in Kessler and subsequently was a resident of Concord township, in which he made his home until 1855. He then came to Newton township, settling on a small farm, and in connection with its cultivation he carried on blacksmithing until 1885 or 1886. He next removed to North Star, Darke county, and there died in 1892. His wife bore the maiden name of Isabella Hammel, and by their marriage twelve children were born, of whom four sons are now living, namely: Samuel; Ira, a resident of Piqua; Davis and Joseph.

Samuel M. Oakes started out in life on his own account on attaining his majority and followed the occupation to which he was reared, cultivating his father's farm in Concord township. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Malinda J. Smith, their marriage occurring in December, 1855, and in 1857 removed to another farm in Concord township, Mr. Oakes purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he lived for three years. On the expiration of that period he purchased eighty acres in Concord township with his father and made his home thereon for six years, in the meantime extending its boundaries by the additional purchase of forty acres. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Montgomery county, near Salem, but after two and a half years spent upon that place he returned to Miami county and purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-six acres on section 16, Newton township. There he lived until 1882, when he removed to Pleasant Hill, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Oakes was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife in 1899, her death occurring on the 3d of January. Six children had been born of their marriage, but only two are now living—Frank L. and Ella S. Those who have passed away were Charley, Harvey, Kiffer and Hiram, and the last three died on the same day. On the 3d of May,

1900, Mr. Oakes was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Rebecca Williams, the widow of Henry Williams. In politics he is a Republican and in religion is a member of the Brethren church. He has long resided in this county and has witnessed most of its growth and progress. He acquired his education in a log school house furnished with slab seats. Now an excellent school system prevails throughout the county and like progress has been made along many lines which promote the general good. He has served as township trustee for three years and proved a capable and trustworthy officer. His business interests have occupied the greater part of his time and attention, and his careful management and wise direction, supplemented by unflagging industry, have gained him a comfortable competence which now enables him to live retired.

J. GUY O'DONNELL.

Mr. O'Donnell is one of the younger representatives of the bar of Miami county, but has already gained a position of distinction that many an older member of the legal profession might well envy. He was born April 28, 1875, in Morrow county, Ohio, and is a son of James O'Donnell, whose birth occurred in the city of Cork, county Mayo, Ireland. When a boy he removed with his parents to the United States, locating at Washington Court House, in Fayette county, Ohio, where he learned the trade of the marble-cutter. Subsequently he went to Mount Gilead, where he met and married Miss Mary Williams. They returned to Washington Court House and there he followed his trade until his death, which occurred in 1878, when he was comparatively a young man. His widow still survives him. She was born at West Point, Morrow county, and by her marriage became the mother of three children: Carrie, wife of Conrad Buck, of Dayton, Ohio; George, of Covington; and Guy, of this review.

Mr. O'Donnell, whose name introduces this review, obtained his education in the public schools, and after removing to Miami county he spent one year in the schools of Troy and one year in Covington high school, being graduated in the latter on the 19th of May, 1893. In the fall of that year he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Judge Johnson, of Piqua, and remained with him until admitted to the bar on the 13th of October, 1896. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession in Covington, where he has won marked success for one so young. He has a wide knowledge of legal principles and always tries to present his arguments in the strong, clear light of common sense and logical principles. On the 11th of May, 1899, he was admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts. He has won a liberal clientage and his abilities are such as to insure his further success. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian and in politics, a stanch Democrat. He served for one term as city solicitor of Covington. Well known there, he is a popular young man, holding a creditable position in the leading social circles.

JOHN ASHWORTH.

John Ashworth, who devotes his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, making his home in Monroe township, was born in Tippecanoe City on the 24th of December, 1840. He obtained his education in the com-

mon schools and his boyhood days were spent in the usual manner of lads of that period, the sports of youth and his studies largely occupying his time.

He became greatly interested in the events which led up to the civil war, and after the south had attempted to overthrow the Union he resolved to strike a blow in its defense. Accordingly, on the 18th of September, 1861, he joined the boys in blue of Company E, Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered in at Springfield, whence the regiment was sent to Camp Piatt, in West Virginia, remaining there until the first of November. Five companies of the Forty-fourth then joined General Rosecrans' forces near Cotton Hill and were engaged in a number of skirmishes with the enemy, which resulted in driving Floyd from the hill and forcing him to retreat for about twenty-five miles. The five companies then returned to Camp Piatt, where they remained until May, 1862, when the regiment went on an expedition to Jackson River Station and succeeded in capturing that town. Later they proceeded to Lewisburg, Virginia, and Mr. Ashworth, with his command, participated in the battle at that point. On the 23d of May, 1862, he was also in the engagements at Charleston, West Virginia, Red Bird creek, siege of Knoxville and the battle of Rutledge. On the 5th of January, 1864, Mr. Ashworth re-enlisted at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, where the regiment was reorganized as the Eighth Ohio Cavalry and was sent back to Charleston, West Virginia. Mr. Ashworth was promoted as commissary sergeant. They took part in the expedition to Lynchburg, including all the battles in which their regiment participated.

Mr. Ashworth was mustered out at Clarksburg, West Virginia, on the 30th of July, 1865, for the war had ended and his services were no longer needed by the government.

Returning to Tippecanoe City, Mr. Ashworth engaged in the nursery business in 1866, in company with his brother, William. When he started for the war he had only eight dollars, which he obtained by selling a double-barreled shotgun to John Kerr, and while in the army he saved over seven hundred and fifty dollars. In company with his brother he continued in the nursery business until 1898, meeting with excellent success in the undertaking. They constantly enlarged their facilities to meet the growing demand of their trade and secured a very liberal patronage. In 1871 he purchased twenty acres of land within the corporation limits of Tippecanoe City; in 1885 bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 22, Monroe township, for which he paid twelve thousand dollars; in 1881 he became the owner of a forty-acre tract on section 26, Monroe township; in 1889 he purchased eighty acres on section 22, Monroe township; in 1893 became the owner of one hundred and seventy-five acres on section 34, Monroe township, and in 1896 purchased fifty-four acres, also on section 34. Thus has he become the owner of over five hundred acres and is today one of the extensive land holders and prosperous farmers of Miami county. He rents the greater part of his land, but to a small tract gives his personal attention and supervision.

Mr. Ashworth has served for two years as a member of the board of agriculture and is a member of D. M. Rouzer Post, of Tippecanoe City; Tippecanoe City Lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M.; Franklin Chapter, No. 114, R. A. M., and Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T., of Troy. His political sup-

port is given the Republican party, but he has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with creditable and satisfactory success. He is to-day accounted one of the prosperous farmers of Miami county, a position to which he has attained as a result of his industry, careful management and honorable dealing.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

William Williams is one of the most venerable citizens of Miami county and is a native son of Ohio, his birth having occurred in this county ninety years ago. His grandfather, Michael Williams, was one of the earliest settlers of Ohio. He was born in Wales about 1734, and during his boyhood came to America with his parents and an uncle. A short time after reaching the new world Michael and his father settled in North Carolina, where some time afterward the father was accidentally drowned. His widow later became Mrs. Price.

Michael Williams was reared to manhood in North Carolina and there married Barbara Summa. He served throughout the Revolutionary war under General Washington, loyally aiding in the struggle for independence. Removing his family to Greenbrier county, Virginia, now West Virginia, he engaged in farming there until 1798. In the spring of that year he sent his eldest son, George, and his son-in-law, John Mann, to the Northwest Territory to locate a claim, make a clearing and plant a crop of corn, so that the family would have something to live on when they came. After reaching Ohio the son and son-in-law located a claim on Mad river, near what is now the city of Dayton. At that time, however, it contained two huts, and some French traders were the representatives of its business interests. After carrying out the instructions of the father the young men returned to Virginia, and the family, with others, started for the Buckeye state, in the fall of 1798. The colony was made up of people who represented different religious denominations, but all met in general worship. They would make an early start each day and do their cooking and pasture their stock on the way. At twilight they would camp for the night at some good watering place and at Gallipolis they crossed the Ohio river into the state which was to be their future home. One day, however, all the men went to hunt wild game in order to replenish their larder. One of them shot a huge buffalo bull, but was unable to find him as he ran for a long distance after being wounded. The next day they again started out to hunt for bear and by good luck found the dead buffalo.

After spending one year near Dayton the Williams family removed to Honey Creek, this county. The father went to Cincinnati on a visit and there met General Harrison, who told him of the beautiful prairie on the Stillwater; so, in 1800, he removed to Newton township, Miami county, where he made a squatter's claim, for the land had not yet been surveyed. He secured a half-section of land on which there was a small prairie; that was afterward known as Williams prairie and bordered on the Stillwater river. His son-in-law, Peter Price, settled on a strip of land adjoining the Williams claim, but Mr. Price had a quarrel with an Indian and in the encounter killed him, which incurred the ill will of the tribe, and he was therefore forced to abandon his farm. Michael Williams located all of his sons upon the half-section. He was a cooper by trade

and followed that pursuit in connection with farming. He died about 1819 and was buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery. Both he and his wife were of the Episcopal faith and they reared nine children: Mary, who became the wife of Peter Price and removed to Vincennes, Indiana; Catherine, who became the wife of Jacob Williams and resided near Greenville, in Darke county, Ohio; Barbara, wife of John Mann, who finally located with his family in Shelby county; Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Mann; Frances, who married Nathaniel Hill and died at Pleasant Hill; George, who wedded Mary Long and settled on part of the land which his father entered; Michael, who became the father of our subject; Henry, who married Elizabeth Page and located on William prairie, and John, who wedded Mary Yunt and died on the old homestead farm.

Michael Williams, Jr., was born in North Carolina in June, 1780, and accompanied his parents to Ohio. He was self-educated and was a self-made man, owing his advancement and success in life entirely to his own efforts. In 1807 he was married, in Miami county, to Elizabeth, a daughter of William Long, a pioneer of Newton township. During the war of 1812 Mr. Williams was a member of the home guards, a company which was stationed at a block house built about three-fourths of a mile west of what is now Pleasant Hill, during which time he was appointed adjutant. He was employed by a couple of French traders who made their headquarters at Staunton, in buying furs from the Indians, and when a sufficent number had been purchased he would make trips with pack horses to Waupakanati, Fort Wayne, Detroit and other posts to dispose of them. He taught school in Newton township in the winter of 1815-16 and for years continued to teach subscription schools in that township.

About 1820 he removed to Newberry township, having purchased a farm on section 34, where he resided until his death, in 1850. He experienced all the hardships and trials of pioneer life and performed the arduous labor of developing a new farm, but lived to witness great changes and improvements in the county. He was regarded as one of the leading and influential citizens of his community and for thirteen years efficiently and capably served as a county commissioner, filling that office at the time the old court house was built. His wife was born December 11, 1787, and died May 21, 1871. Their children were: Charlotte, who is living with her brother, William, at the age of ninety-two years; our subject; Elizabeth, who was born March 9, 1813, became the wife of George Shumaker and died in Newberry township October 16, 1844; Barbara, who was born July 1, 1815, and became the wife of Lewis Kerns, of Darke county; Rachel, who was born August 8, 1817, became the wife of George Coats and died in Darke county July 9, 1855; Mary, who was born in November, 1819, and died January 26, 1850; Stephen W., who was born September 6, 1822, and died in Newberry township April 14, 1871; Henry H., who was born December 15, 1824, was twice married and died September 8, 1889; and Nathan H., who was born May 6, 1827, and died October 25, 1832.

William Williams, whose name introduces this review, was born July 9, 1810, on what is now the Samuel Harshbarger farm in Newton township. During his youth he attended a subscription school that was held in an unoccupied cabin, but his educational privileges extended only over a

few months at that time. Later in life, however, realizing the importance and value of learning, he continued his studies, although thirty years of age. He started out in business life on his own account about 1832, improving and cultivating a tract of land given him by his father. It comprised fifty acres on section 30, Newberry township, and was in its primitive condition, but he made a clearing in the woods and soon built a house of rough logs. To this farm he added twenty acres, and after clearing more land and getting his farm in good condition he decided that he was able to support and care for a wife. He was married, in December, 1844, to Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Gilbert, for whom he had long felt a warm affection. She died in 1855, after a happy married life of eleven years. Their children were as follows: Rachel Jane, who was born September 24, 1845, married Calvin Green, by whom she had two children—Lova and Cora—and is now deceased; Nancy A., born December 11, 1846, became the wife of Samuel B. Reiber, of this county; Margaret, born May 11, 1848, married William Heckman and died in Newberry township; Mary, born April 17, 1850, became the wife of Josiah Harrison and died in Newberry township; William C., born February 9, 185- married Minerva Grubb; Elizabeth, born May 2, 1854, died at the age of twelve years. After the death of his first wife Mr. Williams wedded Nancy Ann Vannorman, an eastern lady, who died in 1858. Their only child, Sarah Ellen, died in infancy. On the 7th of January, 1869, Mr. Williams was a third time married, the lady of his choice being Sarah Waymire, widow of Isaac Williams. She died March 11, 1887.

Mr. Williams was formerly a Whig in his political affiliations and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks and has since been one of its stanch supporters. He served in several minor offices, but has never aspired to political preferment. Throughout his active business life he followed farming, but since 1868 he has taken no part in the work of the fields, simply giving his supervision to the farming of his land. He is a member of the Christian church at Greenville Creek and for many years held office therein. For many decades he has been identified with the interests of Newberry township and Miami county, and has watched almost its entire growth and development, witnessing the wonderful transformation which has placed it upon a par with the older counties of the state, and now, at the age of ninety years, he is a hale, hearty man, active as a man of sixty-five years and takes a great interest in preserving the early history of Miami county. He is a prominent speaker at pioneer meetings and bids fair to reach the age of one hundred years. He is well respected in his neighborhood and township, and on account of his honest, upright life and his recollections of the early settlers of this county he is a welcome guest at all family reunions.

WILSON JAMES PETERS.

The history of an active and successful business man is always one of interest to the reader, young or old. It is often the record of a life of self-denial in the beginning and is ever the record of a life full of energy, pluck and industry.

Wilson James Peters was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg. August 5, 1849, the son of George and Hannah (Smith) Peters. George Peters was

born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1827, and was the son of John and Susan (Group) Peters. The family were among the first settlers of Adams county, Pennsylvania, their forefathers coming to America from Germany. George Peters and wife had eight children, two sons and six daughters. He, with his family, removed to Ohio in 1869 and settled in New Carlisle, Clark county, and there engaged in the nursery business until March, 1877, when he removed to Troy, Miami county, and extensively engaged in the nursery business in partnership with his son until his death, April 4, 1883. He was a good citizen, a devoted Christian and a careful business man.

W. J. Peters, the subject of this sketch, came to Troy in 1876, he and his father having purchased a farm near Troy in 1875. He entered into a partnership with his father under the firm name of George Peters & Son. At that time they had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres and cultivated the whole farm in nursery stock. The business prospered and was gradually extended until the death of his father in 1883, when the firm name was changed to George Peters & Company, the "company" being the family of George Peters. The firm was continued under the management of W. J. Peters for eight years in pursuance of the request made in the will of George Peters. The business increased in value and profit until the expiration of the eight years, when W. J. Peters and his brother, Norris Bernard Peters, purchased the business and the land, which had increased from one hundred and twenty acres to two hundred and fifty acres, all of which was devoted to the nursery business. The new firm continued business under the firm name of George Peters & Company, W. J. Peters owning two-thirds and Norris B. one-third, the business management remaining under the control of W. J. Peters. During the term of George Peters & Company, eight years after the death of George Peters, the business more than doubled in capital and in land, and since the present partnership was formed, 1891, the business has more than doubled until now they have six hundred and fifty acres and are the largest nursery stock growers in Ohio.

Besides the business of growing all kinds of nursery stock W. J. Peters is largely interested in the Troy Wagon Works Company, of which he is the president. The Troy Wagon Works Company are perhaps the largest builders of road wagons in the state of Ohio. Mr. Peters is also a large stockholder and director in the Troy National Bank; also he and his brother are heavy stockholders in the electric light plant of Middletown, Ohio.

W. J. Peters was married, December 25, 1872, to Miss Jennie Foresman, of Yellow Springs, Ohio. They were blessed with two children: Irdine Kirk, born March 12, 1874, a sweet little girl, who passed away at the age of four years, and Charles Norris, who was born June 4, 1876, and was educated in the Troy schools. He was married to Miss Phenia Davis October 18, 1899, and is now living with his parents. W. J. Peters and his wife are devoted and active members of the Troy Methodist Episcopal church. He is a steward in the church and the chairman of the building committee, which is now engaged in erecting a large and handsome church in the city of Troy. From early manhood he has been connected with the Masonic order and has had conferred upon him all the degrees, including the thirty-second in the Cincinnati Consistory.

From the above record it will be ob-

served that Mr. Peters has been what the world calls a successful man. His education was only such as could be obtained at a country school in Adams county, Pennsylvania. His services were early needed as a hand in his father's nursery, and for many years he was engaged in manual labor, but as the business increased he developed those qualities that make an able and efficient manager. For eighteen years he has been the financial manager of the firm. He is now in the prime of life and has many years before him of usefulness, but he is now financially situated so that he feels that he can afford to let younger men do the drudgery of the office, but he will still remain the active manager of the many interests connected with the firm.

In politics he is an active, energetic Republican, and does his share of hard work for the sucess of the party, but he has been too busy to seek office. He is known as a public-spirited citizen, whose purse is ever open to advance the interests of his adopted city, of his church and for the needy, worthy poor. His domestic life is pleasant, his wife being one of those women whose whole life is devoted to her home, church and personal friends.

His life is an evidence of what energy and untiring industry can accomplish, for he built a happy home, surrounded by many friends, and established a character as a useful man in his day and generation.

E. S. W.

WILLIAM S. HAYS.

William S. Hays was born in Lost Creek township, Miami county, Ohio, on the 11th day of December, 1869. His parents, Dr. M. W. Hays and Sarah (Stafford) Hays, were married in this county February 14, 1869, but his father, Dr. Hays, was a native of Brown county, Ohio, to which point his grandfather Hays emigrated at an early day from Virginia. Dr. Hays, after his marriage, removed from Lost Creek township to Troy, and in 1878 was elected mayor of Troy and in 1879 was elected a member of the legislature, where he served creditably. He was a gallant soldier in the Union army during the war of 1861-65.

The mother of William S. Hays was the daughter of Joseph H. and Jane (Black) Stafford. His maternal grandmother was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Black, of Virginia, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war in the First Regiment of Virginia militia, and in the war of 1812, in which he was promoted until he was the colonel of the First Regiment in General Tupper's brigade of Virginia militia.

Our subject is proud of the soldiery record of his ancestors. W. S. Hays was educated in the Troy schools and also graduated at Boston in the Massachusetts School of Technology, in the department of civil engineering, in 1890. He was employed as an electrical engineer by the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and the General Electric Company, of Lynn, Massachusetts, until 1896. He did work for these companies in forty of the states and several of the territories of the republic, also worked for them in Canada, during which time he was employed as assistant engineer under W. P. Gray, the chief engineer for the water plant of Austin, Texas, which cost one million, five hundred thousand dollars. He was employed in this work for two years. In 1897 he formed a partnership in Troy, Ohio, known as the Hays Construction Company, and is now engaged in engineering work,

also in the design of electric lighting and railway systems, also bridge building and other architectural work. He is general manager for the company.

Mr. Hays is an enthusiastic Mason, a Knight Templar and a thirty-second-degree Mason; is an earnest, devoted Republican, because he loves the principles of that great party, but is not a politician, though a zealous worker in the party. He has never married and has one sister living in Troy. Mr. Hays is a picture of good health and vigorous manhood, and has before him the prospect of a long and useful life.

E. S. W.

WILLIAM ELLEMAN.

William Elleman, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Concord township, was born in Union township, Miami county, January 13, 1862. His father, David Elleman, was born on section 6, of the same township, in 1833, within three-quarters of a mile of the farm upon which he now makes his home. He was a son of Enos Elleman, who was born in Washington county, Tennessee, March 31, 1802. On the 9th of December, 1824, he married Margaret Ward. On the paternal side the family is of English, Welsh and German lineage.

The ancestry can be traced back to Enos Elleman, who was a native of Wales and married Catherine Collins, who was of German lineage. Their son, John Elleman, was the great-grandfather of our subject and was born in Washington county, Tennessee, about 1766. He married Susanna Coppock, a daughter of John and Abigail (Skillern) Coppock, both of whom were of English descent. Their wedding was celebrated in South Carolina, and about 1805 they came to Ohio with their family, which included the following named: Enos, Susanna, Elizabeth, Drusilla, Hannah, Tacy, Aaron, William and Norman. A settlement was made in Warren county and the following year the family came to Miami county. In 1815, however, John Elleman, the great-grandfather of our subject, removed to Wayne, Darke county, Ohio, where his death occurred April 16, 1818, when he had attained the age of eighty-two years. His wife's people, the Coppocks, were originally from Pennsylvania, the founder of the family in America having been members of the Penn colony.

At the time of his father's death Enos Elleman, the grandfather of our subject, was but sixteen years of age. He worked for some time upon the home farm in Darke county, Ohio, and thence came to Union township, Miami county, where he bound himself out to his brother-in-law, Isaiah Pemberton, for whom he worked for four years. In 1823 he returned to Darke county and purchased eighty acres of land in Wayne township, but disposed of that in 1831 and again came to Union township, locating upon the farm where he died. He married Margaret Ward, as before stated. She was a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Taylor) Ward. Her father was born in New Jersey, in 1785, and was a son of George and Margaret (Swacsac) Ward, the former of English lineage and the latter of German descent. George Ward was a member of Washington's corps in the army of the Revolution, and was one of the daring and intrepid soldiers, who, under Wayne, captured Stony Point. He served throughout the entire seven-years struggle and well deserves mention among the valiant heroes who secured independence to the nation. After his mar-

riage to Margaret Swacsac he located on the frontier of Virginia. The Indians one day entered their cabin, knocked him senseless with a club, murdered his daughter and a Mr. Cananne, and carried the latter's wife into captivity, from which she did not escape for seven years. Mrs. Ward bravely made her escape with two children. Such were the trials and sufferings endured by the pioneer settlers of the time, and it was the courage and fortitude which they manifested in making homes in new districts that has led to the present prosperity and advanced civilization of this day. David Ward, their son, married Elizabeth Taylor, a daughter of Henry Taylor, who was of English lineage, and they became the parents of Margaret Ward, who married Enos Elleman, the grandfather of our subject. She is still living, at the very advanced age of ninety-two years, her mental faculties remaining unimpaired, so that it is a pleasure to converse with her, as she can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer life. David W. Elleman has spent his entire life in Miami county. He was reared upon the home farm, and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Esther Coate, a daughter of Elijah and Rebecca Coate, both of whom were natives of Miami county. The former was a minister of the Methodist church. His people came from South Carolina to this county in 1805. Mr. Elleman has always carried on agricultural pursuits and is now one of the extensive land owners of the community, having to-day a very valuable farm in Union township. As a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive, and has frequently been elected as township trustee.

William Elleman, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the schools near his home, and when a young man took up his abode on his grandfather's farm, which he bought in April, 1900, and managed that property for five years. In 1894 he purchased forty acres of land in Concord township and now has a valuable farm, his land being under a high state of cultivation, while the place is improved with excellent buildings, unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood. Fences and outbuildings are kept in good repair, and all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm are here found, while the air of neatness and thrift which pervades the place indicates the enterprise and careful management of the owner.

Mr. Elleman was united in marriage, January 25, 1885, to Mrs. Martha M. Pearson. Her parents, Joshua and Susanna E. (Kessler) Pearson, were married in 1858. Her mother was a daughter of Henry and Serena Kessler, the former born in Miami county in 1811, the latter in Virginia, in 1815. John Kessler, the father of Henry Kessler, entered one thousand acres of land from the government in Miami county, and here made his home until his death. He was extremely liberal and especially active in church work. Besides providing all of his children with good homes he gave forty thousand dollars to the Methodist church in Troy, and fifteen thousand dollars to Delaware College. He was one of the first justices of the peace of Union township, and was a progressive citizen, who withheld his support from no movement which he belived would prove a public benefit. He died in 1866, honored and reverenced by all who knew him. Joshua Pearson, the father of Mrs. Elleman, was born November 7, 1834, and was a son of Moses and Sarah Pearson. His father was born at Bush River, South Carolina, December

27, 1798, and in 1823 was married, his wife having been born in Miami county, September 5, 1805. In 1837 Moses Pearson was sent by the Friends as a missionary to the Indians in Missouri, and remained among the red people there for three years. He was accompanied by his wife and five children, of whom Joshua was the youngest. The others were: Mahala, now Mrs. Jay, was graduated in Antioch College with the degree of A. M. and afterward became the principal of Earlham College, of Richmond, Indiana; Mrs. Anna Kelly and Abraham. Joshua Pearson was for one year a student in Oberlin College. His brother, Abraham, was in the civil war and assisted in the capture of Morgan. Locating in Washington county, Iowa, he afterward served as its representative to the state legislature. Mrs. Kelly and her husband now reside in Parke county, Indiana, and Mr. Kelly has been a member of the general assembly of that state. A deceased brother, Nathan, was a brave soldier of the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry and was promoted to the rank of captain, but died of small-pox in the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Elleman may certainly be proud of their ancestry, among whom are numbered such honorable families as the Pearsons, Ellemans, Kesslers, Coates, Coppocks and Wards—names well known to all who are familiar with the history of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Elleman now have an interesting little daughter, Lenna Gaynelle, born September 7, 1887, who is now in school. Mr. and Mrs. Elleman are widely and favorably known in this locality and enjoy the warm regard of all who know them. They are members of the Society of Friends, which has been the religious faith of the family through many generations. Mr. Elleman belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias and gives his political support to the Republican party. As a business man he is enterprising and progressive, as a citizen is loyal and true, and in all life's relations is honored and respected by those with whom he has been associated.

SAMUEL McCURDY.

Samuel McCurdy, who is accounted one of the practical and progressive farmers of Concord township, was born in Coleraine, county Londonderry, Ireland, and about 1850, when eleven months old, was brought by his parents to America. He was the youngest child of Samuel and Eliza (Barr) McCurdy, the latter a daughter of Robert Barr. In the family were ten children, three of whom died in infancy, in Ireland, while four are still living, viz.: Eliza, deceased, who married William Fleming, of Monroe township, Miami county, Isabella, deceased, who married John Sype, of Concord; Robert, who resides in Concord township, and is the father of Edward Barr McCurdy; Margaret, who is the widow of John Minton, formerly of Concord township, but now a resident of Darke county, Ohio; Jane, who became the wife of R. M. Pearson, of Newton, Miami county; and Nancy, who is living on the old homestead in Concord township. All records of the family previous to its establishment in America were accidentally lost after the arrival to New York. Mrs. McCurdy entrusted her trunk, containing the family records and Bible, to an expressman and never saw the trunk or man again.

The parents of our subject made a location at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and when their son, Samuel, was about seven years of age came to Ohio, taking up their abode near Troy, Concord township, about a mile

north of the present home of our subject. In common with their Scotch-Irish ancestors, the characteristics of the members of the McCurdy family were industry, perseverance and honesty. These qualities enabled them to prosper and year by year their wealth was augmented and their many estimable characteristics won for them the high regard of all those with whom they came in contact, so that the McCurdy family became prominent in the community. In religious faith they were Presbyterians, and the father died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, the mother when seventy-four years of age. Both lived to see their large family of children prosper in the new land of their adoption and take their places as active and useful members of society.

Samuel McCurdy, whose name introduces this review, pursued his preliminary education in the district school of Concord township and afterward continued his studies through several terms at Troy. He also bore his part in the clearing and cultivation of his father's farm, and, choosing for his life work the occupation for which he had been reared, he purchased forty acres of land, when a young man, and began farming on his own account. As his financial resources increased he added to his property until he is to-day the owner of four hundred and thirty-six acres of rich prairie land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. The farm is improved with excellent buildings and all modern accessories and conveniences, Mr. McCurdy being numbered among the enterprising and practical, as well as prosperous, farmers of his portion of the county.

In 1877 occurred his marriage to Miss Susan Corry, a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Eaton) Corry, who came to Miami county at an early day from Pennsylvania. In their family were seven sons and four daughters: David, deceased; George, a resident of Newton township; John, who resides in Concord township; Jennie Carroll; Eugene, Oregon; Mrs. John Coon, of Newton township; Mrs. Samuel McCurdy; Mrs. R. J. McCurdy; Stephen, of Union, Oregon; William, who lives in Orange, New Jersey; and Robert and Joseph, who went west and nothing is known of them. Unto our subject and his wife have been born ten children, namely: Charles F., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Samuel H., of Concord township, who married Miss Sarah Stewart; Robert J. and Joseph H., enterprising young farmers, who are assisting their father in the cultivation of the old homestead; and Mary E., Jennie R., Rosa B., Willie, Bessie and Walter, at home.

Mr. McCurdy is an active Democrat in his political affiliations, keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and for a number of years has been an active member of the county Democratic central committee. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and for a number of terms he has been a director of the public schools, doing all in his power to promote their welfare and work. Whatever tends to secure advancement along social, material and intellectual lines receives his endorsement and he is accounted one of the valued representatives of the community.

WILLIAM H. BIERWIRTH.

William H. Bierwirth, deceased, was born in Germany, January 29, 1826, and when fourteen years of age entered upon his business career, so that whatever success he achieved in life was due to his own well-di-

rected efforts. He began work at the tailor's trade and followed that pursuit in the Fatherland until 1850, when he came to America, making his way to Dayton, Ohio. There he worked at his trade for a year and on the expiration of that period came to Tippecanoe City, where he followed carpentering. He was also connected with a still-house and afterward became a partner in the Trupp-Weekly Manufacturing Company. He was thus identified with the interests of the town until 1879, when he came to the farm upon which his widow now resides, purchasing eighty acres of land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. The well-tilled fields yielded to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestowed upon them. He was very successful, yet practical, in his methods of farming, and his labors were attended with success.

On the 5th of November, 1855, Mr. Bierwirth was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Barth, also a native of Germany, born in 1830. In 1850 she became a resident of this country, locating in Buffalo. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bierwirth was born one child, Lewis, who is now deceased.

During the civil war Mr. Bierwirth put aside all personal considerations in order to respond to his country's call for troops and aided in the preservation of the Union. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Ninety-fourth Volunteer Infantry, and the first battle in which he participated was at Perryville. He was taken ill at that place and sent to the hospital in Columbus, where, on account of disability, he was honorably discharged. Subsequently he became a member of the D. M. Rouzer Post, G. A. R., and was highly esteemed by his comrades of the "blue." He held membership in the German Lutheran church and died in that faith on the 14th of April, 1896. His life was an active and useful one, and he certainly had no cause to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he found many friends and also acquired a comfortable competence. His many excellencies of character commended him to the respect and good will of those who knew him, and in his death the community lost a valued citizen. Mrs. Bierwirth still survives her husband and lives on the farm which he left her. She, too, is a member of the Lutheran church and is an estimable lady, having a large circle of warm friends in Monroe township and in Tippecanoe City.

WILLIAM H. LEAF.

William H. Leaf was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5, 1858, and in 1865, when seven years of age, was brought to Troy by his parents, Aquilla and Sophia (Vance) Leaf. The father was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1812, and enlisted in the Union army, but was taken from the field and detailed for service in the car-shops. His wife was a sister of Professor A. H. Vance, a teacher of music in the Troy public schools. Mr. Leaf, of this review, pursued his education in the schools of Troy and afterward learned the trade of marble-cutting, with Mr. Sparks. He has made this occupation his life work and is now foreman of the Briggs Marble Works of Troy. He is especially skillful in his line of his chosen vocation and his superior workmanship and executive ability well qualify him for the important office he now holds.

In 1880 Mr. Leaf was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gorrell, a daughter of William and Luticia Gorrell, of Troy. They now have one daughter, Bessie, who is a student

in the high school of Troy and who aids her mother in dispensing the generous hospitality for which the Leaf home is noted. Mr. Leaf and his wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church and enjoy the warm regard of a large circle of friends in the community. He has taken an active interest in all the affairs pertaining to the welfare of the town, and since 1880 has been a member of the fire department. For twelve years he has served as its secretary, was assistant chief for six years, and in September, 1899, was honored by an appointment to the position of chief. He is deserving of this mark of confidence, having by his well-directed efforts largely promoted the efficiency of the department. Socially he is an Odd Fellow, and politically, a Republican. As a result of his close application to business he has acquired a comfortable competence and become the possessor of a nice home in Troy, and is highly esteemed for his genial manner and reliable qualities which render him a valued citizen of the community.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Now a farmer and dairyman of Staunton township, Joseph Smith was born in Lost Creek township December 12, 1852. His father, Lewis Smith, was born in Lafayette, Indiana, and became the founder of the family in Miami county. He was a miller by trade, but after his removal to Ohio followed farming until after the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south, when he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, serving for about three years. He was with Sheridan, participated in the Shenandoah valley campaign and was always found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the old flag and the cause it represented. On receiving an honorable discharge he returned to his home in Lost Creek township, where he lived until 1868, when he removed to southern Wisconsin, and in 1871 to Blair, Washington county, Nebraska, where he followed milling for many years. In Lost Creek township he had married Fanny Downey, and to them were born four children: Emma, the wife of David Knoop; Warren, now deceased; Joseph; and Della, the wife of John Dial.

Mr. Smith, of this review, was born and reared on a farm in Lost Creek township, and when only twelve years of age started out in life for himself, working as a farm hand for his board and clothes. That was all the compensation he received for his services for three years, after which time he was paid a small salary. He worked as a farm hand until twenty years of age, when he began clerking in a store in Charleston, West Virginia. After two years he returned to Lost Creek township, where he was again a farmer for three years, and then, in August, 1894, purchased the farm upon which he now resides, becoming the owner of fifty acres of land on section 12, Staunton township, situated on the Urbana pike, a mile and a half from Troy. Here he is engaged in agriculture and in the dairy business, raising also small fruits for the city market. Extreme neatness characterizes the dairy; and its products, being of a high grade, find a ready sale on the market. The various branches of his business are proving to him a profitable source of income, and he is now accounted one of the substantial as well as progressive farmers of his community.

On the 14th of March, 1877, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Etta Null.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a Republican in politics, and is now efficiently serving as township treasurer.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

John Nicholson, a well-known farmer of Miami county, is of Scotch-Irish descent. The family was founded in America in colonial days, the paternal grandfather spending his entire life in Virginia. Samuel Nicholson, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1793, and during his boyhood went to Kentucky with his mother and stepfather, Mr. Owens. They located within twenty miles of Lexington and there Samuel Nicholson was reared on a farm. He became a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812, serving under Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, and also under General Harrison, with whom he participated in the Ohio campaign, taking part in the battle of the Thames, where the famous Tecumseh was killed. Mr. Nicholson was a member of a cavalry troop of fifteen hundred. When the war was over he returned to Kentucky, but in 1815 came to Piqua, Miami county, having been much pleased with the state as he viewed it during his military experience.

In 1820 he was married and located on a farm on Trotter's creek in Newberry township, now owned by Dr. Goodknight. There he remained for two years, after which he entered the southeast quarter of section 32. It was a tract of wild land and the entire region round about was an unbroken forest, infested with wolves and other wild beasts. He made a clearing, built a cabin of hewed logs and over these placed weather-boarding. He also plastered his little house and constructed the entire building without nails, save a few which were used in the door and which were made by Joseph De Freese, a blacksmith. Mr. Nicholson cleared seven acres in the first eleven years in which he lived upon that place and raised corn. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit to a considerable extent, thus largely augmenting his income. He also made sash and doors and constructed coffins for the poor, but took no pay for the latter. For one family he made seven coffins and received only twenty-three cents for the entire number. In 1820 he married Miss Frances Brandon, a daughter of Benjamin Brandon, who resided near Piqua and who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He joined the army of independence when very young and served under eight different captains. His last days were spent on his farm near Piqua, where he died in 1837. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Knox, was born in North Carolina and was married there to Mr. Brandon, and they came to Ohio, in 1807, by wagon, locating a mile south of the present site of Sidney. Six years later they removed to a farm near Piqua, Mr. Brandon entering the land from the government and making it his home until his death, in 1837. His wife died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Adams, near Greenville, Ohio, in 1854, when about ninety years of age. Their children were Benjamin, who died in Iowa; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John McClary and died in Newberry township, in 1836; Jesse, who died in Brown county, Indiana; Gideon, who died upon the old homestead; Mrs. Brandon; Jane, who became the wife of William Adams and died in California; Levi, who departed this life in Iowa; John, who passed away in childhood; and three others who died in infancy.

In 1832 Mrs. Nicholson, the mother of our subject, died, leaving five small children to the care of her husband. He did not marry again, but carefully reared his little ones and saw them comfortably situated in life. His remaining days he spent upon the old home farm and died in 1864, at the age of seventy-three years. In politics he was always a strong Democrat and served as township trustee and in other township offices. In early life he became a member of the Christian church and his career was always in harmony with his religious belief. Called to his final rest, his remains were interred in Union cemetery on Trotter's creek.

John Nicholson, the subject of this review, was born on the old Samuel Trotter farm December 11, 1820. He attended the public schools when his father could spare him, but much of his youth was given to the work of field and meadow. His education was completed in the school which stood on the present site of the village of Polo. He was then twenty-one years of age. He had assisted in the arduous task of clearing wild land, transforming it into richly cultivated fields, and the first money he earned was as a farm hand. In 1851 he was married and then began farming on his own account, cultivating a tract of rented land in Shelby county for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to the Knox farm on Trotter's creek, where he remained for five years, after which he spent a year and a half on the home farm with his father. He then removed to the McMaken farm in Newberry township, for nine years. In 1865 he came to his present home, here having sixty acres of land, constituting a comfortable homestead. His property he highly improved with substantial buildings and all modern accessories. His life has been a busy, useful and active one, and although he has now reached the age of four score years he gives his personal attention to the cultivation of the farm.

In April, 1851, Mr. Nicholson was married, by the Rev. Allcox, to Miss Henrietta A. Buchanan, who was born December 12, 1829, on the old Buchanan homestead in Newberry township. Her father, Harvey Buchanan, was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1804, and during his early boyhood accompanied his parents on their removal to West Milton, Miami county. He was a son of Colonel George Buchanan. The father of Mrs. Nicholson was reared to manhood in West Milton, Miami county. He was a very precocious boy, of a studious nature, and when Sunday came he would take his books up to the garret and spend his time in study, while other boys were playing. He married Johanna Hall and in 1826 located in Newberry township on Trotter's creek, his home farm being now in the possession of John Branson. His wife died in 1879, after which he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Nicholson, dying at their home September 27, 1891. He was a faithful member of the Church of Christ and served his township in many offices, discharging his duties most creditably. His children were William Warren, a resident of Piqua, Ohio; George Preston, who died at Covington August 20, 1861; Mrs. Nicholson; James Harvey, who died in 1849, at the age of sixteen years; Mary, wife of William De Voe, of Dallas, Texas; and Nancy Jane, wife of A. J. King, who is living near Piqua.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson was blessed with two children. The daughter, Emma Isadore, was born July 21, 1852, and is now the wife of William A.

Hart, by whom she has two children,—Clarence Eugene and Eva Florence. William Preston married Carrie M. Shipley and they have two daughters: Maud Blanch, who is now the wife of John Alguire, of Shelby county, and Glenna Marie, at home.

In his political views Mr. Nicholson has always been a stanch Democrat, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party; in fact that political organization has never had a more faithful follower or one who believes more firmly in the Jeffersonian doctrines. He has held several township offices, discharging his duties in a prompt and faithful manner. Mr. Nicholson has never let the petty trials of this world worry or annoy him, believing that the energies of body and mind should be husbanded in order to meet the great events and not be dissipated on trifles. One can easily see that this policy is a wise one, for the condition of his health at the age of eighty years enables him to possess the ruddy glow of a man yet in the prime of life. His reputation for integrity and honorable dealing is proverbial, and he has led a devoted Christian life as a member of the Disciple church, of which he was the treasurer for nine years. He is charitable and kindly in manner and at all times has commanded the respect of his fellow men by his sterling worth.

FREDERICK POOCK.

Frederick Poock was for many years a resident of Miami county and was numbered among the citizens the fatherland has furnished to the Buckeye state. He was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 11th of October, 1833, his parents being Frederick and Frederica Poock, who had eight children,—six sons and two daughters. The father died when his son was eight years of age and from that time he has made his own way in the world, depending entirely upon his own resources for his livelihood. He learned the miller's trade in a flouring mill and followed that pursuit until 1854, when he determined to seek a home in America, hoping thereby to benefit his financial condition, for he had heard that excellent opportunities were furnished young men in this republic.

Accordingly he took passage on a sailing vessel, which, after a six-weeks trip, anchored in the harbor of New York. Making his way to Dayton he began work in a brick yard, but after a short time secured employment with a cooper and was thus engaged for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Ludlow Falls, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for a year and a half, after which he came to Tippecanoe City and was employed in the still-house of George Smith for eleven years. Subsequently he spent three years as an employe of Samuel Sullivan in a flouring mill, and then with the capital which he had acquired through his own well directed efforts, his industry and economy, he purchased a saw-mill near Frederick and for eight years engaged in its operation. He then removed the mill to Tippecanoe City, transforming it into a warehouse, and a year later he exchanged that for the farm upon which he resided until his death. There was a little log cabin upon the land, but otherwise no improvements had been made, and therefore the substantial buildings which are seen to-day stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He owned one hundred acres of rich and arable land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation, being engaged in general farming. In 1879 he

erected a large barn, 64x40 feet, and had all other necessary buildings, which add to the value and attractive appearance of the farm.

In 1858 occurred the marriage of Mr. Poock to Miss Laura Engerman. They now have three children,—Frederica, William and Henry. In his political views Mr. Poock was a Democrat and he served as a school director. He belonged to the German Lutheran church and gave his aid and cooperation to various interests calculated to promote advancement along material, intellectual and moral lines. He contracted an indebtedness of fifty-five dollars in order to secure his passage to America, and thus he began life in the new world worse than empty-handed. That he was numbered among the substantial farmers of his community indicates that his life had been an active one, and that resolute purpose, capable management and industry had been salient features in his career. He died April 1, 1900, after an illness of only ten days, leaving his family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

LLOYD HARSHBARGER.

Devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits in Union township, Lloyd Harshbarger is accounted one of the representative farmers of his community. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, April 11, 1848, and belongs to an old Virginia family. His grandfather, Henry Harshbarger, was a native of Virginia and came to Ohio at an early day. Taking up his abode in Miami county he carried on farming in the midst of the forest and here lived to a ripe old age. He held membership in the Dunkard church. George Harshbarger, the father of our subject, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton, but was reared to manhood in Miami county, whither he came with his parents during his early boyhood. He purchased, improved and afterward sold many farms. He spent the greater part of his life in Miami county, where he died at the age of sixty-four years. In his business affairs he was quite successful, accumulating a comfortable competence. In politics he was a stanch Republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the principles of the party, yet he never sought office or desired it for himself. He united with the Dunkard church in early life and afterward became one of its active workers. He married Mary Penney, who was born in Ohio and died in Mercer county, this state, at the age of seventy years, having survived her husband about six years. She was a member of the Christian church. In the family of this worthy couple were five children, one of whom died in early life. The others are Mary J., wife of Henry Fess, of Piqua; Samuel, a farmer of Newton township; Lloyd, of this review; and George, who is also living in Newton township.

During his early life Mr. Harshbarger, whose name begins this sketch, was brought by his parents to the home farm where he was reared, early receiving that practical training which well fitted him for life's duties in later life. He remained at home until twenty years of age, after which he was employed as a farm hand for about a year. At the expiration of that time he was married, and he and his wife began their married life on a farm of twenty acres in Union township. They lived there for a short time and then removed to a larger farm near Laura. He continued to buy and sell and improve farms until about five years ago,

when he removed to the farm on which he is now living, and which contains fifty-nine acres which is cleared, developed and under a high state of cultivation, the richly improved fields bringing to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor bestowed upon them.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey, Mr. Harshbarger chose Miss Electa Shearer, of this township, and they have eight children, one of whom died in early life. The others are: Charles, a resident farmer of Union township; Anna May, wife of Henry Sleppy, who taught in the public schools of the same township for seven years; William and Lorin, who carry on farming in Union township; Howard, who is a teacher; and Roy and Russell, at home. The parents hold membership in the Friends' church, and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying the confidence and regard of all with whom they have associated. In his political affiliations Mr. Harshbarger is a Republican, keeps well informed on the issues of the day and is very loyal to his party, doing all in his power to secure its success.

ELI PEARSON.

A representative of one of the old pioneer families of Miami county, Mr. Pearson has resided upon the farm in Monroe township, which is still his home, since 1840—a period of sixty years. His birth occurred in this township, November 26, 1831, his parents being Hiram and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Pearson. The father was born at Bush Creek, South Carolina, in 1800, and was a son of Samuel and Mary (Coate) Pearson, also natives of the same locality. In their family were ten children, namely: Enoch, who died in Monroe township; Benjamin, who also followed farming in the same township and is now deceased; Henry, whose death occurred in Indiana; Hiram, a resident farmer of Monroe township; John, who died in Indiana; Samuel Y., whose death occurred in Hendricks county, that state; Simpson, who spent his last days in Iowa; David, who died on the old home farm; Eli, whose death occurred on the old homestead; and Rachel, who became the wife of Isaac Pearson and has also passed away. All of the children reached mature years and were married. Enoch, Benjamin, Henry and Hiram were born in South Carolina, while the others were natives of Ohio. Samuel Pearson, the grandfather of our subject, was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1799 he built the wagon that carried the family to Ohio, about 1804. It was also used in transporting army supplies during the war of 1812, being driven by Benjamin Pearson during the time of hostilities between America and England.

Samuel Pearson, the grandfather, on coming to Ohio, located on a farm on section 20, Monroe township, where Mrs. Eli Pearson, Sr., now resides. He there entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government and erected a small log cabin. The land was covered with a heavy growth of oak, hickory and maple trees.

Hiram Pearson, the father of our subject, spent his early youth in Miami county. When the family arrived in Ohio there was only a trading post at Cincinnati and the state was on the western frontier, its settlements being few and far between. The forests stood in their primeval strength, the rivers had to be forded and the work of progress and development seemed scarcely begun. Hiram Pearson was a member of

the Society of Friends. A very active worker in church, he aided in building the old Concord meeting house. He was numbered among the leading citizens of his township, having aided in organizing schools, in laying out roads and promoting many of the substantial improvements of the community. He married Elizabeth Jenkins, who was born in 1799, a daughter of Jesse and Hannah (Russell) Jenkins. The certificate of marriage is now in possession of the subject of this review. The wedding ceremony occurred in the old Concord church and was one of the early marriages of the locality. In the year 1797 the family had come to Ohio from South Carolina, being among the pioneer settlers of Monroe township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pearson were born seven children, namely: Mary, who was born November 17, 1825, became the wife of L. F. Jester, and died in 1859; Jesse, born November 7, 1827, died in January, 1895, in White county, Indiana; Rosanna, born October 29, 1829, became the wife of L. F. Coats, and died in 1893; Eli is the next of the family; Isaac, born October 30, 1833, died in infancy; Lidia, born February 17, 1836, died in early life; Elizabeth, born January 15, 1839, became the wife of Azariah Stewart, of Union township.

After his marriage the father of this family took up his abode in Union township, where he resided for a few years, when he removed to the farm upon which the birth of Eli occurred. There he lived until the spring of 1840, when he came to the farm upon which Eli now resides. There he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death and in his business operations was very successful, his unflagging diligence and capable management bringing to him a creditable degree of prosperity. He was also a faithful member of the Society of Friends an very devoted to the church. He passe away in August, 1885, and his wife died i 1853.

Eli Pearson, of this review, was a lad c nine summers when his father removed t the home farm in Monroe township. There l was reared to manhood, early becoming f miliar with the arduous task of developir new fields. He obtained his education in log school house, which was situated in tl midst of the woods and was furnished wi slab benches, while the long board on ea side of the school-room served as a writi desk. He remained with his father un twenty-two years of age and then he to charge of the home farm, upon which he h resided since 1840. As a companion a helpmate on life's journey he chose Mi Nancy Pearson, their wedding being ce brated on the 8th of April, 1852. The la is a daughter of Noah Pearson, who form ly resided in Monroe township. Seven ch dren have been born of their union: Ma E., born February 7, 1853, became the w of James Counts, and died June 23, 18 Alva Y., born April 16, 1857, died June 1882; George W., born August 12, 18 died in November, 1897; Luetta M., b July 2, 1865, died November 29, 1882; J nie L., born August 29, 1871, is the wife Clyde Macy, and resides in Montgom county, Ohio. Two of the children died infancy.

Mr. Pearson is now the owner of eigh three acres of land on section 19, Mon township, the place being pleasantly loca on the Tippecanoe and Milton road, th and a half miles west of Tippecanoe City. has made all of the improvements upon place and is successfully carrying on g eral farming, in addition to which he

worked at the carpenter's trade to a greater or less extent for twenty years. His life has indeed been a useful one and has not been denied that prosperity which should ever attend honorable and consecutive effort. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office. He served as township clerk from 1856 to 1861 and was trustee for three years in the '60s. He is now president of the school board of his township and the cause of education finds in him a very faithful friend. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He holds membership in the Christian church and is also a member of the Masonic lodge of West Milton, of which he was the first master. For a third of a century he has been connected with the fraternity, and his life has exemplified its beneficent teachings and its spirit of mutual helpfulness and sympathy. Both he and his wife enjoy the high regard of many friends and are widely and favorably known in Miami county.

JOHN CORNWALL GEYER.

One of the prominent young men of Piqua and Miami county was born in Piqua, June 12, 1860, and is the son of Frederick and Martha (Manson) Geyer. His father was born in Emmitsburg, Maryland, in 1814, and his parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Bonner) Geyer. They came to Ohio in 1824. Henry Geyer, grandfather of John C. Geyer, died in Germantown, Ohio. In 1838 Frederick Geyer, the father of our subject, came to Piqua, where he was engaged in the hardware business for many years, and married Miss Martha Manson. He died in 1875, but his widow is still living.

Judge Geyer's maternal great-grandfather, David Manson, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and a soldier of the American Revolution, having emigrated to America some time before the war for independence. He enlisted in the Continental army from the colony of Pennsylvania. John C. Geyer's maternal great-grandmother was Jean (Johnston) Manson. She was a cousin of Colonel John Johnston, the noted Indian agent of Ohio.

In 1807 David Manson, the Revolutionary soldier, emigrated to Brown township, Miami county, Ohio, and died there in 1836. His son, David Manson, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married to Sarah Cornwall, of Virginia, and they lived and died in Miami county. Their son, General Mahlon D. Manson, the uncle of our subject, removed to Indiana and enlisted in the Union army, and for gallant services as a soldier he was promoted to the rank of general. He was for several terms a member of congress from Indiana, and was also elected auditor and lieutenant governor of Indiana. In 1893 he died in Crawfordsville, Indiana.

John C. Geyer was partially educated in the Piqua schools and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1882. He entered the Cincinnati Law School and was there graduated in 1884. He went to Emporia, Kansas, where he was employed on the Emporia Daily Republican for six months. In 1885 he returned to Piqua and engaged in the practice of law, with fair success for a young man, and in the meantime, being an ardent, earnest Republican, he engaged in politics and was soon prominent in this county as a political worker. In 1889 he was elected mayor of Piqua, being the only Republican mayor of the city in twenty-two years. After serving for twenty

months he resigned that position to serve as probate judge of Miami county, to which position he was elected by a handsome majority in November, 1890, and re-elected in 1893, serving in that responsible position for six years, and by his careful, conservative course he won the confidence of the people and filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. In 1896 he was a prominent candidate for congress, for which office he had many supporters, but in the convention of that year Hon. Walter L. Weaver received the nomination. He resumed the practice of law and while he is still an earnest worker in the party, he has not been a candidate for any office in the gift of the people.

He is prominent in fraternal societies. He is a well-known Mason, and has attained the various degrees up to the thirty-second degree, at Cincinnati. He is also a member of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In Ohio he is known as a prominent and influential member of the Knights of Pythias, and was grand chancellor of that order in Ohio for the year ending in May, 1900. For seven years he has been a director of the Ohio Pythian Home at Springfield, and for four years was president of that board.

In 1888 Mr. Geyer was united in marriage with Miss Binnie Page, of Cincinnati. She was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, and is a distant relative of Daniel Webster and Rev. Jonathan Edwards. She is also connected with the Fairbanks family, manufacturers of the celebrated Fairbanks scales. Their marriage has been blessed with three children: Frederick, Martha and John Cornwall.

This is a brief sketch of a young man noted in Miami county for his genial, pleasant manners and sterling Republican principle He is respected for his efforts to fight fo himself the battles of life, and not depen upon inherited wealth for a living and pos tion. He is not physically strong and r bust, but he has a determined will and u tiring energy—such a man's history can n be written until old age or death has clos the chapter. So far Judge Geyer has accon plished much under circumstances somewh adverse, and yet he is just entering matu manhood, and there is much for a man of h energy and broad philanthropy yet to do.

E. S. W.

B. F. TIMMER.

Mr. Timmer, the subject of this bri outline, is prominently identified with t industrial interests of Troy as the supe intendent of the Troy Bending Compar and his thorough understanding of the bu ness makes him fully competent to dischar the arduous duties which devolve upon hi He is at once practical and progressive, a his executive ability and keen foresight e able him to capably control the intere which are under his charge and which ha led to the excellent success which attends t enterprise.

Mr. Timmer was born in Tippecan City, Miami county, December 1, 1862, parents being Gerhart and Wilhelm (Kettlehake) Timmer. The father w born in Hanover, Germany, and the mot was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt. In ea life they came to the United States and many years the family have been reside and highly respected citizens of Tippecar Ohio. B. F. Timmer was reared in Tip canoe City, obtaining his education in public schools of that town. He pursued

studies until seventeen years of age and then put aside his text books, after which he became his father's assistant, remaining with him for four years. On attaining his majority he went to Dayton, Ohio, and for six years was in the employ of S. N. Brown & Company, of that city, occupying the position of superintendent of their pole and shaft department for four years. He then returned to Tippecanoe City, where he remained for a year, owning an interest in the works of C. Trupp & Company during that interval. In 1890 he came to Troy and has since been connected with the Troy Bending Company, occupying the position of superintendent through the past eight years. Steadily pursuing his way undeterred by any obstacle or difficulty in his path, he has achieved creditable prosperity. Steady application, careful study of business methods and plans to be followed and close attention to details, combined with an untiring energy, directed by a strong mind,—these are the traits of character which have brought to him success and made him one of the leading business men of Miami county.

AUGUST H. LARGER.

August H. Larger, who is engaged in general farming and the raising of tobacco in Washington township, Miami county, was born on the old homestead farm, February 10, 1850. His father, Joseph Larger, was born in Lower Alsace, then a part of France, March 19, 1808. He attended school until fourteen years of age and later, in connection with his brother, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, Joseph attending to the delivery of the goods. He married Miss Catherine Hernold and, with their two children, sailed from Havre, France, in 1844, reaching New York after a voyage of sixty-four days. From the eastern metropolis they made their way to Lancaster, Ohio, and shortly afterward located in Dayton, where at first he worked on the levee with horse and wagon. Later he engaged in blacksmithing and became the owner of a nice home in Dayton, which he subsequently traded for one hundred and seven acres of land on section thirty-five, Washington township, Miami county. In April, 1848, he took up his abode on the farm and for a time lived in the old log cabin which stood upon the place, but subsequently erected a comfortable red brick residence. He was a successful agriculturist and carried on his farm with marked industry and enterprise until his death, which occurred December 8, 1877. He and his wife were devout members of St. Boniface Roman Catholic church, of Piqua. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat. His wife, who was born in 1816, died in Piqua, in May, 1895. Their children are: Emma, now Mrs. Marcellus Brant, of Piqua; Julia, wife of Joseph Snyder, of Piqua; Mary, wife of Urban Snell, of Piqua; August Henry, of this review; Elizabeth, wife of Conrad Butz; John R.; Cornelius and Marie.

The subject of this review spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and during the summer season aided in the labors of the farm, while in the winter he pursued his studies in the district school in the neighborhood until eighteen or nineteen years of age. After the death of his father, he assumed the management of the home farm, and after his mother's death he purchased the interest of the other heirs. He has prospered in his business undertakings and his labors have been so discerningly directed along well de-

fined lines that he has met with creditable success. An intelligent understanding of farming methods is manifest in all that he does and therefore he has become one of the leading and representative agriculturists of the community.

Mr. Larger was united in marriage May 30, 1876, to Miss Sarah A. Hebb, who was born November 13, 1855, in Newberry township, Miami county. Her father, George Hebb, was born April 21, 1812, in Osterburg, Bavaria, Germany, and in 1846 sailed from Havre, France, for New York city. He was on the water for seventy-two long days, but at length reached the American port in safety and located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was married, February 4, 1850, the lady of his choice being Victoria Sirch. In the latter part of 1852 he came to Miami county, locating on a small tract of land in Newberry township, where he died August 3, 1872. He and his family were members of St. Boniface Catholic church, of Piqua, and his political support was given to the Democracy. His wife, who was born in Furbrich, Bavaria, October 30, 1819, died March 10, 1875. Mrs. Larger is their only child. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Clara, born April 15, 1877; George, born October 23, 1879; and Lauretta, born August 26, 1882. The parents and children are members of St. Boniface Catholic church, of Piqua, and are widely and favorably known in the community in which they reside.

HENRY M. FORMAN, M. D.

A successful medical practitioner of Bradford who has attained to an enviable position in the ranks of the profession is Henry M. Forman, who was born November 12, 1854, in Newberry township. The family is of German lineage and was founded America by the paternal grandparents the Doctor. Daniel Forman, the grandther, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, a emigrated to the United States, accompani by his wife and children. After a voyage thirty-one days he landed in New York c and subsequently settled in Lancaster cou ty, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Oh purchasing land in Newberry township, M ami county. Upon the farm which he th developed he made his home until his dea which occurred when he was eighty-fo years of age. His wife bore the maiden na of Mary Ann Sherryville, and died on t old home farm in Miami county at the a vanced age of ninety years. In the Fath land they were members of the Catho church, but after coming to America th joined the German Baptist church. Th children were: Henry, who died in N braska; Peter, who went south and w never heard from afterward; Daniel; Sus who became Mrs. Manning, of Newbe township; Mrs. Mary Grubb, who died Newberry township, in 1894; and Catheri

Daniel Forman, the father of our subj was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylva and during his boyhood came with his p ents to Miami county, where he learned carpenter's trade, which he followed dur the greater part of his life. Having knowledge of the old style of burr milli he followed that pursuit during the la years of his business career, but is now liv retired in Adams township, Darke county the age of seventy-three years. His w died in 1866, at the age of thirty-three ye and afterward he married Elizabeth War widow of Samuel Fetters. Mr. and M Forman's children were: Henry M.; En

uel, a resident of Fairbury, Jefferson county, Missouri; John, of Springfield, Ohio; Anna, wife of W. E. Wise, of Newberry township, Miami county; Daniel F., of Silverton, Colorado; Franklin, who died at the age of four years; and Albert, who died in infancy.

Dr. Forman, of this review, spent his boyhood days on the home farm and assisted in the work of field and meadow through the summer season, while in the winter he attended the country schools until eleven years of age. He then became a student in Covington, and was graduated in the high school at that place at the age of eighteen years. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began preparation for the profession in 1876, as a student in the office of Dr. Adam Weaver, of Covington, with whom he continued three years. He then entered the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, and was graduated with the class of 1881. He received some assitance from his father, but his college course was made possible mostly by his own labor, and the determination which enabled him to pursue his studies in that manner has been one of the strong elements in his success in later life.

After his graduation he opened an office in Bradford, and as a result of his ability, sound judgment and close attention to his professional duties he has been able to build up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and keeps in constant touch with the progress that characterizes the profession.

In 1881 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Ella B. Shoe, of Newberry township, a daughter of Solomon and Barbara (Yetter) Shoe. They have a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this community and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in Bradford. Dr. Forman is a member of the Christian church, and for some years gave his political support to the Democracy, but for the past seven years has been a Republican. He served on the school board, is deeply interested in higher education, and has been largely instrumental in raising the standard of the Bradford schools. Public spirited and progressive, he is at all times in favor of those measures and movements which are calculated to secure advancement along intellectual and moral lines.

PETER HOLFINGER.

Peter Holfinger, a farmer of Washington township, has spent his entire life in Miami county, although he is of German lineage. His father, Bernard Holfinger, was born May 9, 1820, in Moessingen, Wurtemberg, and attended school there until fourteen years of age. He was married in his native land in 1842, and in 1853, with his wife and six children, came to the United States, landing in New York city. Immediately he made his way to Ohio and took up his abode upon a small tract of land in Washington township, Miami county. A painful accident rendered him unfit for work and on this account could not pay for his land, which he forfeited, but being a man of untiring energy and resolute will he was soon able to purchase forty acres of land in Adams township, Darke county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for a time. He then traded that tract for sixty acres in Washington township, Miami county, to which he removed, cultivating his fields until his death. His first wife died March 28, 1884, and a year later he wedded Mrs. Louise Maier, *nee* Gebelie. He was a man of untiring industry and strict honesty and was a devoted husband and father. These qualities endeared

him to his family and fellow citizens. An active and faithful member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Covington, he died in that faith, September 3, 1899, and his death was mourned by all who knew him. His children were as follows: Sebastian, who was born November 5, 1843, and is a farmer of Newberry township, married Malinda Patty, and after her death he married Mrs. Schultz, a widow; Lewis, born February 15, 1846, served as a private in the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry and in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, and died on the 27th of April, 1870; George, born March 7, 1848, wedded Miss Christina Flammer and resides in Miami county; Barbara, born on the 16th of September, 1849, died on the 23d of October, of the same year; Christina, born December 27, 1850, died April 10, 1855; Agnes, born September 15, 1852, died August 19, 1855; John, born October 23, 1853, wedded Eliza Musselman and is a farmer of Newton township; Rosina, born March 8, 1856, is the wife of Conrad Reichman, of Washington township; Peter is the subject of this review; Mary Barbara, born July 16, 1859, died in 1861; John Martin, born September 29, 1860, married Susannah Mohler and is a farmer of Washington township; Bernard C., born June 24, 1863, married Emma Mutchler and is a farmer of Washington township; Samuel, born August 20, 1865, married Minnie Trost and is living in Darke county; and Hannah, born November 28, 1867, married Charles Patty, of Washington township, and died May 2, 1900.

Peter Holfinger, whose name introduces this review, was born on what is now the Shefbaugh farm, in Newberry township, and was reared to manhood on the old homestead in Washington township. Almost as soon as he was old enough to reach the plow handles, he began work in the fields and actively assisted in the work of the farm until he attained his majority. His educational privileges were very limited, although he was allowed to attend school for a short period each winter until he reached the age of thirteen years. When he had attained manly estate he began work on his own account, being employed as a farm hand by his brother George, on the Patty farm, in Newton township. The following year he worked for Samuel Reish, and was thus employed until his marriage, after which he made his home for three years on the Rouse farm, in Newton township. Subsequently he operated the old homestead for twelve years, and in the spring of 1894 he purchased thirty acres of that tract from his father and has since added to it forty-two acres. The same year he erected thereon a very commodious and tasteful residence, having now a comfortable home in the midst of highly cultivated fields.

Mr. Holfinger was married, October 1882, to Miss Mary, daughter of Charles and Sophia (Trost) Zimmerman, of Newton township. She died January 19, 189 leaving three children: Charles Henry, bo August 2, 1884; Minnie Sophia, born Apr 26, 1887; and Lewis Z., born June 27, 188

Mr. Holfinger was again married, N vember 11, 1897, his second wife being Do Esky, whose birth occurred September 1 1860, in Covington, Ohio. Her parents we Henry and Ursula (Neth) Esky. Her f ther, Henry Esky, was born July 31, 18 in Mechlenburg, Germany, and in 18 landed in New York city. For a year the after he worked as a farm hand in Poug keepsie, and then went to Albany, New Yo where he engaged at the cooper's trade f a short time. He then removed to Piq

Ohio, where he followed coopering until locating on a small tract of land in Newberry township, Miami county. Later he took up his abode at Covington and worked at his trade in Shelby county. He also spent four years on a farm there and afterward went to Gettysburg, Darke county, where he resides. His first wife died in 1867. Their children were: George and Mary, who died in infancy; Eva Rosina, now the wife of Lawrence Kerr, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Agnes, who died at the age of twenty years; Mrs. Holfinger; John, who died at the age of four years; Mary Catherine; Lewis, who died in infancy; and John Henry, who died in childhood. Mr. Eskey's second wife bore the maiden name of Annie Margaret Beck, and by their marriage there are six children: John George, a freight conductor on the Panhandle Railroad, at Indianapolis; Conrad, a freight conductor, of St. Louis, Missouri; Richard, of Gettysburg, Ohio; Anna, who is living in Dayton; and Henry and Emma, living at home.

In his political views Mr. Holfinger is a stanch Democrat, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. He is a member of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Covington, and is a highly esteemed man of genial manner, jovial disposition and an intelligent and enterprising farmer who enjoys a creditable reputation for his fair dealing.

DAVID L. LEE.

David L. Lee, one of the enterprising and prosperous business men of Troy, is numbered among Miami county's native sons, his birth having here occurred on the 17th of December, 1843. His father, Abram J. Lee, was born in Virginia, in 1809, and at an early period in the development of Miami county came to Ohio with his father, Benjamin Lee, who was a first cousin of General Robert E. Lee, of Confederate fame. Our subject has the same refined and intellectual face, calm and dignified, yet with his penetrating expression, as his illustrious cousin. Benjamin Lee located on a farm on Honey creek, and there reared his family. Abram J. Lee was identified with the agricultural interests of this community in pioneer times, and after arriving at years of maturity he purchased a farm on the Dayton pike, near Troy, now known as the Enyeart farm. He married Catherine Bowersock, a representative of an old Pennsylvania family. The children of this marriage are: J. H., who is now in the Klondike; George, a hardware merchant of Piqua, Ohio; Howard, a retired farmer of Kansas; Mrs. G. L. Smith, who resided in St. Paris, but is now deceased; and Davis L., of this review. George and Howard were both loyal soldiers in the Union army during the civil war.

The father of this family died when David L. Lee was only six years of age. The family afterward removed to Fletcher, where he attended school and also worked on the home farm. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, although only seventeen years of age, he was one of the first to respond to the call for troops, enlisting in the Seventy-first Ohio Infantry. After participating in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he was engaged in garrison duty in Tennessee and in fighting guerrillas. In 1864 he re-enlisted and after joining General Sherman's army at Cumberland, he took part in the Atlanta campaign, and was present at the fall of Atlanta. His command was with General Thomas, of the Fourth Army Corps, at the battles of Pulaski, Columbia, Franklin and

Nashville. At the last named place Hood's army was annihilated and was thus prevented from making the contemplated raid into Ohio. On the 15th and 16th of December, when General Thomas rode down the line, Mr. Lee states that every man felt that victory had crowned the Union arms. Nashville was the last battle in which Mr. Lee participated, for, by the last gun fired by the rebels, he had his left leg shattered and the member was afterward amputated. For two months he lay in the Nashville hospital and then returned to his home.

On again reaching the north Mr. Lee learned the silversmith's trade, at which he worked for two years, when, on the 3rd of July, 1867, he was appointed United States storekeeper at Hayner's distillery, in Troy. He held that position for six years, and in the fall of 1873 was elected sheriff of Miami county, and re-elected in 1875, acceptably serving in that capacity for four consecutive years. He handled three hundred and fifty prisoners, took fifty criminals to the penitentiary at Columbus and a number of offenders to the Lancaster Farm for Boys and to the Reformed Home for Girls. Two indictments were returned for murder in the first degree, but the convictions were in the second degree so that he narrowly escaped being compelled to hang the murderers. Only one person thus far has been hung in Miami county, and that was by the sheriff succeeding Mr. Lee. In 1878 our subject went to Kansas City, Missouri, but his business ventures there proved unprofitable, and in 1880 he returned to Troy. Not long afterward he went to Arizona to visit a brother, and while in that territory acted as a clerk in the twelfth Arizona legislature for one term. On again coming to Troy he went into the grocery business, and, while so engaged, was once more appointed stor keeper and gauger by President Harris for a term of four years. Under Clevela he was superseded in the office, but w twice elected township clerk for terms two years each, and during his incumben in that position he was reappointed stor keeper and gauger at Hayner's distillery, which position he is now serving.

Mr. Lee was married in Troy, October 1868, to Miss Libby C. Clyde, a daugh of George C. Clyde, now deceased. Her ther, a prominent and influential citizen the community, served for two terms treasurer of Miami county, as auditor two terms and as a member of the state l islature. Mr. and Mrs. Lee now have t sons, Harry and Fred, the former an spector for the Central Union Telepho Company, of Troy, and the latter a clerk Long & McKnight's store, in Troy. T family are members of the Presbyter church, and Mr. Lee holds membership lations with the Knights of Pythias frat nity, Coleman Post, G. A. R., and the In pendent Order of Odd Fellows. He filled various offices in those organizatio and at the present time is serving as tre urer of the first two. He has a fine ho on North Mulberry street, which he gained by his own well directed efforts business affairs. Many times called to p lic office, his career has ever been honora and loyal, and no trust reposed in him ever been betrayed.

LEWIS W. DAVIS.

The neat and thrifty appearance of Davis farm, in Newberry township, well dicates the careful supervision of the erator, who is numbered among Ohio's

tive sons, his birth having occurred in Union township, Clinton county, on the 8th of December, 1847. He is a representative of one of the old families of Pennsylvania. His grandparents were Joshua and Elizabeth (Rogers) Davis, both natives of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. There the grandmother spent her entire life, but the grandfather removed to Belmont county, Ohio, where his last days were passed. He was three times married. Hiram, the father of our subject, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and when nineteen years of age, made the journey to Clinton county, Ohio, on horseback. He there married Mary Ann Shields, and began his domestic life on a farm of fifty acres, for which he traded a horse. Later he sold his farm and operated rented land and also engaged in working in the woods till he settled on one hundred acres of land owned by his son, John T. His death occurred on that farm in 1852. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. She was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and was the daughter of William and Hannah (Frazier) Shields. At an early day her father removed from Tennessee to Ohio. He was a son of David Shields, who emigrated from Ireland to the new world, taking up his abode in Tennessee, whence he removed to Clinton county, this state. On the voyage to America he was accompanied by two brothers, one of whom settled in Clinton county. At the time when the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British tyranny, David Shields joined the colonial army and served throughout the war. He participated in the battle of Yorktown, and when Washington was negotiating terms of surrender for Cornwallis, Mr. Shields was chosen to carry dispatches to the British leader. It was from this Revolutionary hero that Mary Shields, the mother of our subject, was descended. Unto Hiram and Mary Davis were born ten children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of John H. Shields and died in Clinton county, in 1861; Rebecca J., who became the wife of Thomas Garretson, of Clinton county; Ellis, of Danville, Illinois, who married Maria Jane Shields, and afterward married Sarah Doran; John T., who married Ann Thompson and is living on the home farm; William, who married Bertha Painter and resides in Marion, Indiana; George B., who married Alice Parrett and is living in Warren county, Ohio; Joseph, deceased; Silas, who married Ruth Thatcher and makes his home in Clinton county; Lewis W.; and Calvin, who married Hattie Doran and died in Wood county, Ohio.

Lewis Walker Davis, whose name heads this review, spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and pursued his education in the public schools during the winter seasons. He remained with his widowed mother until after her marriage and aided her in the labor of the cultivation of the homestead. About 1882 he removed to Grant county, Ohio, and purchased a seventy-acre farm, on which he resided for four years. He then sold that property and removed to Warren county, Ohio, where he also spent four years. On the expiration of that period, he located near West Milton, Miami county, and in the spring of 1896 he removed to the Judge Freshour farm of one hundred and eighty acres, on which he has since resided. He does general farming and also makes a specialty of raising tobacco.

On the 22d of October, 1874, Mr. Davis married Miss Rebecca Coate, who was born in Newton township, Miami county, Janu-

ary 16, 1846. Her father, Jonathan Coate, was born in Newton township and died there upon his farm. He married Miss Elizabeth Jay, a native of Miami county, and they became the parents of the following children: Mary, wife of Enoch Berry, of Newton township; John, who died at the age of two years; James, of Troy, who married Miss Pearson and after her death wedded Lydia Deeter; Lurana, wife of Henry Miles, of Newton township; Mrs. Davis; Sarah, who died at the age of fifteen; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Gilbert, of Denver, Colorado; and Amanda, who died in infancy.

After the death of his first wife, Jonathan Coate married Rachel Jenkins, who survived her marriage six months. Martha Compton afterward became his wife and their children were: Emma; Ellwood, who died in infancy; Winnie, who became the wife of Otto Sinks and died in Dayton, Ohio; and Alice, wife of Webb Tucker, of Lima, Ohio. The grandparents of Mrs. Davis were James and Lurana (Teague) Coate, the latter from South Carolina, and both died in Newton township.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis are as follows: Laura and Eva were twins, born in 1875, and the former became the wife of William Compton and died February 18, 1899; William and Elda were twins, and the former, a soldier in the Spanish-American war, is now following carpentering in Denver, Colorado, while the latter is the wife of Walter Ellemen, of Newberry township, and has one child, Lewis H.; Clifford, Lewis and Houston are now at home; Mary E. and Bertie complete the family, but the latter died at the age of five years. The family is one of prominence in the community, its members ocupying creditable positions in social circles. Mr. Davis is a highly esteemed and intelligent farmer who keeps well informed on the issues of the day, is a Repu lican in his political views and a Quaker religious faith.

JOHN H. ROHRER.

One of the extensive land-owners a enterprising farmers of Miami county John H. Rohrer, who was born in the hou which is now his home, his natal day bei December 25, 1858. The public schools Tippecanoe City afforded him his edu tional privileges, and he was graduated w the class of 1879. He spent his boyhc days upon the home farm, but about 18 entered commercial life as an assistant bo keeper in the wheel works of Tippecai City, where he remained for a year. Hc ever, on the expiration of that period he turned to the old homestead, where he l since remained. He now owns a hund and ninety acres of the old farm on sect 22, Monroe township, together with (hundred acres on section 27, a thirty-a tract on the same section, and fifteen ac on section 29. He has a well develo property, his home farm being impro with commodious and substantial buildir which are surrounded by well tilled fi that indicate the care and supervision the owner. With a thorough understand of the rotation of crops and of the needs the various cereals which he raises, he applied a practical knowledge to his w and has therefore obtained excellent res from his labors.

On the 7th of April, 1886, Mr. Rol was united in marriage with Rosam Benham, a native of West Charles Bethel township, and a daughter of Jos Benham. Four children were born of t union, but Charles, who was born April

1887, was drowned on the 29th of March, 1890, in a pond near his home, when only three years of age. The others are: Harry, who was born September 12, 1890; Elizabeth, born May 27, 1892; and Robert, born November 16, 1895. In his political views Mr. Rohrer is a Republican, unswerving in the support of the principles of the party. He has served for two years on the board of agriculture, and was re-elected in 1897 for a second term of two years. A very prominent Mason, he holds membership in Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M.; Franklin Chapter, No. 114, R. A. M.; Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T., of Troy; and on the 7th of December, 1898, he became a noble of Antioch Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Dayton, Ohio. He has filled all the chairs of the blue lodge, and has served as captain-general, and is now generalissimo of the Coleman Commandery. His entire life has been passed in Miami county, and within its borders he is both widely and favorably known.

DEWITT C. BRANSON.

Dewitt C. Branson is numbered among the pioneers as well as the native sons of Miami county, for his birth occurred on the old homestead farm in Lost Creek township, May 1, 1828. The Branson family was founded in America by two brothers. One came to this country from England at an early period in the history of America. They located near Whitesville, Ocean county, New Jersey. Jonathan, one of the brothers, died a bachelor. Another brother, John, was the father of Samuel Branson, the grandfather of our subject. He resided in New Jersey, and had two brothers. Unto him and his wife, Charlotte, were born seven children, namely: Ann, who was born in 1799, came to Ohio and married Nathaniel Gaskell; her death occurred in Miami county; Moses N., the second of the family, who was the father of our subject; William W., born June 5, 1803, who died at the age of fifteen years; Hannah, born February 17, 1805, who married Pierson Ticen, and died in Indiana about 1870; Abigail, born October 19, 1806, who died in New Jersey in 1828; Charlotte, born in 1808, who became the wife of Nehemiah Gaskell, and died in Montgomery county, Ohio; Emma, born in 1810, who became the wife of Sterling Gaskell and died in Shelby county, Ohio, in 1870.

Moses N. Branson, the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey, in 1801, and was left an orphan when fifteen years of age. Determined to seek a home in the west, he started for Ohio, and for some years was a resident of Centerville, Montgomery county. Subsequently he came to Miami county and purchased eighty acres of land in Lost Creek township. A few years later he added another eighty-acre tract to his farm, and carried on agricultural pursuits for a considerable period. He was a very intelligent and highly respected man, who served as a township trustee and was frequently called upon to settle estates, owing to his well-known integrity. His political support was first given to the Democracy, but on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks. While in Montgomery county he wedded Harriet Nutt, who was born in 1807, a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Moon) Nutt. Her death occurred on the old homestead farm in 1841, and later the father was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Phœbe Manson, a widow.

Mr. Branson, of this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, and there remained until twenty-two years of age, assisting in the work of developing and cultivating the fields. He attended the old-time subscription schools and also the public schools after their establishment, and, being of a studious nature, he gave more attention to his books and read continually outside the school room, so that he became a well informed man. In 1849 he began teaching, which profession he successfully carried on for several successive terms. He then devoted his energies to farm work for about six years, when he again taught school for one term. Educational work was not conducted in the manner of the present day, and at one time he was obliged to teach in nine different arithmetics and as many grammars, for there was no uniformity of text-books used by his pupils. However, he had the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge he had acquired, and was therefore a successful educator. In 1850 he began the cultivation of his present farm. Here he owned one hundred acres of rich and arable land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation and improved with all modern accessories. The old log cabin which was his first home has long since been replaced by a large and commodious dwelling. Other modern improvements have been added until the farm is one of the best in the neighborhood. His business career has been seldom interrupted, but during the civil war he put aside all personal considerations and enlisted in May, 1864, in response to the call for one-hundred-day men. He was mustered in at Camp Dennison as sergeant of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out at Washington, D. C., Septembe 2, 1864.

On the 31st of December, 1849, M Branson was united in marriage at Troy b Rev. Templeton, to Miss Charlotte Sube who was born near Upper Meckfield, Buck county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. When on five years old she was brought by her pa ents to Brown township, Miami count She is a daughter of George and Elizabe (Duer) Suber. Her father was born N vember 12, 1799, in Bucks county, Pen sylvania, and was a son of John Peter Sube who lived and died in that county. The p ternal grandmother bore the maiden nan of Martha Harper, and by her marriage b came the mother of seven children, namel Mary, who became the wife of Josiah Du and died in Shelby county, this stat George, the father of Mrs. Branson; An who died unmarried; Sarah, who became t wife of John Haven and died in Bucks cou ty, Pennsylvania; Lydia Ann, who died Fletcher, Ohio; Joseph, who died in S Louis, Missouri; and William, whose dea occurred in Pennsylvania. Of this fam George Suber, the father of Mrs. Branso was reared to manhood upon a farm, a on the 18th of October, 1800, he wedd Elizabeth Duer, a daughter of William a Charlotte (Anderson) Duer. Her moth could remember and would frequently rel many interesting incidents concerning Revolutionary war. In 1829 George Su removed with his family and a compa composed of several other families to Oh They made the journey in wagons and w six weeks upon the way. For two ye Mr. Suber was a resident of Warren coun after which he entered and located on l in Brown township, Miami county, th spending his remaining days, his time

attention being devoted to the improvement of his farm. He died September 23, 1860, and his wife was called to her final rest August 8, 1872. They were both members of the Presbyterian church, and he was a life-long Democrat in his political affiliations. In their family were nine children, as follows: Harriet D., born December 27, 1821, became the wife of Cyrus Hand, after his death married Nehemia Wharton and died in Shelby county on the 25th of July, in 1886; Caroline Elizabeth, born September 21, 1823, married David Duncan and died in Fletcher, Miami county, in 1848; William D., born May 31, 1825, married Mary Ann Cayen and died on his farm in Brown township, February 5, 1889; Martha and Charlotte were twins and the former died in infancy, while the latter is the wife of Mr. Branson; Martha Jane, born August 17, 1830, became the wife of Benjamin McClary and died in Shelby county, Ohio, August 25, 1899; John Cory, born July 9, 1832, married Sarah Earhart and died in Fletcher June 29, 1896; Maria G., born November 30, 1824, is the wife of John Blackford, of St. Paris, Ohio; and James Watson Tullis, born October 7, 1841, wedded Elizabeth Verdeer, and is conducting a hotel in Fletcher.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Branson are Harriet, wife of F. W. Hildebrand, of Shelby county; Caroline, wife of James Johnson, of San Antonio, Texas; Willis; John; Frank; Sarah, wife of H. E. Hartzell, of Staunton township, Miami county; Lydia; and Angeline, wife of George W. Routson, of Staunton township. Mr. and Mrs. Branson celebrated their golden wedding on the 1st of January, 1900. For fifty years they had traveled life's journey together, sharing together life's joys and sorrows, its adversities and prosperity, and when the half-century was ended many of their relatives, friends and neighbors gathered to offer their congratulations and good wishes. This worthy couple are members of the Presbyterian church at Houston, and Mr. Branson is a stanch Republican in politics. A successful farmer, he has been quick to notice and grasp opportunities, and by his energy and determined purpose he has steadily worked his way upward to a position among the substantial citizens of the community. His life has at all times been so honorable that he commands the uniform respect and confidence of his fellow men.

FREDERICK HUBER.

Back to the land of the Alps does Mr. Huber trace his lineage, and that in his character abide those sterling qualities which have ever marked the true type of the Swiss nation is manifest when we come to consider the more salient points in his life history, which has been one marked by persistent industry, invincible spirit, sturdy loyalty and unwavering honor, all of which have resulted naturally in securing to him a position among the leading business men and respected citizens of his adopted country.

Mr. Huber was born in Switzerland, November 14, 1833, and resided in the city of Zurich. His parents were John and Annie Huber, and he was their only child. The father died when Frederick was only thirteen years of age, and when a youth of sixteen he began working at the butcher's trade, serving a three years' apprenticeship. His employer gave him his board and he paid one hundred dollars to learn the trade. In 1853 he determined to try his fortune in America and crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel

which, after a voyage of sixty-seven days, landed at Quebec. He made his way to New Bremen, Ohio, where he followed his trade for a time and then went from that point to Piqua. Later he went to Dayton, where he worked at his trade for two years, and on the expiration of that period he came to Tippecanoe City, where he secured employment in the butcher shop of Levi Clark. He remained with Mr. Clark two years and then purchased his employer's business, conducting a meat market and buying and selling cattle until 1864, when he made a business trip to Switzerland, leaving America in April and returning during the summer. In the meantime he had sent for his mother, who had joined him in his new home. On again reaching this country Mr. Huber took charge of a butchering business, which he conducted until the fall of 1899. In the meantime he engaged in the manufacture of malt, in company with Messrs. Timmer & Hoffman, successfully conducting that enterprise for several years in connection with other business interests. He was also at one time a stockholder in the Tippecanoe Paper Mill Company, but is now retired from active business life.

February 9, 1857, Mr. Huber was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rupp, and to them were born two children: Annie, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; and Emily, wife of Albert Miller. Mrs. Huber died March 6, 1885. On the 29th of January, 1889, Mr. Huber again married, his second union being with Miss Emma Nietert, of Dayton, Ohio. In his political views our subject is a Democrat and served as a member of the city council of Tippecanoe from 1885 until 1889. He is also a communicant of the Catholic church. For many years he was numbered among the prosperous and leading business men of Tippecanoe City, and certainly he has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he has met with prosperity and has gained the regard of a very extensive circle of friends and acquaintances.

J. CHARLES F. HILL.

J. Charles F. Hill, one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Washington township, was born on Jonathan Drake's farm in this locality, February 14, 1857, and is a representative of one of the old families of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Susan (Barton) Hill, who removed from the Keystone state to New Jersey, where they spent their remaining days. Stephen Hill, the father of our subject, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1817, and during his early boyhood accompanied his parents to New Jersey. He was only nine years of age when thrown upon his own resources, owing to the parents' death. He went to live in a family by the name of Deusenberry, with whom he remained until eighteen years of age, when he began work as a farm hand, being employed in various places in the state. His time was thus largely passed until he was thirty years of age. In December, 1847, he emigrated to Ohio, locating in Warren county, about a mile from Lebanon. There he remained for two or three years, after which he removed to Centerville, Montgomery county, where he continued to reside for about two years. On leaving that place he came to Miami county, where he worked by the month for a time and then purchased a farm adjoining the one upon which his last days were spent. His first tract of land consisted of eighty-five

acres, which was covered with a dense forest, but with characteristic energy he began its development and each year saw a larger amount cleared. He built a barn and other necessary outbuildings and became comfortably situated in life. He certainly deserved great credit for what he accomplished, for he started out for himself when a mere child, having no capital or school privileges to aid him. Steadily he worked his way upward and as the result of his careful management and untiring industry he acquired a comfortable competence. He possessed great physical strength and his services were greatly in demand at the old-time log rollings. He first worked at wood-chopping, which pursuit he followed for four years, his marked ability in that line enabling him to gain a very good living. He received thirty-seven and a half cents per cord, and on Monday would always cut enough wood to pay for his week's board.

On the 31st of December, 1855, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Lukemeyer, a daughter of John and Alice (Barngrover) Lukemeyer, who were natives of southern Ohio. Their daughter was born in Clermont county, Ohio, October 10, 1837, and by her marriage she became the mother of four children: J. Charles F.; Frank S., who was born November 22, 1858; George M., born February 2, 1861; and Alice A., born February 8, 1867. The father of this family died in June, 1898, and in his death the community lost one of the valued pioneer settlers. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and in religious belief was connected with the German Baptist church.

J. Charles F. Hill, whose name begins this record, has spent his entire life in Miami county, and upon the old homestead farm was reared to manhood. His own limited educational privileges made the father desire that his children should receive good opportunities in that direction and therefore he put forth every effort to enable him to attend school and thus prepare for life's practical and responsible duties. Our subject attended the country schools until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Covington high school, where he was graduated in the spring of 1878, taking the honors of the class. Subsequently he served a five-years apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade under the direction of J. A. Buchanan, of Newberry township, but did not follow the pursuit steadily. He was married, May 30, 1886, to Miss Sarah Angeline Cassel and resided upon the home farm for a year. He then purchased a residence in Bloomer, Miami county, to which he removed in 1890, there following his trade until November, 1898, when he returned to the homestead farm, which he has since operated, in connection with his two brothers.

Mrs. Hill was born in Newberry township, Miami county, December 11, 1864, and was a daughter of Jacob and Hester (Moist) Cassel. Her father, Jacob Cassel, was born near Greenville, Ohio, November 19, 1840, and was a son of John Cassel, who died in Illinois. His widow afterward returned to Ohio, spending her last days near Arcanum. In their family were six children, namely: Henry, who died in Graham county, Kansas; William, who is living near Muncie, Indiana; Simon, of Darke county; Jacob, father of Mrs. Hill; Conrad, who is also living in Darke county; and Joseph, a resident of Newberry township. During his childhood Jacob Cassel accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, where the father's death soon after occurred. When he

was seven years of age his mother returned to Ohio with her family, and he was bound out to his half brother, David, until he had attained his majority. In 1861 he married Miss Hester Moist, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 2, 1841, a daughter of Abraham and Rachel (Fronefield) Moist, who died in Newton township, Miami county. Their children were: Elizabeth, wife of George Shellerbarger, of Newton township; Mary, wife of Henry Fink, of Bradford; Hester, of this review; Rachel; and John, who is living in Arcanum, Ohio. For a time after his marriage Jacob Cassel made his home on various farms until he was enabled to purchase land of his own. He bought and located upon a thirty-acre tract, north of Clayton, and subsequently removed to his farm of eighty acres, north of Bloomer. There he resided until February, 1899, when he put aside business cares and has since lived retired in the village of Bloomer. He has but two children, Mrs. Hill and Charles, who married Miss Martha Hyle, by whom he has a daughter, Mabel.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born two children, Orpha Edith and Sylvia Florence, who are in school. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are well known in this locality and enjoy the warm regard of a large circle of friends. Industry has been one of his chief characteristics and at the same time he is a genial, kindly gentleman, honest in all business affairs and honorable in all life's relations.

DANIEL H. LENTZ.

Daniel H. Lentz was born in Perry county, Ohio, at Somerset, November 27, 1836, and is a son of Frederick and Hannah (Hendricks) Lentz, who had a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter. Of this number four of the sons served in the civil war as loyal defenders of the Union, and the youngest laid down his life on the altar of his country.

Daniel H. Lentz was reared on a farm in the county of his nativity and remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he went to Missouri and Iowa, where he was engaged in photographic work. In 1857, with three companions, he secured an outfit at St. Joseph, Missouri, and started for Pike's Peak, attracted by the discovery of gold at that place. They had a three-horse team and with this they made their way along the Platte river to Fort Kearney. At that place they abandoned their intention of proceeding to Colorado and traded their provisions to Indians for buffalo robes, after which they returned to St. Joseph, and a few months later Mr. Lentz was again at home. He then engaged in the lumber business which he folowed with fair success until 1861, when, on the 10th of September, he responded to the call for volunteers, enlisting as a private in Company D, Third Ohio Cavalry for three years. The first engagement in which he participated was at Nashville, and later he took part in the battles of Stone river and Corinth, and at the former he was wounded by a minie ball in the left leg, below the knee. After three days spent in the field hospital, he was sent to the hospital at Nashville and later to the hospital at Louisville. Subsequently he was at Covington, at Camp Dennison and in the hospital at Cleveland, being there for eleven months, owing to the fact that he suffered from gangrene after being wounded. When he had recovered his strength he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment and participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Selma, Alabama, Montgomery and Colum-

bia. In 1862 he had served as recruiting officer for two months, was afterwards quartermaster-sergeant for three months and was then promoted to the rank of commissary sergeant. He also served for one month as orderly sergeant, and at the close of the war he returned to Columbus, where he was mustered out. He made for himself a very honorable military record, for he was always found at his post, faithfully discharging every duty and task assigned to him.

When hostilities had ceased and the supremacy of the starry flag was acknowledged throughout the nation, Mr. Lentz turned his attention to the lumber business and was very successful, building up an extensive enterprise. He established twelve different steam saw-mills and was actively engaged in the operation of one of these until January, 1900, when his son took his business. His enterprise, close application and keen discrimination had enabled him to build up an extensive lumber trade and he derived therefrom an excellent income. In 1879 he removed to Covington, and a year later purchased the farm upon which he now resides. It contains eight and one-half acres and is planted mostly to small fruits.

In 1869 Mr. Lentz was united in marriage with Miss Harriet M. Stewart, and to them have been born seven children, of whom six are living, namely: Charley C., Ulysses S.; Effie; Elta; Walter J. and Lawrence R. Mabel died in early childhood. The family is one of prominence in the community and has made many warm friends in Miami county, while the hospitality of the best homes is extended to them. For two years Mr. Lentz has served as trustee of Spring Creek township. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious faith is in accord with the belief of the Christian church, of which he is a member. In all life's relations he has commanded the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, and as a citizen is as true, today, to the duties which devolve upon him as when, with the Union army, he participated in the conflicts on southern battlefields.

SIMMEON E. HARRIS.

Occupying the position of chief engineer of the Piqua Rolling Mills, Simmeon E. Harris is regarded as one of the most trustworthy and reliable employes in that institution. He was born in Washington township, two miles south of Piqua, on the 27th of December, 1861, a son of Charles and Harriet (Hunt) Harris, the former a native of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, the latter of Shelby county, this state. The father spent hs boyhood days in the place of his nativity, and when a young man took up his abode in Troy, Ohio, where he was married. He was a blacksmith by trade, and later in life was employed as a stationary engineer in the still house in Miami county. His last position was that of engineer in the oil mill in Piqua. When about forty-two years of age he was struck by lightning, and died fourteen years later, at the age of fifty-six years. During the civil war he was most anxious to join the army, but owing to an accident which had injured his leg he was not accepted. In his political views he was independent, voting for the man rather than for party. He held membership in Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and was an earnest Christian man. His widow is still lving in Piqua, at the age of fifty years. Like her husband, she is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church and has ever taken a deep

interest in its work. In their family were two children: Simeon and Rachel Elizabeth, wife of Frank McMacken, of Piqua.

Mr. Harris, of this review, spent the days of his youth at the family home, two miles south of Piqua, and attended the district schools. When about twenty years of age he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment in the Orr, Leonard & Daniels Linseed Oil Mills, remaining there for two years and ten months. On the expiration of that period he returned to Piqua and worked in the Bent Wood Works, having charge of the night crew in the bending department. His next service was in the linseed oil mill, of Piqua, which was owned by Leonard & Daniels, having charge of their cooperage shop. In fact, he has performed almost every kind of work in the oil mill. He began engineering there, having learned that work under his father. He left the oil mill in order to assist in setting up the machinery in the rolling mills, and was employed as second engineer there for a time. Subsequently he was head engineer in the corrugating works, and later was engineer at the street car barns for six months. When that period had elapsed he went to Carthage, Indiana, where he was employed as chief engineer in a paper box board factory for about three years, when he returned to Piqua and accepted the position of second engineer in the rolling mills. A year and a half ago he was promoted to chief engineer, and has since held that position, which is one of great importance in the extensive establishment with which he is now connected.

Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Hobbs, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and in this community enjoy the warm regard of a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Harris is a liberal Democrat in his political views. He belongs to Invincible Lodge, No. 176, K. P., of Piqua, has filled all of its offices and is also a member of the Uniform Rank. He is vice-president and was one of the organizers of the Knights of Pythias band, and belongs to several other fraternal societies, including the Maccabees, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Ancient Essenic Order. He is a man of fine personal appearance, genial in manner, courteous and kindly, and has many friends in Piqua, where he has spent the greater part of his life.

MOSES KINSELLA.

Moses Kinsella, a farmer and tobacco grower of Newberry township, was born in the town of Wexford, Ireland, in August, 1852. His grandfather, Moses Kinsella, Sr., was also a native of county Wexford, and was married in that land to Catherine Butler. He spent his entire life in the place of his nativity, dying about 1821, his wife surviving him for a few years. He was an active participant in the rebellion of 1798, as was James Furlong, the maternal grandfather of our subject. John Kinsella, the father, was born in county Wexford, in 1820, and during his residence in the old country he was a longshoreman, and worked in a still house. After coming to the United States he devoted his energies to farming and for a time rented property, but as the result of his energy and economy he acquired a little capital with which he purchased fifteen acres of land in Washington township, Miami county, east of Covington. In 1872 he sold that property and purchased

a homestead farm of forty acres east of Polo. There he died June 17, 1897. He was married in his native county to Margaret Furlong, a daughter of James and Mary (Redmond) Furlong. They became the parents of eleven children. The subject of this review is now the only surviving representative of the family. The parents were both members of St. Mary's Catholic church in Polo.

Moses Kinsella, the subject of this review, obtained his education both in the schools of Ireland and America. He studied in his native land between the ages of three and seven years, and at a later date accompanied his parents upon their emigration to the new world, the family sailing from Liverpool to New York in 1859, upon the vessel West Point. After a voyage of twenty-one days a landing was effected at Castle Garden, New York, and the father brought his family immediately to Ohio, spending a short time in Tippecanoe City, Miami county.

Mr. Kinsella, of this review, attended the schools of that county, acquiring a liberal education. He was an apt pupil, learning readily, and is now a well informed man. He was reared to work upon the farm, taking his place in the fields during the spring planting and during the harvesting season. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits, and after his marriage he rented a farm in Miami county, on which he lived for a year. He then purchased a small tract of land in Cynthianna township, Shelby county, but a year later sold the property, for in that time his wife had died. He was married, in September, 1879, to Miss Mary McCarthy, and on the 2nd of March, 1881, was called upon to mourn her loss. He has one child, a daughter, Mary.

Soon after selling his farm Mr. Kinsella took up his abode with his parents, who had purchased a homestead in Newberry township, east of Polo. He is a consistent member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, of Piqua, and in his political views is a Democrat, stanch and true. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and has always been a closely interested student of history, which he quotes extensively and accurately. In his farming operations he has met with success, raising tobacco and those cereals best adapted to this climate. Enterprise and industry are numbered among his characteristics, and that he is regarded as one of the substantial farmers of the community is due to his carefully directed labors.

WILLIAM W. MEEKS.

A native of Miami county, William W. Meeks was born in Lost Creek township, on the 16th of October, 1841, and is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Dye) Meeks, the former born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of November, 1800, while the latter was born December 16, 1806. At the age of three years Jesse Meeks was brought to Ohio by his parents, Basil and Diana Meeks. The grandfather was in very limited circumstances, having chopped wood and aided in clearing farms until he had acquired enough capital to enable him to enter land. He secured a tract near Babtown, where he reared his family, making his home there for many years. His death occurred in 1859, when he was about eighty years of age, and his wife passed away a few years previous. Their children were: Jesse; David, who reared a family in Elizabeth township; Eli, who removed to Indiana; Stephen, who left Miami

county in early life; and Isaac, who is now living in Troy at a very advanced age. Basil had given his three sons, Jesse, David and Eli, a section of land in Lost Creek township, and there each reared families. David had two sons, Corbly and Riley, the former now residing in Lost Creek township, and had a daughter, Emma Evans.

Jesse Meeks, the father of our subject, was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, and experienced all the hardships and trials which fall to the lot of the pioneer. On the 23d of October, 1823, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Dye, a daughter of Benjamin Dye, one of the pioneers of Elizabeth township. They spent their entire life upon the farm in Lost Creek township, which was given to Mr. Meeks by his father. It comprises two hundred and thirteen acres of rich land, and he transformed it into one of the best farming properties in that section of the county, making his home there until his death, which occurred in June, 1881, in hs eighty-first year. His wife survived him about six years, and passed away at the same age. They had a family of six sons and two daughters, of whom one son died in childhood and a daughter at the age of fifteen years. Those who reached years of maturity were: Diana, wife of Ira L. Morris, a resident of Troy, Ohio; Basil, who died in his twenty-ninth year; Benjamin D., who left Miami county when a young man, and now lives in Pulaski county, Indiana, where his father had given him land; Sylvester, who was owner of a part of the old homestead in Lost Creek township, where he died when about forty-seven years of age; William W., and John L., who died on the old homestead when about forty-three years of age.

William W. Meeks has spent his entire life in Miami county. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age, and was early trained to habits of industry and economy, whch have proved important factors in his success. As soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields, and in the budding spring time turned many a furrow preparatory to the plantng of the crops, and the district schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges, his studies being pursued through the winter months. On the 22d of June, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Neal, and soon afterward located on his present farm, which is one of the oldest in the county, having been settled by J. Neal, Mrs. Meek's grandfather. His son, James Neal, resided in Pike township, Clark county. He married Melvina Helvey, and their daughter, Jane, was born in Clark county, February 8, 1847. After the death of the father the mother came to Miami city, where she died when more than eighty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Meeks took up their abode on their present farm in 1868, and have continuously resided here since that time, covering a period of almost a third of a century. In connection with general farming he has operated a wagon and carriage repair shop, and has enjoyed a good trade. His fields are well tilled, and yield to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. Substantial improvements indicate his supervision, and he is accounted one of the leading agriculturists of the community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Meeks have been born the following children: Effie Octavia, who has been a student in the Ada Normal school, is now successfully teaching in Miami county; Alice Ida is the wife of Fred Ely, and has two children, Donna and Carl;

Della Melinda, who was educated in the Valparaiso normal school, is also a teacher of Miami county; and Horace is a student in the Addison high school. They also have an adopted son, George, who came to them from the Montgomery County Home when eight years of age, and received the same advantages as their own children. He is now twenty-seven years of age, but still assists his foster father in the operation of the old homestead.

In his political affiliations Mr. Meeks is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired political preferment, his attention being given almost exclusively to his farming interests, in which he has met with creditable success. He and his family are members of the Christian church, and in its work he takes an active interest. His life has ever been honorable, manifesting those sterling qualities of character which at all times command respect.

HOWARD SCUDDER.

The building interests of Piqua would be incomplete without mention of Mr. Scudder, who has been a very active factor in the material improvement of the city, and is recognized as one of the leading contractors and builders of Miami county. He was born here in 1840, and many who know him are familiar with his life record, covering a period of sixty years. Throughout the greater part of the time he has been an active factor in their industrial life of Piqua, and today he stands among those to whose efforts the city largely owes its advancement and prosperity. His father, Cummings Scudder, was also a contractor and builder, and was located in Piqua between the years 1825 and 1830. He was born in Rahway, New Jersey, and was there married about 1824 to Sarah Winans, a daughter of Stephen Winans, of that city, and a cousin of Frances Winans Statler, wife of Christopher Statler, one of Piqua's pioneer settlers, whose son, D. C. Statler, is now a well-known resident of Miami county. Locating in Piqua, Cummings Scudder at once entered upon his business career as a builder, and erected many of the leading structures at an early day. He purchased four lots on North Wayne street, extending to Downing street, and on the former he erected the home now occupied by Matt Jones. It was in that house that our subject was born. In the family were nine children, but only three are now living: Stephen, a resident of Piqua; Mrs. Harriet Stilwell, of Iowa; and Howard. One brother, Dorsey, was killed in battle in the civil war, and another brother, Ephraim, also loyally served his country in the war of the Rebellion. The father died in Piqua, in 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was never ill throughout his entire life until his last sickness. He was at one time a member of the city council of Piqua, and was a man of the highest respectability.

Howard Scudder pursued his education in the public schools of Piqua, and when only about twelve years of age began to assist his father, under whose direction he learned the carpenter's trade, becoming familiar with the work both in principle and detail. At the age of eighteen he began contracting and building on his own account, and has since been engaged in business, meeting with creditable success in his undertakings. For a quarter of a century he has been in partnership with G. S. Hunt, and the well-known firm of Scudder & Hunt

has executed the largest contracts in the city, including the erection of the stove works, the high school and six ward school. They also erected the Conover Opera House, have three times erected the Orr Ore Mills, and they have also taken contracts to erect many of the fine residences and business blocks of the city. On all sides may be seen evidences of their handiwork, which stand as monuments to their splendid ability. Their fidelity to the terms of a contract has secured to them a very enviable reputation, and the firm of Scudder & Hunt takes leadership in their line in Piqua.

Mr. Scudder was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Mahaffey, a daughter of Isaiah Mahaffey, of Pennsylvania, and they now have two children: Edward C., who is an employe of Armour & Company, of Chicago; and Louisa B., at home. Both are graduates of the Piqua high school. Mr. Scudder was reared in the faith of the Methodist church, of which his parents were members, and has always attended its services and contributed liberally to its support and upbuilding. In politics he is a Republican, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. Socially he is an Odd Fellow, and has filled all of the offices in the order. For six years he served as a member of the city council, and for one year was superintendent of the water works. He has given liberally of both time and money toward advancing the prosperity of the city of his nativity. Every enterprise calculated to benefit Piqua has found in him a hearty sympathizer and a generous contributor. He is a very busy man, yet he is ever ready to pause in the midst of his business duties to distribute aid to those in need. He is wholly worthy of the respect which is everywhere accorded him, for his name is synonymous with honorable dealing and with all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and to the individual.

CONRAD G. SANZENBACHER.

As his name indicates, Conrad Gotlieb Sanzenbacher is of German birth, and in his life he manifests many of the characteristics of the Teutonic race. He is now an old and highly esteemed farmer of Newberry township, and was born in Brackenheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, January 26, 1834. His grandfather, John Sanzenbacher, was a farmer of Wurtemberg, and died in that country, in 1846. His children were: John George, who came to the United States and finally settled in Mahoning county, Ohio; Johanis; Adam, who served in the German army and died in the fatherland; and Christopher, who was also a member of the army and died in Germany. Those children were by the grandfather's first marriage, and by the second marriage he had three children: Matthias, who served his country as a soldier and died in Germany; Gotlieb, who also engaged in military service in accordance with the laws of his country; and one whose name is not remembered.

Johanis Sanzenbacher, the father of our subject, was born in Wurtemberg, in 1797, and married Ann Mary Kramer, who was born in the same place, in 1792. Her first husband was Johanis Haas. The father of our subject was a farmer, and owned a small tract of land which he operated until his death, in February, 1853. In the spring of 1854 his widow, with our subject and his sister, her only children, took passage from Havre, France, on the sailing vessel Bava-

ria, which, twenty-six days later, dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. They arrived in Piqua, in March, 1854, and the mother purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Washington township, making her home upon that farm until her death in 1870. Her daughter, Christiann, married John Schmidlapp and is now the widow of Joshua Russell. Her home is in Washington township.

Mr. Sanzenbacher, of this review, attended the schools of Germany between the ages of five and fourteen years, and then began working on his mother's farm. He also learned the weaver's trade. In 1854 he accompanied his mother to the United States, sailing from Havre on the twentieth anniversary of his birth. He worked for his mother in Miami county for three years, and then went to Dayton, where he was employed in a brewery for five years. Subsequently he spent two years in the Piqua brewery, and then, with the capital he had acquired, purchased a tract of land near Covington. Later he sold that property and bought twenty-five acres in Spring Creek township, operating the farm for two years. On the expiration of that period he sold it, however, and after renting land for a year, he purchased eighty acres of his present farm, to which he has since added a tract of eighty-seven acres. He is an enterprising agriculturist, practical and progressive, and his well-directed efforts have brought to him a comfortable competence, classifying him among the substantial citizens of his community.

On the 3rd of March, 1862, Mr. Sanzenbacher was married, in Piqua, to Miss Mary Ann Kopf, who was born in Sultz, Wurtemberg, Germany, July 13, 1843. Then in her sixteenth year, she came alone to America and joined her sister in Piqua. Her father was a farmer in the old country. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanzenbacher are: Ann Mary, at home; Caroline Christina, wife of Frank Nettleship, of Newberry township; William Lincoln, who married Jane Nettleship, and is living in Washington township; Charles Henry and Edward Jacob, at home; Matilda, wife of William Saxaher, of Piqua; John, who died in June, 1899, at the age of twenty-six years; Emma, wife of Charles Ankerman, of Spring Creek township; Albert Conrad, Louisa Rachel, Walter and Elizabeth, all at home. The parents hold membership in the St. Paul's German Lutheran church of Piqua, and Mr. Sanzenbacher gives his political support to Democracy. He and his wife are now widely known in the community in which they reside and enjoy the confidence and good will of many friends.

J. H. MARLIN.

J. H. Marlin, an attorney-at-law, has been a practitioner in Covington, Ohio, the place of his birth, for about fifteen years. His father possessed an excellent legal education and was for twenty-one years a magistrate of the town, so the subject of this sketch was by nature and early opportunities well fitted for his chosen profession.

At the conclusion of his literary training he began the study of the law and was in due time admitted to the bar. He possesses an exceedingly fine library of law books with the contents of which he is well acquainted. For nine years Mr. Marlin was a member of the Ohio National Guard, and during

much of that time he served as drum major of the Third Regiment band.

At various times he has served his townsmen in the different offices of magistrate, mayor and village solicitor, being at present invested with the latter office. In addition to attending to the needs of his large clientage he also finds time to oversee the interests of a newspaper, The Weekly Tribune, which he established January 1, 1898, and which has, through the assistance of his brother, A. L. Marlin, as local editor, grown to be the most influential newspaper in the Stillwater valley.

E. W. LAPE.

Mr. Lape was born in Cincinnati, March 15, 1848, and is a son of Wiliam H. Lape, also a native of that city. The grandfather, Jacob Lape, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died of cholera in 1832. William H. Lape was there reared and educated, and after attaining his majority, he wedded Martha Ann Taylor, of that city, daughter of John and Sarah (Hook) Taylor, who removed from Virginia to Bracken county, Kentucky, and subsequently came to the Buckeye state. Mr. Lape, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the schools of Newport, Kentucky, in Chickering's Academy and in Dr. Hand's Mercantile School, of Cincinnati. In 1866, at the age of seventeen years, he began his business career in the employ of Nicholas Patterson & Company, manufacturers of stoves, hollowware, japan, tin and stamped ware. He began in the humble capacity of errand boy, but his faithfulness and adaptability soon won him promotion and gradually he was advanced to the position of salesman. Later he was given charge of the shipping department. In 1869 he entered the office of W. C. Davis & Company, as shipping clerk and was advanced step by step, continuing with the house through its various vicissitudes and its changes of ownership and reorganization. In 1889 he came to Piqua, the plant being removed to this city, and in 1895 he was chosen to the responsible position as secretary and treasurer of the Favorite Stove & Range Company, one of the most extensive in America. This mammoth concern employs more than four hundred men in its shops and is represented on the road by a number of traveling salesmen. Each department is under the care of competent superintendents. There are molding, pattern-making, casting, core, nickel-plating and japanning departments, and each is equipped with the best machinery calculated to carry on the business. The output of the plant is very extensive. So rapidly has the business grown that in order to facilitate shipments and establish closer contracts with patrons branch houses were located in New York city, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Ottumwa (Iowa), La Crosse and Menomonee (Wisconsin), Ogden and Salt Lake (Utah), and Baltimore (Maryland). The concern is written of at large in connection with the sketch of William K. Boal, president of the company, on another page of this work .

On May 30, 1876, at Newport, Kentucky, Mr. Lape was united in marriage to Mary Machir Simmons, and to them was born a daughter, Bessie Louise. His wife died February 15, 1879. On October 29, 1891, at Piqua, Ohio, he married Jeannette F. Smith, and to them was born Edward Walter and Martha Taylor. In his social re-

lations Mr. Lape is a Mason, a past master and past high priest. He is also past eminent commander of Newport Commandery, No. 13, K. T., of Newport, Kentucky. He is an active and influential member of the Disciple church in Piqua; he is a member of the local board of health and at all times is actively and deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare, progress and material and moral advancement of his adopted city. As a business man he commands universal respect. The business policy which he has always followed has been most commendable. He is methodical, careful and thorough, requiring that the strictest honesty must prevail in the establishment, which course has won the respect of his associates and all with whom he has had dealings. He inspires personal friendships of great strength and no man is held in higher regard in Piqua than Mr. Lape.

LLEWELLYN AP THOMAS.

As his name indicates, Mr. Thomas is of Welsh descent and is a worthy representative of that race whose courage, intellectual strength and reliability in business have awakened admiration throughout the world, He is small and slight, is energetic and active in all his movements and is decided in word, look and action. He was born in the city of Troy, March 2, 1842, and now, at the age of fifty years, gives constant care and attention to his extensive floral business. His father, William J. Thomas, was born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1796, and in 1808 accompanied his parents on their removal to Lancaster county, Ohio. He was graduated in the Ohio University at Athens, in 1817, and read law with the Hon. Thomas Ewing, becoming a practitioner at the bar of Troy in 1819. In 1822 he was appointed postmaster of this city, and in 1825 was elected justice of the peace. He served for six years as a prosecuting attorney, and was colonel of one of the militia regiments of Ohio. For four consecutive years he represented his district in the state senate, taking his seat as a member of the upper house in 1836. On that occasion he spoke for sixteen hours against time, until the citizens arrived at the capital in such numbers that the legislators dared not pass an opposing measure which was peculiarly obnoxious to the masses. He left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation of the state in the first half of the nineteenth century, and was widely recognized as a leader of public thought and opinion. On the 12th of September, 1846, he was instrumental in organizing the Miami Agricultural Society, and was elected its first president, being again chosen to that position in 1847. His political support was given the old-line Whig party until its dissolution, when he became a Democrat and canvassed the state for Buchanan in 1856. He was a man of marked ability in many lines. As a friend he was true and tried; as an enemy aggressive and brave; as an organizer, learned and trustworthy; as an advocate powerful and convincing; and as a platform orator possessed logic and elocution. He was at home among theologians in their deepest discussions, and his opinions, which were the result of mature and careful deliberation, he was always able to support with forceful argument. In social circles he was equally at ease, and his power of conversation rendered him entertaining in the highest degree. As a citizen he was high-minded and honorable, and as a servant of the people he was extremely trustworthy and faithful. He

would defend a position which he believed to be right to the very last and in the face of personal danger, if such was necessary.

On the 29th of September, 1828, Hon. W. I. Thomas was united in marriage to Lucinda M. Neal, a native of Virginia, now West Virginia, where through many generations the Neals have been leading and influential citizens, statesmen and soldiers.. Mrs. Thomas belonged to the same family as Hon. Thomas Ewing and Colonel George Clendenon, commandant of the Ohio frontier and founder of Charleston, West Virginia, and whose daughter married Return Jonathan Meigs, governor of Ohio in 1810, and postmaster general of the United States in 1813. Through the Neals Mr. Thomas, of this review, is also related to Stonewell Jackson. Unto Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas were born eleven children: Stanley O., an attorney at law, was a rebel officer on the staff of General Kirby Smith, and is now living in New Orleans. Walter, who is editor of the Miami Union and a lawyer at the bar of Troy, has been prosecuting attorney of the county. He served as a lieutenant in a volunteer infantry during the civil war. Gilmer T., a legal practitioner of Troy, has served as mayor of the city. William I., who was also a lawyer, served in the Union army during the civil war, and died in early manhood. Eugene, who was appointed to Annapolis and served in the navy, winning the rank of lieutenant commander, and died in 1898, at the age of fifty years. Llewellyn Ap is the next younger. Three brothers and a sister died in childhood before our subject's birth, and another brother died subsequently, at the age of fourteen years, while a student at Marietta College. He was a very bright youth and gave promise of a successful future.

Llewellyn A. Thomas, whose name introduces this record, attended the first free school of Troy. His tastes did not follow the family professional bent and led him into the ranks of floriculture. His father owned what is now known as the Stilwell farm, a tract of three hundred and five acres, adjoining Troy, and as his taste led him to take up the work of garden and field he labored upon the farm. With the old-world pride of family, the father endowed one son with all his land and effects, but he did not retain possession of it and the property passed into the hands of others. When the first tap of war sounded Mr. Thomas of this review, prompted by a spirit of patriotism and with an impulsive and brave nature, responded to the call for troops. He enlisted for three months in the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, and on the expiration of that period joined the army for three years. He served in West Virginia under General J. O. Cox, participated in the battle of South Mountain, the second battle of Bull Run and the engagements of Antietam, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga, together with others of lesser importance. Though on many a battle-field where the rebel lead fell thick and fast, he escaped without injury, and with an honorable military record he returned to his home, one of the brave defenders who preserved the Union when the hand of rebellion would have overthrown it.

Returning to Troy, Mr. Thomas engaged in farming for three years, and in 1867 he embarked in business as a florist. He had two colts but had no capital, yet was strong in his resolute purpose and indomitable industry. These qualities stood him in good stead, and to-day he is one of the most extensive and successful florists in

this section of the state. He gives consistent and careful attention to his business and has nine large greenhouses, covering an area of an acre and a half, and stocked with every variety of plants and flowers. He not only understands the practical work, but also the scientific, and his thorough understanding of the business has made him familiar with the needs of the various plants which he cultivates. Some of his productions have been a marvel to florists, and have certainly awakened the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful. He was born with a true artistic instinct and with a passion for flowers which he indulged in early days by cultivating blossoming plants upon his father's farm. His flower beds often at that day contained not only every popular variety but many rare kinds. In flower decorations and designs his innate capacity and artistic sense find their best expression. The products of his greenhouse are in demand in all the cities of Ohio and throughout a portion of Indiana. In completing and enlarging his establishment he displayed not only wonderful skill as a florist but also great mechanical ability, which by many is supposed to be wanting in those who are particularly fond of the beautiful. He is his own carpenter, glazier, mason, plumber and gas and steam fitter, and his work is done so perfectly that the temperature in the green houses is always at the proper point, whether the thermometer outside stands at one hundred degrees in the shade or at thirty-two below zero, as it was in the winter of 1898-9.

In 1864 Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Kate Lee, of Troy, and to them have been born five sons: William Walter, a successful nurseryman of Davisville, California; Guy L., who was a captain in the Troy militia company that enlisted for service in the Cuban war and died in 1898, at the age of twenty-eight years; Louis Llewellyn, who is his father's able assistant in business in Troy; Allyn, who is attending the Troy schools; and Leo, who is also in school. The youngest son is making rapid progress in his studies, and is a bright and promising lad who is ambitious to follow in the footsteps of his uncle Eugene and become an officer in the navy. He knows every detail of the naval actions in the Spanish-American war and never tires of hearing stories concerning the civil and other wars in our country.

Mr. Thomas is a Presbyterian in religious faith and a Republican in his political views, as have been all of the other members of the family with the exception of his father and elder brother. He is now surrounded with an interesting family whose needs he is not only able to supply but can also provide them with many of the comforts of life, as the result of his well-conducted business affairs. He now enjoys a very large and lucrative patronage, his business extending over a wide radius. His success is well merited, for it results from enterprising effort and honorable dealing. His social qualities and the salient features of his character commend him to the public confidence and regard, and he is recognized as a worthy representative of a family that has long been prominently connected with the history of this community.

HENRY FOUTS.

Henry Fouts, who follows farming in Union township, was born in the neighborhood which is still his home, March 12, 1856, his parents being Aaron and Rachel

(Martin) Fouts. His grandfather, Henry Fouts, was a native of South Carolina, and at an early period in the development of the Buckeye state took up his abode in Miami county. Aaron Fouts was born on the farm where the birth of our subject occurred and there spent his entire life, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He was a self-made man financially, and met with a fair degree of success in his undertakings. His political support was given the Republican party, but he was never an aspirant for office. He died at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife, who was a native of Miami county, is still living in Troy.

Henry Fouts passed his boyhood days on the home farm, assisting in its cultivation and development until he was twenty-four years of age, when he was married and purchased the farm which he now owns. He wedded Miss Amanda Grise, of Darke county, and their union is blessed with two children,—Harrison and Lizzie. Mr. Fouts is an enterprising and progressive agriculturist who is systematic, methodical and progressive in the prosecution of his labors. For eight years he was engaged in the grain business in Kessler, where he built an elevator and carried on operations for almost a decade, when he sold out. He built an elevator and electric light plant at Antwerp, Ohio, which he conducted about eighteen months and then sold it. The electric plant was the first in Paulding county, Ohio. He also owns an elevator at Batson, Paulding county, but rents that property. He built and conducted an elevator at Ludlow Falls, but afterward engaging in the grain trade there for several years sold that property. He now owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he rents, the place yielding to him a good income. He is a wide-awake business man, enterprising, capable and reliable, and in the conduct of his business has accumulated a handsome competence. In his political views he was a Republican until 1894, since which time he has been connected with the Union Reform party.

WILLIAM F. ROBBINS.

Actively connected with many leading interests and enterprises of Piqua, William F. Robbins through his well directed efforts has won a place among the substantial citizens of the community and has largely promoted the business activity from which results the general prosperity and progress of town, county or state. He was born on a farm in Brown township, Miami county, Ohio, March 25, 1854, being the son of Alvernas and Sarah Ellen (Gearhart) Robbins. Alvernas Robbins was born in Lost Creek township, Miami county, Ohio, December 14, 1832. He was the son of Benjamin and Pamilla (Covault) Robbins. Benjamin's ancestors were from New Jersey and his wife's from Virginia.

Our subject's great-grandfather, Richard Robbins, came to Miami county from Centerville, Montgomery county, at a very early age and entered a piece of land in Staunton township, whereon he remained until the time of his death. In those days the war whoop of the savage was a familiar sound and the settlers were constantly in danger of being massacred. Richard was of Welsh stock, which blood was of great advantage to him in his pioneer trials. Benjamin was the father of eleven children, five of whom are still living: Sarah, Alvernas, Madison, Erastus and Benjamin M. Sarah Ellen Gearhart, mother of William F., is the

W. J. Robbins

daughter of Daniel and Mary (Beaty) Gearhart. She was born in Elizabeth township September 12, 1829. Daniel Gearhart was but six years old when he came from Virginia to Ohio with his father, John Gearhart, who was born in Germany. Mary Beaty, wife of Daniel Gearhart, was of Irish descent, hence it will be seen our subject, William F. Robbins, is a combination of the best blood in the world, Irish, German and Welsh. After their marriage, May 12, 1853, Alvernas Robbins worked for some time for others, but by dint of industry and rigid economy,—looking out for the proverbial "rainy day,"—in the course of time he managed to purchase a farm of his own. When he thought he was bettering himself he would sell and purchase again. Thus he followed the avocation of a farmer until about twelve years ago, when he retired and moved to Piqua, where he now lives. He is the father of seven children: William F., Mary, Lena, Erastus, Bert, James and Charley.

William F. Robbins, whose name begins this record, remained upon the old homestead until twenty-six years of age. Like a dutiful son he assisted his father in the labors of the fields until he attained his majority, when he rented the home farm and devoted his energies to the cultivation of the soil until 1880, when he came to Piqua. For two years he was connected with the Straw Board Company and since that time has been engaged in the livery business. The present firm of Robbins & Moore has had a continuous existence of ten years and is regarded as one of the leading firms of western Ohio. For eighteen years his stables have been furnished with the best horses and finest vehicles that money could buy. He receives from the public a liberal patronage by reason of his straightforward business methods and his earnest desire to please. His efforts, however, have not been confined to one line alone, as his wise counsel and executive ability have successfully promoted other business concerns and public interests.

At the April election of 1890 he was elected a member of the council of the city of Piqua from the second ward by a majority of thirty-seven, being the first Republican ever elected to that office in the ward, which has a nominal Democratic majority of about three hundred. In 1894 he was elected a member of the board of water works trustees, and immediately following his taking the oath of office he was elected president of the water works, his time expiring in 1897. He was again elected to the position and again promptly installed as president of the board and superintendent of the water works, and so well and faithfully did he discharge the duties of the office that in the spring of 1900 he was again elected a member of the board for the third time. He has made a fight for pure water and the stand he has taken on this question has won to his support the best citizens of the city. Under his management the old system, which was very defective and has been in the past a constant source of expense, has become self-sustaining. His recent election was due to the stand he took on the necessity of a new plant for the city. He is now using his best efforts to carry out the will of the people as expressed at the polls, in procuring a new plant for them with better facilities. Mr. Robbins is also president of the county board of agriculture, and is active in the management of the county affairs, which he, together with a most efficient secretary, W. I. Tenny, and a capable board, has made quite successful, they having held their fifty-

third annual fair. For some years Mr. Robbins has taken quite an active interest in the exhibitions which have not only formed a source of amusement to the county, but have done much to stimulate advancement in agriculture, stock-raising, horticulture and other industries. The association annually pays about six thousand dollars in premiums, and has good grounds, about sixty acres in excellent condition and well suited for the purposes intended.

On the 16th of February, 1875, Mr. Robbins was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Riddle, daughter of Manning Riddle, son of Jacob Riddle, who with his son Manning moved from Hamilton county, Ohio, where they were born, to Miami county in 1836, and settled in Staunton township. Manning's wife was Miss Lydia Ann Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, whose ancestors came from New Jersey. The Riddles are of Irish and Welsh descent. Manning Riddle served with distinction in the civil war. His wife being dead, he now makes his home among his children. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins consists of two sons, Lee Carlton and Earl Clyde. Their home is a model one. Lee has some taste in the line of music, is married to Miss Bertha Singles and resides near his father. Clyde, like his brother, has musical talent and is an artist of considerable ability. Mr. Robbins is a member of the Knights of Pythias, believes in the fraternal teachings of the order and tries to exemplify them in his daily life. He is anything but an idle man, his time and attention being fully occupied with his private business interests and with those of public concern which he believes will prove of public benefit. He is truly a public-spirited and progressive man, withholding his support from no measure which he believes will prove of public good, and his worth as a man and citizen is widely known and acknowledged.

FORD & COMPANY.

The caption of this article is the name of one of the leading business concerns of Miami county, under which title a number of enterprising men are extensively engaged in the manufacture of vehicle wheels. The business was established in 1869, by J. W. Ford and James Hamlet, both practical mechanics. Prior to that time Mr. Ford had conducted a lumber and planing-mill which he transformed into a plant for bending wood. In 1872 the firm began the manufacture of wheels and now the output consists of the compressed band wheels, the Sarvan wheels and hub wheels. The business was incorporated in 1872, and Mr. Ford remained as a stockholder and manager until 1875, when he went to Missouri. Dr. E. L. Crane was first vice-president and continued in that office until his death, but Mr. Hamlet retired from that enterprise some years before. Mr. Ford was succeeded in the management by T. J. Sheets, who filled the position for four years, when T. C. Leonard became the incumbent. The output of the works was twenty-five sets of wheels per day during the first year, since which time the business has steadily grown until one hundred sets are now manufactured daily. About ten thousand dollars were expended in fitting up the plant with new and modern machinery. When the factory was erected it stood outside the city limits with few houses near it, but the entire section round about is now well improved and many residences have been erected in the vicinity. The present officers are Jacob Rohrer, president; W. W.

Crane, vice-president; and Thomas C. Leonard, secretary, treasurer and chief manager. The business is capitalized for fifty-two thousand dollars. The plant consists of three two-story buildings which are forty by sixty feet, fifty by one hundred and sixty feet, and fifty by one hundred feet, respectively. There are also two stock sheds each fifty by one hundred and fifty feet. The entire area covered is thus sixty thousand, eight hundred square feet or about four and a half acres. Employment is furnished to from sixty to seventy-five men and the pay roll amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars annually. Their lumber is cut direct from the trees, which are shipped to the factory from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the best quality of first and second hickory and second grade elm being used. The best machinery is found in the plant and the market for the output extends over many states of the Union. The company is not in the trust and has none of the overbearing practices of the larger corporations. While capable service is demanded on the part of the employes, the officers are quick to recognize the faithfulness of the workmen and to promote them as opportunity offers. For more than a quarter of a century some of the employes have been connected with the house, a fact which indicates the pleasant relations which have ever existed between the firm and their employes.

HORACE E. WHITLOCK.

Since 1891 Mr. Whitlock has occupied the position of city civil engineer, and his long connection with the office is an indication of his marked ability and the fidelity with which he discharges his duties. He was born in Piqua, in 1865, and is a son of Isaac Johnson Whitlock, whose birth occurred in Butler county, Ohio, in 1828. The latter spent his youth in the county of his nativity, upon a farm belonging to his father, Elias Whitlock. Elias Whitlock wedded Mary Johnson. He was a local Methodist minister and throughout an honorable and upright life exercised a potent influence for good in the community in which he made his home. He passed away in Piqua in January, 1880, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years, respected by all who knew him. In his family were three Methodist ministers and all three have been delegates to the last three general conferences of the Methodist church in the United States. They are Professor W. F. Whitlock, D. D., of Delaware University, Ohio; Rev. E. D. Whitlock, D. D., who is pastor of a church in Lima, Ohio; and Rev. Stephen Whitlock, D. D., of Quincy, Illinois. The other sons of the family are John and Arthur Whitlock, both of Danville, Illinois.

Isaac Whitlock, the father of our subject, spent the first eighteen years of his life upon his father's farm, after which he left home and learned the carpenter's trade, coming to Piqua in 1851. In 1860 he purchased of Willis Buckles a sash, door and blind factory at the corner of Broadway and Boone streets. He rebuilt and enlarged the factory in 1869 and conducted an extensive and profitable business. He was an architect and draftsman as well as a practical mechanic, and was particularly well prepared for the business which he made his life work. He became a leading contractor and builder of Piqua and erected many of the finest structures in the city. For one term he served as a member of the city council and at all times took a deep and commendable interest in everything pertaining

to the welfare of the community. In 1853 he wedded Miss Mary McGuyre, of Hamilton county, who died in 1854, and in 1856 he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Zachariah Flemerfelt, of Shelby county, Ohio, formerly of Washington township, Miami county. It was there that Mrs. Whitlock was born. Mr. Whitlock died October 20, 1892. This worthy couple were the parents of four children, namely: Wilbur F., a builder of Piqua; Mary E., John E., who is secretary and treasurer of the L. C. & W. L. Cron Company, of Piqua; and Horace Eugene, of this review.

The last named pursued his education in the public schools of Piqua and at an early day entered his father's employ, working in the planing-mill and also at the carpenter's trade. In order to fit himself more fully for the practical duties of business life, he entered the State University at Columbus, Ohio, in 1888, and took a special course in civil engineering. He returned in order to assist his father in the construction of the Plaza block, and in 1891, when there was a vacancy in the office of the city engineer, he became a candidate and was elected to that office, to which he has been re-elected each succeeding two years since that time. During the period of his incumbency he has discharged his duties in a most acceptable manner, successfully carrying on the work of providing sewerage system and pavements. No higher testimonial could be given than the fact of his long continuance in office. He is ever conscientious in the discharge of his duties and his work has at all times given satisfaction.

Mr. Whitlock was united in marriage to Miss Norah M. Gilbert, a daughter of Levi S. Gilbert, of Gettysburg, Darke county, Ohio. Her father was a son of Levi and Maria Gilbert, and was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1835, coming thence to Darke county with his parents in 1842. He has here been a successful and highly respected citizen. His wife bore the maiden name of Rosanna Arn and in early life resided in Montgomery county, Ohio. Mrs. Whitlock completed her education in the State Normal School and for several years successfully engaged in teaching. She is a lady of culture and refinement, occupying an enviable position in the best social circles of Piqua. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock have two children, Lester Johnson and Helen May. He is a valued representative of the Odd Fellows society, and both he and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Green street Methodist church. A man of unswerving integrity and honor and one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, Mr. Whitlock has gained and retained the confidence of his fellow men and is distinctively one of the leading citizens of Piqua, with whose interests he has always been identified.

PETER F. EAGLE, M. D.

Peter F. Eagle, a native of the adjoining county of Montgomery, was born near the city of Dayton, May 2, 1850. His father, David Eagle, was for many years an enterprising farmer of Montgomery county, where his death occurred in 1894. His wife bore the maiden name of Eliza (Reedy) Eagle, and died in Montgomery county in 1895. The Doctor was reared on the homestead farm in the county of his nativity and pursued his preliminary education in the district schools. In 1873 he entered Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, where he pursued his studies for a year, when

having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, on the first of January, 1874. Closely applying himself to his books he completed the prescribed course in that institution and was graduated in March, 1878. On the 3d of June of the same year he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Troy, and since that time has been a member of the medical fraternity of this city.

On the 22d of January, 1879, Doctor Eagle was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kline, of Troy, Ohio. Unto them have been born two children, Mayme and Harry. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, stanchly advocating the principles of the party. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Essenic Order. For more than twenty years he has resided in Troy, and although interested in events of public importance he gives the greater part of his time and attention to his professional duties and has won a leading place among the representatives of the medical fraternity in Miami county.

JOTHAM S. ESTEY.

The origin of the Estey family is lost in the remote region of antiquity, but tradition says that Francisco Estey was born in Italy about the year 1434 and went from that country to England. Jeffrey Estey, the first of the family in America, was born in England, in 1590, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1636, becoming a land owner of that locality. Isaac, the next in the line of direct descent, was probably born in England and was a resident of Massachusetts. His son Isaac was of the third generation, and to the same family belonged Mary Estey, who was burned as a witch in Salem, in 1692, at the time of the peculiar delusion which swept over that section of the country, causing many of the best people to be put to death. Richard was the representative of the family in the fourth generation in the line of descent to our subject. His son, Richard, removed to New Brunswick, in 1764. He was the father of Amos Estey, who was born in 1759 and married his cousin, Mary Estey. Their son David became the father of our subject, and was born in New Brunswick, where he was reared. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Ann Knoop, also of New Brunswick, and a representative of the Knoop family which has so many members in Miami county. David and Ann Estey came to this county about 1820, locating on the farm where their son Jotham was born, October 5, 1833. There the parents spent their remaining days. The father, who was born July 31, 1792, passed away in 1874, and his wife, who was born March 19, 1792, died in August, 1873, after a happy married life of sixty years, their wedding having been celebrated September 30, 1813. Both were members of the Lost Creek Baptist church, and Mr. Estey aided in building the house of worship there. He was a very close student of the Bible, and was always ready to uphold his faith by argument. In politics he was a stanch Whig in early life, and on the organization of the Republican party became one of its stalwart supporters. After many years' connection with the Baptist church his wife became a member of the Methodist church and died in that faith. At one time Mr. Estey was the owner of a large tract of land, but to his children he gave considerable land from time to time in

order that they might have the benefit of it without struggling along for years in order to gain a start in life. In this way he reduced his landed possessions until at the time of his death he had but eighty-seven acres.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Estey were eleven children, three of whom were living in 1900: Michael A., a resident of Jasper, Missouri; Jotham S.; and Maria, wife of James Dixon, of Delta, Iowa. Those who have departed this life are: James, who resided near Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, and died at the age of eighty-four years; William, of Shelby county, who died at the age of sixty-five years; George, who died in Kansas at the age of seventy; Charles, who in 1852 went to California, where he engaged in ranching and mining until his death, at the age of seventy-two years; Eunice, deceased wife of Abram Diffenbaugh, of Delphos, Ohio; Mary, who became the wife of John U. Eyer, and died at Dayton, Ohio, at the age of seventy years; Simon, who died in Staunton township at the age of sixty-eight; and Lucy, who became the wife of Henry Deweese, has since passed away, dying in April, 1900.

Jotham Estey is the only member of the family still living in Miami county, and he and Michael are the only sons who survive. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm until eighteen years of age, and in 1852 he went overland to California. He and his brother Michael spent the summer in crossing the plains, driving ox-teams from Kanesville, Iowa. They made their way over the Missouri river on the 7th of May, and there joined a large wagon train of seventeen wagons and seventy-three men. On the 16th of September they arrived at Canesville, California, forty miles from Sacramento, and there Mr. Estey at once began mining, but after a few months secured a situation in the pine regions, cutting out shingles and boards. During his three years' residence on the Pacific coast Mr. Estey was very successful in his work. He and his brother lived together, keeping bachelors' hall, their table supplies consisting mostly of beans, codfish and corn dodgers. During this time Mr. Estey succeeded in saving over three thousand dollars, finding that this business was much more profitable than mining. He returned by the way of the Isthmus route in 1857, and was the proud possessor of an excellent capital for a young man of twenty-two years. He immediately invested in the land which is now his home, obtaining a partially cleared tract of eighty acres, for which he paid thirty-seven hundred dollars. The substantial buildings upon the place stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise, the barns having been erected in 1858, the home in 1868. He now owns four tracts of land, amounting in all to two hundred and forty-three acres, and three of these are supplied with excellent improvements. He makes a specialty of the raising of corn and small grains, and feeds such stock as are needed in carrying on the farm work.

Immediately after his return Mr. Estey was married, on the 28th of February, 1857, to Miss Mary Jane Hosier, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Frest) Hosier, of Staunton township, in which locality Mrs. Estey was born May 6, 1841. She was not yet sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage. Her father was a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and was of Welsh lineage. Her mother belonged to the Frest family of Spring Creek township, but came to Ohio from South Carolina. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Estey has been

blessed with five children: Clara, who died at the age of twenty-six years, was the wife of Sylvester Robbins, of Staunton township; Orin, a farmer of Staunton township, wedded Martha Small and has two children, Mary and Jimmie; Lizzie is the wife of Lovell Williams, of Lost Creek township, and has two children, Clara and Ray; Grant, a farmer and stock-raiser of Reno county, Kansas, was married in that state to Sadie Duncan, and has four children, Ralph, Clara, Leo and Russell; Bert remains at home, and operates the old farm in connection with his brother Orin. There is also a niece, Miss Lillie Wells, who is now a member of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Estey are members of the Union Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon for several years. In politics he is a Republican, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day. He has frequently served as a delegate to the public conventions, but has never sought office. For several terms he has been a member of the school board of his locality. Resolute purpose has enabled him to carefully and systematically prosecute his business affairs, and in return for his untiring industry he has secured a comfortable competence which numbers him among the substantial citizens of the neighborhood.

DAVID MINNICH.

David Minnich, now deceased, was an esteemed citizen of Miami county, who for many years was actively connected with business interests and public affairs which contributed to the substantial development and progress of the community. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, a son of George Minnich, who was also a native of the Keysone state, whence he emigrated westward to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1833. A few years later he removed to Miami county. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Shoemaker, and she, too, was a native of Pennsylvania.

The subject of this review accompanied his parents to Ohio, and was reared upon the home farm until eighteen years of age, when he came to Pleasant Hill and entered the service of A. Whitmer, to learn blacksmithing. He served an apprenticeship of three years, and during the first two years received forty dollars and board in compensation for his services. On the completion of his term of apprenticeship he embarked in business on his own account, establishing a blacksmith shop and also engaging in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. He followed that pursuit for a quarter of a century, after which he gave his attention to the supervision of his fine farm. His marked industry and enterprise were crowned with a high degree of success, and he made judicious investment of his capital, becoming the owner of a valuable tract of land of one hundred and twenty-six acres. This he placed under a high state of cultivation, the well-tilled fields bringing to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon them.

On the 24th of September, 1850, Mr. Minnich was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Deeter, and they became the parents of the following children: Viona, Fanny and Martha, all of whom are deceased; Christiana, wife of Perry Jay; and William, at home. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called Mr. Minnich to positions of public trust, and for thirty consecutive years he served as trustee of Newton township. He

was also a member of the school board and of the council for a long period, and in these various offices he discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity, winning the confidence and trust of all concerned. His political support was given the Republican party and he kept well informed on the issues of the day. He held membership in the Dunkard church, to which his wife also belongs, and was a man of strong purpose, sterling worth and high moral character. At all times and under all circumstances he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and when he was called to his final rest, on the 20th of December, 1898, the entire community mourned his loss. His widow still survives him, and is an esteemed resident of Pleasant Hill, where she has many warm friends.

CHARLES THACKARA.

No man in Lost Creek township, Miami county, has gained a higher degree of success than Charles Thackara, and his life demonstrates the possibilities that lie before those who are not afraid to work in this great republic where effort and talent are not hampered by caste or class and one may steadily advance on the road to prosperity if he has but the resolution to overcome obstacles and difficulties and the determination to persist in a given purpose. It is such qualities that have gained Mr. Thackara his present high financial standing, and now in his old age he is enabled to enjoy many of the comforts and luxuries of life.

His ancestral history can be traced back to John and Christian (Joses) Palmer, who came from Yorkshire, England, to America in 1683, locating in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They had a family of fourteen children, the tenth being Rachel Palmer, who was married, in 1724, to James Thackara, who came from Durham, England, in 1719, and was the first of the name to locate in America. Their son, JamesThackara, married Esther Brown, and among their children was Amos Thackara, who married Sarah Johnson. Their son, Amos Thackara, Jr., became the father of our subject. He was wedded, in 1809, to Ann Carson, and unto them were born the following children: Sarah, who became the wife of Isaiah Stockton and removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania; James, who was twice married and had three daughters, two of whom are yet living, and a son who died, leaving one child, Ed Thackara, of Addison, Ohio; Charles, whose name introduces this review; John, who for many years has been a farmer of Lost Creek township and is now living in Casstown, Ohio, at the age of seventy-three years; Rachel Martin and Susan Booz, deceased; Anna Maria, wife of Jonathan Warner, deceased; Ann Eliza, wife of Joseph Fish, deceased; Ruth, who became the wife of Daniel Hyde, and for a time was a resident of Lost Creek township, but is now living in Columbiana county, Ohio; George, a farmer living in California; and Amanda M., wife of Samuel Warner, of Clark county, deceased.

Charles Thackara, whose name introduces this review, was born September 2, 1813, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was there reared to manhood. The first money which he secured was obtained by selling a horse. He became the possessor of an old blind horse which he cared for for six months and then disposed of it, thus gaining the nucleus of his present handsome fortune. His life has been one of untiring industry. When he attained his majority he began

working for a man in whose employ he remained six years, receiving one hundred and forty dollars per year. At the end of each year he took a note for the amount and, in order to meet his necessary expenses, he hauled goods to the Philadelphia market. At the end of six years he had his wages intact, having saved altogether nine hundred dollars.

On the 17th of March, 1841, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Thackara married Catherine Searls, a daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Walton) Searls, who died in Catherine's infancy. Mrs. Thackara was long a faithful companion and helpmeet to her husband, they having traveled life's journey together for more than half a century. Her death occurred March 26, 1893, at the age of seventy-eight years. Immediately after their marriage they came to Ohio, making the journey in an old style, covered wagon from their home in Bucks county, to Pittsburg, from which place they came down the Ohio river. Mr. Thackara's brother, James, had already established a home in Miami county, and Charles Thackara took up his abode in Lost Creek township, three miles northeast of Casstown. His wife had been a resident of Philadelphia and it was a great change for her to leave the comforts and luxuries of life there and endure the privations of a pioneer farm in Ohio. In 1850 they removed to the farm now occupied by their son, Alonzo. The place comprises about one hundred and thirty-one acres, for which he paid twenty-seven hundred dollars and about half of the land had been cleared. In order to place the fields in a good condition for cultivation, Mr. Thackara planted a clover crop and spent all of one winter in threshing it, tramping out the seed with horses. He hauled it to Dayton in order to make the last payment upon his farm. On one occasion he gave three acres of a wheat crop for the first teapot which his wife owned. They experienced many trials and difficulties and practiced the closest economy in order to gain a start, but as the years advanced and his financial resources increased, they were enabled to add many comforts to their home. Mr. Thackara was an untiring worker and his labors brought to him good financial returns. He engaged both in grain and stock farming and now both branches of his business are profitable source of income. He would purchase young stock which he fed and fattened until it was grown, when he disposed of it at good prices. About 1860 he began adding to his real estate and kept increasing it from time to time until he was the owner of ten farms, comprising nearly twelve hundred acres. Nearly all of these farms were improved with good buildings and all were rented with the exception of the homestead. He also loaned money in Miami and adjoining counties, obtaining good security for the same. In 1900 he still owns three of the farms, but the remainder have been given to his children, thus enabling them to get a good start in life.

In 1893, after the death of his wife, Mr. Thackara decided to assist each of his children. At their marriage he had given to each of his daughters three hundred dollars, and in the year mentioned he gave to each of his sons and daughters a farm, making their shares equal. Through a long period of untiring industry and close economy and as the result of judicious investments, he had acquired about one hundred thousand dollars. He worked hard until he was more than fifty years of age, since which time he has given careful attention to the management of his property and capital, so placing the latter that it has brought him good returns. He is very

liberal in loans, but believes in collecting each cent due him and is just as careful and exact in making every payment. For the past three years Mr. Thackara has been almost blind, owing to cataracts. In 1891 he met with an accident, his buggy being struck by a car in Urbana, and since that time his health has been more or less affected. In politics he has alwas voted with the Republican party but has never sought office. A man of domestic tastes, he has seldom been found away from home at night and for thirty years after his arrival in the county he was never away from it.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thackara have been born nine children, including three pairs of twins. William H., who died at the age of forty-four years, was one of twins, the other having died in infancy; Albert B. is now a worthy resident of Lost Creek township; Martha A. is the wife of Samuel W. Helvie, of New Carlisle, Ohio; Mary D., twin sister of Martha, is the wife of William Green, Jr., of Lost Creek township; James died in infancy; Alonzo J. is a prominent farmer of Lost Creek township; Rosalin, his twin sister, died in infancy; and Abigail A. wedded Gabriel Pence and after his death became the wife of Joseph Knight, of Casstown.

Alonzo J. Thackara, now one of the leading and influential agriculturists of Lost Creek township, was born on the 3rd of Febrary, 1850, in the township where he yet resides and when four weeks old was brought to his present home. He was early trained to habits of industry and economy upon the home farm, and on attaining his majority he began operating the farm on shares. He was married, September 16, 1874, to Eliza Green, and the same day his brother Albert married Irene Rogers. Together they made a trip to the east, visiting the old Thackara home in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and spending a month in Trenton, Philadelphia and other places. Alonzo's father erected a home for him and the parents remained with the son until the mother's death. Three weeks later the old home burned and the father nearly lost his life in the fire. He afterward lived with his daughter, Mrs. Pence, until her husband's death, and since that time he has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Green. In 1897 Alonzo erected his present residence at a cost of three thousand dollars. It is one of the most beautiful country-seats in the neighborhood, built in modern style of architecture and tastefully furnished. He has added one hundred and twenty-five acres to the old home place and is successfully engaged in general farming and feeding stock. He ships his own stock, and his creditable business methods enable him to gain success in his undertakings. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thackara is blessed with a daughter, Fairy G., a cultured young lady who was educated in Shepardson College, in Granville, Ohio. Mr. Thackara, his wife and daughter are members of the Casstown Baptist church, and he belongs to Addison Lodge, I. O. O. F. The family is one of prominence in the community, having been identified with the agricultural interests of Miami county for almost sixty years, and no history of the community would be complete without mention of those whose life records form the subject matter of this article.

WILLIAM JOHN DOSS.

An enterprising farmer living in Newberry township, William John Doss has for a number of years been identified with agricultural pursuits in this locality. He was born in Mechlenburg, Prussia, on the 7th

of October, 1829. His father, Henry Doss, worked as a farm hand in Mechlenburg, which was also the place of his nativity. He married Mary Foss and in 1853, with his wife and three children, he emigrated to the United States, taking passage at Hamburg on a sailing vessel, which reached Quebec after a voyage of ten weeks and three days. The voyage was attended with considerable danger, for in heavy fogs they drifted from their course and almost struck upon ice-bergs. On reaching Ohio they made their way to the home of their son William, who was then living in Pomeroy county, and the three sons of the family learned the carpenter's trade and afterward went to the state of Iowa, where, in connection with their father, they entered land from the government, including the present site of Sioux City. There were only a few log cabins there when the town was laid out, and they divided their land into town lots and sold them at an excellent profit. Mr. Doss and his wife both died in Sioux City, Iowa, about 1870. Their children were: John, who is now living in Sioux City; William J., of this review; Frederick, of Sioux City; and Christian, or Christopher, who is conducting an extensive hotel in Sioux City. William J. Doss pursued his education in the public schools of his native land until fourteen years of age. He then went to work on a farm, and at the age of twenty-three he had saved money enough to pay his passage to the United States. He believed that he would benefit his financial condition by emigrating to the United States, and accordingly, in May, 1852, he sailed from Hamburg, reaching Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of seven weeks. He did not locate in the Dominion, however, but made his way to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked on the railroad for a time. He was afterward employed on boats on the Ohio river, but he had natural ability for carpentering and followed that pursuit for some time. His life was one of marked industry and the success that he has achieved has been the natural result of his well-directed labors.

Mr. Doss was married in Waterloo, Ohio, in 1853, to Miss Sophia Collmorgan, who came to the United States with her husband's parents in 1853. She was born May 15, 1832, in Mecklenburg, Prussia, and, ere Mr. Doss sailed for the new world, their troth was plighted. She accordingly came with his parents to the United States and the marriage was celebrated soon after their arrival. Her father was Henry Collmorgan, a farmer, who died in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1838. Her mother bore the maiden name of Hanna Peterson, and died about 1863. Their children were: Fred, who came to the United States in 1852, and is now living in St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Doss; Charles, who came to the United States in 1855, served in the civil war and is now engaged in farming near Piqua; John, who came to this country in 1859, and at St. Louis enlisted in the Union army and was killed in battle; and Christ, who is still living in Mechlenburg, Germany. In 1863 they took up their abode upon a farm in Newberry township, Miami county, where our subject secured sixty acres of land, to which he added a tract of ten acres. For some years they resided in a log cabin which stood on the place, but they now have a comfortable frame residence which stands in the midst of a well-developed farm, the highly cultivated fields yielding a golden tribute in return for the care and labor bestowed upon them by the owner.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Doss has

been blessed with eleven children, namely: Mary, who was born November 29, 1855, died May 10, 1870; Charles, born March 19, 1857, resides at Conover, Ohio, and married Alice Ward, by whom he has two children—Ernest L. and Bessie; Annie, who was born January 13, 1859, became the wife of John Cookson and died in Worthington, Indiana, December 28, 1898, leaving four children—Bertha E., John, George and Benjamin F.; William, born March 23, 1861, resides in Piqua; Louisa, born February 28, 1863, married Charles Morrow and resides in Spring Creek township, Miami county; Rosa, born October 16, 1864, died January 30, 1866; George, born March 23, 1867, married Janet Dinsmore and resides in Piqua; Sarah, born October 13, 1868, the wife of Henry Yenney, of Piqua, by her marriage becoming the mother of two children —Walter E. and Albert LeRoy; Ella, born October 6, 1870, died March 24, 1885; Frank, born July 26, 1872, married Bessie Gunnette, and resides in Atlanta, Illinois; and Harry, born April 8, 1877, married Rose Sell and resides in Piqua. The parents of these children are members of the Lutheran church, and are people of sterling worth, who exemplify their Christian belief in their daily lives. Politically he is a Democrat, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. A self-made man, he has worked his way steadily upward. When he located on his farm he had a capital of only five hundred dollars with which to make payment, and thus incurred an indebtedness of twenty-seven hundred dollars. The land was swampy and covered with stumps, but the latter he cleared away, and then tiling the land, placed it under cultivation. He has made many substantial improvements on his farm which is now a monument to his thrift and industry. He left his little German home across the sea to seek his fortune in the new world, and has never had occasion to regret the step then taken, for opportunities lie before every man of energy and enterprise, and by resolute will guided by sound judgment all may achieve success. Mr. Doss has not only gained a comfortable property, but has won many warm friends in his adopted state.

DAVID MANSON.

David Manson has reached the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey, and has always been a resident of Miami county. He has, therefore, witnessed much of its growth and development, and has taken a just pride in its upbuilding and progress. The farm now owned by David Manning, and situated two and a half miles from Fletcher, was his birthplace, his natal day being June 11, 1823. His ancestry can be traced back to the Emerald Isle. His grandfather, David Manson, was born in Ireland, and in colonial days crossed the Atlantic to the new world, allying his interests with those of the colonists. The yoke of British oppression rested heavily, and when an attempt was made to secure liberty he joined the army and loyally participated in the Revolutionary war. After its close he took up his abode in Pennsylvania, and was there married. Subsequently he removed with his family from the Keystone state to Ohio, making the journey by team, and during the pioneer epoch in the history of Miami county he settled in what is now Brown township. There he purchased eighty acres of land and erected a log cabin, which was used as a fort in an early day for protection against the Indians. When the country

became involved in war with England he once more joined the army, participating in its campaigns in the northwest. He lived to be an old man, and died in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which he had long been a member.

Morton Manson, the father of our subject, was born January 5, 1796, in Pennsylvania, and accompanied his parents on their emigration to this state. He married Catherine Smith, whose birth occurred June 25, 1796, their wedding being celebrated December 31, 1818. The following children were born unto them: Josiah S., who was born June 19, 1821, and died in 1880; Mary, who was born April 25, 1825, and is the wife of Henry Arnhart; Jane, who married John White; William, a physician of Kansas; Melissa; John; Eliza, widow of Lewis Covault, of Kansas; James, who is living in the Sunflower state; and Mahlon, who is also a resident of Kansas. Upon the farm where the grandfather located Morton Manson made his home until 1855, and throughout almost the entire century representatives of the family have been actively identified with agricultural interests in this county.

Mr. Manson, of this review, was born and reared on the old family homestead, where he remained until 1846, when he went to Fletcher, and in addition to the operation of his farm he there conducted a grocery store for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Spring Creek township, where he rented land for six years and then returned to the old homestead and took charge of the property. In March, 1858, he removed to the farm where he now lives, and for more than forty years it has been his home. He here owns eighty acres on section 12, Spring Creek township, and in addition to general farming he has engaged in the purchase and sale of cattle for a quarter of a century. All of the improvements upon his place stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise, and his farm is now one of the best developed in the locality.

On the 3rd of September, 1848, Mr. Manson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Covault, who was reared in Montgomery county. They now have nine children: Catherine A., wife of Fred Cleland; Clarissa B., now deceased; Isadora, wife of Frank Webster; James L.; John; Harvey W.; Memory M. R.; May, wife of Delos Miles; and Theodore P., who died in infancy. Mr. Manson gives his political support to the Democracy, and for thirteen years has served as trustee of Spring Creek township, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and ability. He obtained his education in a log building where school was conducted on the subscription plan, so that his privileges in that direction, as along other lines, was very limited. The enterprise and determination which have characterized his business career have been important elements in his success, and stand in exemplification of the fact that opportunity lies before all who are energetic, ambitious and resolute.

BENJAMIN S. BASHOR.

Among the farmers who have left the plow to live retired is Benjamin Bashor, of Covington, whose rest is well earned, for through many years his life was one of marked industry and toil, whereby he acquired a handsome competence. He has manifested in his life the sterling characteristics of his Teutonic ancestors. His great-grandfather came to America from Germany at an early day in the history of this coun-

try and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a member of the Lutheran church. His son, Michael Bashor, grandfather of our subject, was born and died in Berks county, Pennsylvania, his attention being devoted to the work of the farm. His children were: Michael, who became owner of the old homestead, which was his place of residence until his death; Benjamin, and Catherine, who became Mrs. Myers.

Benjamin Bashor, the father of our subject, lived upon the old homestead in Berks county through the days of his childhood and youth, being reared in the usual manner of farmer lads. He was married in that locality to Susan Searer, also a native of that county and a daughter of John Searer. After his marriage he removed to Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm near McAllistersville. In 1840 he left the Keystone state, and with his wife and children came to Ohio, making the journey in a wagon drawn by four horses. They were upon the road for about three weeks. From that fall until the following spring they lived four miles from Fairfield, Greene county, and in the latter date came to Miami county, the father purchasing two farms in Newton township, near Pleasant Hill. He located on the one now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Polly Keister, and when well advanced in years he and his wife made their home with their sons, Michael and Benjamin, and when the latter went on a visit to Pennsylvania, the father went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Keister. While there he was taken ill and died, in 1875, at the age of eighty-three years. The mother passed away in 1871, at the age of eighty-four years. In their family were eight children: Michael, who married Henrietta Senseman and died at Pleasant Hill, at the age of eighty-three years, having survived his wife about three years; Katy, who is the widow of Jacob Sighman, and is living in Brandt, Miami county, at the age of eighty-eight years; Elizabeth, who is the widow of John Sighman, of Newton township, and is now sixty-six years of age; Polly, who is the widow of Peter Keister and lives in Newton township, at the age of eighty-four; Susan, who is the widow of Daniel Landis, and is living in Dayton, at the age of eighty; Benjamin S., of this review; George, who is living in Washington, at the age of seventy-four years, but lost his wife, who bore the maiden name of Tina Deeter, and died in Washington; and Daniel, who married Maria Keester, and is living in Dayton, aged seventy-two years.

Benjamin S. Bashor was born on the 24th of October, 1824, near McAllistersville, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on a farm there owned by his father. He began his education in the schools of his native town, where his instruction was in the Dutch tongue. He was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his father to Miami county, and here he attended English schools. He aided his father in the work of developing and improving a new farm, and in his early life greatly enjoyed hunting, the forests with their wild game furnishing him ample opportunity to indulge in this sport. He was reared to manhood on the old homestead in Newton township, and on attaining his majority he was married. He then located on a farm of eighty acres in Newton township. His father and father-in-law together made a payment of nine hundred dollars on the place, and Mr. Bashor paid the balance. He engaged in farming from 1847 until 1888, when he removed to Covington, where he

has since lived a retired life. He was a very successful agriculturist, and his efforts, prosecuted along the lines of practical labor, brought to him a good financial return. He placed his land under a high state of cultivation, erected a fine brick residence, good barns and other outbuildings, and in course of time had one of the most valuable and desirable properties in his section of the county. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments of his capital by adding to his landed interests, and in addition to the home farm became the owner of a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, two tracts of eighty acres and another farm of seventy acres. To his son John he gave the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, to his son Levi an eighty-acre farm, to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Dorman, an eighty-acre tract, and to his son Simon the old home property. In 1847 Mr. Bashor was united in marriage to Miss Tina Deeter, a daughter of Abraham Deeter, of Newton township. She died in 1849, and Mr. Bashor was again married, his second union being with Susan Martin, of Darke county, a daughter of Jacob Martin. She died in Covington, Ohio, and for his third wife Mr. Bashor chose Mary Miller, of Muncie, Indiana. His children were all born of the second marriage, namely: John, a farmer of Newton township, who married Jane Moist; Mary Ann, who became the wife of Levi Landis and died in Newberry township; Susan, who died at the age of nineteen years; Sarah, who became the wife of William Dorman and died in Newton township; Levi, of Newton township, who married Miss Myers; and Daniel, of Dayton, Ohio, who married Maria Keister; and Simon, who married Carra Hartel.

Mr. Bashor has traveled extensively, visiting twenty-five different states of the Union, and has gained that knowledge and culture which only travel can bring. In 1896 he spent three months in California, Texas and the southern states. He also visited the city of Washington, and prior to that time visited his old home in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He also traveled in Michigan the same year, and in the spring of 1899 he made an extended visit in Virginia. In October following he went to Texas, returning in the spring of 1900. He has visited many points of interest in various sections of the country, and his mind is stored with interesting reminiscences of his travels. In early life he became a member of the Dunkard church, but in 1898 he joined the Christian church. In politics he is a stanch Republican, but has never sought or desired office, preferring that his attention should be given to his business affairs, in which he has met with signal success.

SAMUEL WINANS.

Samuel Winans was born near Elizabeth, New Jersey, November 21, 1805, his parents being John and Mary Winans. They had but two children, John C. and Samuel. The mother, accompanied by her two children, came to Ohio with her parents, the journey being made by team. They located in Staunton township, Miami county, upon a tract of government land which her father entered. Our subject was at that time only two years of age, and therefore almost his entire life has been passed in Miami county. He was reared to manhood while it was a frontier settlement, and experienced all of the hardships and trials of pioneer life. One who visits this beautiful and fertile section of the state with its finely developed

farms can scarcely realize the changes which have been wrought in the past half century. The forests stood in their primeval strength, but trees fell before the sturdy strokes of the woodman's ax, and then the track of the plow was seen across the fields, giving indication of coming harvests. Mr. Winans was among those who took an active part in reclaiming this land for purposes of civilization. In 1827 he made the journey on foot to Cincinnati, and there entered eighty acres, thus becoming owner of a tract on section 11, Spring Creek township. The deed to the place was signed by John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he entered an adjoining eighty-acre tract, and upon his first purchase of government land he erected a log cabin. He also built a saw-mill in the early '30s, and operated it for many years, manufacturing much of the lumber that was used by the early settlers in this section of the county. He also carried on farming, and from the time of his marriage until his death he lived upon the farm which is now the home of his daughter, Mrs. Drusilla Gearhart.

On the 26th of September, 1833, Mr. Winans was joined in wedlock to Miss Phœbe Ayers, whose birth occurred in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1813, and who came to Miami county with her father, Benjamin H. Ayers, who located in Spring Creek township in 1831, taking up his abode on the farm now owned by Mrs. John Speelman. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Winans were born the following children: John C., who died October 4, 1859, at the age of twenty-three years; Darius, who died in childhood; James, who also died in early life; Drusilla; Mary C., who died at the age of seven years; and Jasen, who died November 4, 1879. The father of this family was called to his final rest February 29, 1872. He was a Republican in his political views, and was a successful farmer who left a valuable property of one hundred and forty acres. His remains were interred in the old Winans cemetery, now the Raper cemetery, in Staunton township, and in his death the community lost one of its most valued and highly respected citizens. His wife, surviving him for many years, passed away March 24, 1899, at the age of eighty-six, her death resulting from a paralytic stroke. Their only living child is Drusilla, who was born in Spring Creek township, April 8, 1843, and is the wife of William R. Gearhart. They had two children: Lenora, now the wife of Edmond Cox, of Piqua, by whom she has one daughter, Ethel; and Nettie, wife of Charles Deweese, by whom she has two sons, Wilbur G. and Frederick. During the civil war Mr. Gearhart enlisted as a private of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, on the 30th of May, 1864, and died at Fort Ethan Allen, at Washington, on the 11th of July of the same year, his death resulting from typhoid fever. His widow is now the owner of one hundred acres of land which was entered by her father from the government. She is a worthy representative of one of the old pioneer families, and is a lady of sterling worth whose many excellent qualities have gained her a large circle of friends in the community.

JOSEPH F. GEIGER.

One of the most prominent contractors of Miami county is Joseph F. Geiger, of Piqua, whose extensive business affairs are an indication of his skill and ability in the line of his chosen calling. Two qualities

are absolutely essential to success in such a work, and these are a thorough understanding of the business in all of its departments and the utmost reliability in all transactions. In both of these essentials Mr. Geiger is well qualified, and his business has now assumed extensive proportions. He is a son of Frank Xavier Geiger, a contractor in brick and stone work. His father came to America from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1854, and followed the stonemason's trade, which he had learned in the old world. Industry, economy and capable management have gained to him a comfortable competence. His life has been one of untiring effort and he is still living, a hale and hearty old gentleman. He yet occasionally assists his son in periods of rush of business, but he and his wife are practically living retired, enjoying many comforts as the result of faithfulness in the years of former toil. From 1854 until 1890 he was numbered among the leading contractors of Piqua, and many of the fine buildings of the city stand as monuments to his thrift, ability and enterprise, including the Plaza Hotel, the Orr Statler block, the Malt House, the Cron Furniture Factory, the electric light plant, and many other important buildings, besides numerous private residences. In religious belief they are German Catholics. Mrs. Geiger was, in her maidenhood, Mary Sider, born in Auglaize county, Ohio, but was of German extraction, her parents having come from the fatherland.

Joseph F. Geiger, whose name introduces this review, learned his trade with his father, with whom he remained until 1890, since which time he has engaged in contracting on his own account, taking contracts for executing brick and stone masonry work. He is now engaged in the erection of the large power house for the Light & Power Company. He built a large part of the Favorite Stove Works, and stands in the front ranks of the leading contractors of Piqua. He married Miss Fisher, of Dayton, Ohio, and they have four children: Clara, Augusta, Hildwig and August. In his political views Mr. Geiger is a Democrat, and religiously is a member of the St. Boniface Catholic church. He frequently has large forces of workmen under him, and personally directs their labors. He retains the respect and admiration of his employes, a fact that speaks volumes in his favor as a just and moderate employer. Steadily pursuing his way, he has achieved creditable success. Careful study of the best business methods and plans to be followed, steady application and close attention to details, combined with untiring energy, directed by a sound mind, these are the traits of character which have brought to him prosperity and made him a leading contractor of Piqua.

E. B. RENCH.

The well-improved farm upon which Mr. Rench resides, and of which he is the owner, is a very desirable property, for its fields are highly cultivated and good buildings afford ample shelter to grain and stock. Throughout his business life he has been interested in agricultural pursuits. He was born on a farm in Newton township on Christmas day, in 1852, one of nine children, six sons and three daughters, whose parents were Jacob and Sarah (Boggs) Rench. His childhood and youth were passed in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period. He gave his father the benefit of his services until he was twenty-one years

of age, and then began farming on his own account by renting and operating the old homestead, and there he remained until 1883, when he removed to the farm upon which he now resides. Here he owns forty acres of land on section 15, Newton township, and also has another farm of forty-six acres. His attention is devoted to the cultivation of small fruits of all kinds, and for sixteen years he has also been engaged in the raising of tobacco, having eleven acres planted to Dutch tobacco in 1899. All of the improvements upon his farm have been placed there since he took possession of it and it is now a highly cultivated tract, its fields being clean and well kept, the buildings and fences in good repair and everything neat and thrifty in appearance.

Mr. Rench was born on an anniversary day and married on another, for on the 4th of July, 1876, he married Miss Clara Kinnison. They now have eight children: Sadie, Eva J., Edward M., Susan M., Francis H., Ruth, Maude and Belle, but the last two are now deceased. Such in brief is the life history of one who is widely and favorably known in Newton township as a native son of Miami county.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON.

Charles F. Johnson is a worthy representative of the farming interests of Miami county, and is numbered among the valued citizens that Virginia has furnished to the Buckeye state. His birth occurred in Fluvanna county, December 28, 1845, and is a son of Colonel Peter Ross Johnson, whose birth occurred in the Old Dominion, in 1800. When the war of 1812 was inaugurated he desired to enter the service as a substitute for his father, and was always a loyal and patriotic citizen. He died in his native state, in 1873, leaving a number of children to mourn his loss. He was twice married, his first union being with a Miss Wilson. After her death he wedded Miss Amy Venable, who was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, and was descended from one of three brothers who came to the United States from England. Her cousin, Captain Venable, wrote the history of the United States which was adopted as a text-book by the schools of Ohio. By his first marriage Colonel Johnson became the father of five children: John, who died in Alabama; Johanna, who became the wife of John Bainbridge and died in Texas; Mrs. Jennie Bainbridge, of Texas; Nancy, who became the wife of Jessie Howard, and died in Virginia; and Betty, wife of David Branham, of Albemarle county, Virginia. By the second marriage there were five children: William R., of City Point, Virginia; Arabella, wife of L. B. Moon, of Fluvanna county, Virginia; Mary Petrus, who became he wife of James Sutherland and died in Fluvanna county; and Abraham D., who died as a prisoner of war in Elmira, New York. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, and just prior to the surrender of Lee was captured, being taken to a prison in the north, where he was confined until July, 1865.

Charles F. Johnson, of this review, was reared on a plantation in his native state, and attended the subscription schools, but is largely self-educated. His mother died when he was only three years old, leaving him to the care of sisters until the age of sixteen, when he enlisted. After the war ended his slaves, his only property, were free. He was then taken into the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Haden. In her he found a mother, who looked after his wel-

fare, giving him words of encouragement, for which she will always have a warm place in his heart. When hostilities broke out between the north and south his father furnished a substitute, who jumped his bounty in three weeks. Mr. Johnson was then called upon to furnish another substitute, and his son Charles manfully volunteered to go. He joined Company F, of White's Thirty-fifth Battalion, Ross' Brigade and Stewart's Cavalry. Two of his brothers also went to the front at the commencement of the war, and both were in the first battle of Manassas. A. D. was captured in the seven days' fight around Richmond. Mr. Johnson, of this review, remained with the army until the close of the war, when he returned to his native county. All he possessed in the world was his faithful old gray horse, Thomas Glen. This he gave to a Mr. Taylor in payment for six months' board, and during that period he attended school. On putting aside his text-books he had nothing except his clothing that he wore. He worked at any honorable employment that offered, and for a time was proprietor of a small store at Buffalo Gap, in Augusta county, Virginia. He was at that time paying court to a daughter of a wealthy planter, Mr. Meyers, who greatly opposed his suit. When the opportunity came, however, the young couple quietly left for Washington city, and were there married in room 222, in the Willard Hotel, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Gregory, a Presbyterian minister, February 16, 1869. His wife bore the maiden name of Miss Mollie Jane Meyers, and to her husband she has indeed been a faithful companion and helpmate. They were almost entirely without funds, but possessed a rich store of ambition and energy. They decided to try their fortune in Ohio, and accordingly made their way to Greenville, Darke county, whence they afterward removed to Pikesville, in the same county. There they rented one room in a log cabin and furnished their little home with furniture which Mr. Johnson made with an ax and auger. They borrowed bed clothing enough from neighbors to do them for a time, and then Mr. Johnson made application for work to Philip Hartzell, a well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood. He told Mr. Johnson he did not think he could do the work, but the latter pleaded for the chance and Mr. Hartzell supplied him with a maul and two wedges and went with him to see him begin his task. Such work was entirely new to our subject, who felled a tree and then began to split it very awkwardly. Finally he got his wedge fast in the tree and could proceed no further. All this time Mr. Hartzell sat on the fence laughing at him, but finally showed him how to do the work right. At night he went home to his cabin, his hands badly blistered. Showing them to his wife, he said: "Molly, what shall I do? I can't stand it in this country." "Charles," she answered, "we have got to succeed. We are without friends, and can't go back if we want to. Try it good and hard: I know you can." He followed her advice, and it proved the turning point in his career, for when people saw his resolute purpose and noted his ambitious spirit they were willing to help him. For a time he worked at any employment that would yield him an honest living, and in 1875 he rented the Rarick farm in Newberry township, Miami county, for a term of five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to his present farm, and after ten years purchased the tract for six thousand dollars. It comprises eighty-nine acres of rich and ara-

ble land, and nearly all the improvements upon it are as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He has tiled the place, erected good buildings and transformed the tract into highly cultivated fields which yield to him a golden return for the care and labor he bestows upon them.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have made several visits to their old home in Virginia, but prefer their Ohio home, which has become endeared to them through the struggles of their earlier years, as well as the later and more prosperous epoch in their lives. They enjoy the warm regard of many friends, and their home is celebrated for the true spirit of southern hospitality. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Democrat, and has served as school director. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for twenty years has acted on its board of trustees. He is a man of distinguished appearance, and is highly honored by all who know him. His record is indeed creditable. Many difficulties and obstacles were in his path, but by determined purpose and encouraged by his wife he has pressed steadily forward toward the goal of success. Today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his adopted county, and his record is indeed worthy of emulation, for it is that of one who in all life's relations has been true to duty.

JACOB F. DETRICK.

Prominently identified with the business interests of Tippecanoe City, Mr. Detrick belongs to that class of representative Americans who promote the general welfare while advancing individual success. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in an individual, and is the means of bringing to him prosperity when he has no advantages of wealth or influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote of a man's life. Depending upon his own resources and looking for no outside aid or support, Mr. Detrick has risen to a place of prominence in the commercial world of Miami county. He was born near West Charleston, September 27, 1855, and is a son of Benjamin and Catherine (Forney) Detrick. His parents were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania, and in 1850 removed to Ohio, where the father developed and improved a farm, upon which Jacob F. was born. There his death occurred at the age of sixty-four years, his widow afterward removing to Tippecanoe City. He had been very successful in his business pursuits, and at his death left a handsome estate. In the family were eleven children, seven of whom are now living, five being residents of Miami county: William is a fruit grower of Phoneton, Ohio; Belle E. is a resident of Tippecanoe City; Jacob F. is the third of the family; David is a grain dealer of New Carlisle, Ohio; Samuel is a painter of Tippecanoe City; Benjamin E. is the next of the family; Harvey is now in the Klondike; and Sadie died in early womanhood.

Jacob F. Detrick spent his boyhood days upon the home farm, pursuing his preliminary education in the common schools and afterward completing his literary course in the high school at Tippecanoe City. He then spent five years in Jefferson county, Missouri, where he was engaged in conducting a cattle ranch. He carried on this business on borrowed capital. He had purchased two sections of land, and after devot-

ing two years to farming he embarked in the cattle business, which he followed with very satisfactory results, doubling his capital in 1850. Returning to Ohio, he was married, in 1886, to Miss Ella Coates, daughter of Robert Coates, of Union City, Indiana. She was born and reared in Miami county, Ohio, and is a niece of John Kerr, of Tippecanoe City, in whose home she was reared.

Mr. Detrick is now at the head of the Detrick Milling Company, which was established in 1884. The plant was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and in 1890 it became the property of Jacob F. Detrick and his brother, Benjamin E. Detrick. As their trade increased they enlarged their facilities until about forty thousand dollars were invested in the business. They operated an elevator at Grayson, Ohio, with a capacity of twenty-five thousand barrels. Purchasing the interest of his brother our subject is now at the head of the Detrick Milling Company, and his success is largely due to his own efforts. He handles all kinds of grain, flour and seeds, and buys and ships from over one hundred points, over two thousand carloads of the mill products being sent out annually, while his sales amount to a half million dollars. The company is doing a large trade as jobbers in the Washburn-Crosby flour, and also has exclusive control of the Edwards Brothers flour, of Troy, Ohio. In their own mill they blend winter and spring flour under the name of the Monarch. Fourteen men are employed in their establishment, the business is now extensive and is constantly growing owing to the capable management of Mr. Detrick, who thoroughly understands every department of the milling business, and is thus capable of controlling his extensive interests. He is a director and vice-president of the Tippecanoe Interurban Telephone Company, and is connected with other corporations of the county, including his relation with the Bell Company. The Milling Company has erected a private telephone line to Troy, and has six 'phones, bringing it into close connection with the outside world. The products of the mill are sold directly to millers and dealers in interior points, and they have about three hundred and fifty customers, to whom they quote direct, these being located in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Mr. Detrick is a very enterprising and successful business man, whose well-directed efforts have brought to him a handsome property. His keen sagacity enables him to prosecute his labors without mistakes, and his sound judgment insures to him a prosperous career. His record is honorable and creditable, and his business ability has been manifested in many ways. His prosperity is well-merited and has justly numbered him among the leading representatives of the industrial concerns of Tippecanoe City.

DAVID C. STATLER.

David C. Statler is the senior member of the firm of D. C. Statler & Company, proprietors of extensive stone quarries in Miami county, and dealers in coal and wood in Piqua. He is associated in his labors with his brother, George Walker Statler, and his son, Lowry Statler, and by popular consent is accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the prominent business men of his community. He possesses all the essential qualifications for a prosperous career, being energetic, reliable, trustworthy and persevering.

David Clarke Statler was born in 1824,

on the farm where he now lives, a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres just south of Piqua. It was there his grandfather, Christopher Statler, located about 1801, making that his home until his death in 1824. He was a native of Switzerland, and in early life crossed the Atlantic to the new world, becoming a resident of Pennsylvania. Christopher Statler, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in the Keystone state, about 1787, and in 1801 came with his parents to Miami county, where, on the 27th of May, 1810, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Winans. She was born in New Jersey, in 1791, a daughter of Richard W. and Sarah R. Winans, very highly respected citizens of Miami county. They were married June 4, 1807. Mr. Winans was born January 3, 1781, and his wife on the 20th of May, 1788. His parents were Samuel and Hannah (Woodruff) Winans, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, the former born March 20, 1746, the latter June 3, 1749. His death occurred May 6, 1830, and his wife died on the 29th of October, of the same year. Their son, Richard Winans, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was called to his final rest January 10, 1863.

Christopher and Frances (Winans) Statler, the parents of our subject, began their domestic life on the old family homestead, south of Piqua. He died October 5, 1840, but Mrs. Statler survived him until 1886, passing away at the advanced age of ninety-four. Her mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last and she could remember vividly all the important events of her life from her early girlhood in New Jersey, when that part of the country was just emerging from the losses and hardships of the Revolution and its people were turning their eyes to the golden west, then bounded by Ohio; she could well remember the journey westward with ox teams to Wheeling, West Virginia, thence by flatboat to Cincinnati and thence again by team to Piqua; she saw her father and others push into the primeval forest and brave the dangers of Indian warfare and pioneer life in order to establish a home in the wilderness; and she witnessed the wonderful changes made in the Miami valley until it became the abode of thousands of prosperous farmers and the location of hundreds of thriving towns and cities with all the inventions and improvements known to modern times. Like the other members of the family, Mrs. Statler was an earnest Christian woman. She united with the Methodist Episcopal church in New Jersey, in 1808, and remained a faithful member until her death in 1886, covering a period of seventy-eight years. Such a life cannot fail to exert a wide influence for good.

Mr. Statler, whose name introduces this record, spent his boyhood days upon the old home farm, pursuing his studies in the public schools of the neighborhood, and in 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Jerusha Holland Smith, who was born in 1827, a daughter of Oliver and Ruth Ann (Hulse) Smith, natives of New York. Her father was engaged in the commission business, and also conducted a general store. He made his way westward from Boston to Cincinnati, and thence to Dayton, where he died in 1842. His family originated in Vermont. Levi Smith, the father of Mrs. Statler, joined the American army during the war of the Revolution, when only fourteen years of age. He served as a drummer boy until after the independence of the nation was won. Amos Smith, ex-mayor and ex-collector of customs of Cincinnati, is a cousin of Mrs. Statler and others of the

family have been prominent in public affairs.

After his marriage Mr. Statler took his bride to the old home. His father had entered one hundred and sixty acres of land where he now resides, and had erected thereon a square brick house. Many additions have since been made to this until it is now a spacious and comfortable mansion, noted for its hospitality and supplied with all the comforts that go to make life worth living. In the rear are extensive barns and outbuildings and all modern conveniences and improvements. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Statler have been born the following children: Marcus Holland, who died at the age of forty years, mourned by all who knew him, for his life was ever upright and honorable; Fannie E.; Ruth, wife of James H. Connelly, of Piqua; Mary, wife of John Waymire, formerly of Dayton but now of Piqua; and Lowry Williamson, who is the only living son. He is now engaged in business with his father, and has the active management of the enterprise. He is very popular in both business and social circles, and is a very enterprising and progressive man. He married Miss Jessie De Camp, of Cincinnati, and they now have two children, Clarke and De Camp.

Mr. Statler has been very prominent in business affairs, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office. He was for seven years, from 1889 until 1896, one of the commissioners of Miami county, and prior to that time served for fourteen years as trustee of Washington township. Socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows society, and has filled all of its chairs. His political support is given the Republican party, and he is an active member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served for forty years as trustee, during which time he has labored effectively and earnestly for the promotion of the cause which it represents. The present house of worship was built largely through his instrumentality. In his business affairs he has ever sustained an unassailable reputation. For thirty-two years he engaged in taking contracts for stone and masonry work and bridge building, his patronage extending throughout Ohio. He did a great deal of bridge work on canals in the state and his contracts were many and extensive, thereby bringing to him a gratifying financial reward. The stone quarries on his lands have been operated since 1855, and are seemingly inexhaustible. A specimen of the stone prepared for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, secured a diploma and medal which are highly prized. This specimen Mr. Statler permitted to be placed in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, having received a special request for it. The stone is obtained near the surface, is very hard, taking a fine polish, and is used by architects all over the country for window-sills, cornice and other such work.

Mr. Statler is a generous-hearted man of courteous manner, unflinching principle and unquestioned integrity, yet withal of that practical common sense which never runs to extremes, and it is no wonder that wherever he goes he has many friends. His life has been well spent and his honorable and useful career is worthy of emulation.

ASA K. BACON.

Practical industry wisely and vigorously applied never fail of success; it carries a man onward and upward, brings out the in-

dividual character, and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The everyday life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind, and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and for self-improvement. It is along such lines that Asa Kendall Bacon has won a place among the respected and esteemed business men of Troy. For more than a quarter of a century he has acted as agent of the United States Express Company and his long service stands in unmistakable evidence of his fidelity to duty.

Mr. Bacon is a native of Oberlin, Ohio, his birth having occurred on the 17th of July, 1842. His parents, Francis S. and Melinda (Kendall) Bacon, removed from Ashby, Massachusetts, to Brighton township, Lorain county, Ohio, in 1833, and the following year they went to Oberlin, spending their remaining days upon a farm near that city. They were laid to rest in the cemetery at Oberlin, the father dying in 1850. He was a native of Gardner, Vermont, where the family had resided through several generations. They are of English lineage, coming from the same parental stem as did Francis Bacon, one of the greatest philosophers that the world has ever produced.

Mrs. Bacon was also a representative of an old New England family, for the Kendalls removed from the mother country to Massachusetts prior to the Revolution. They participated in many events which left an impress upon the history of the nation, and Asa Kendall, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a most honored American citizen who became a trusted friend of Washington during the struggle for independence, serving on the staff of the commander-in-chief. The father of Mrs. Bacon resided near Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he carried on agricultural pursuits. Deprived of his father's care and guidance at a very early age, Asa K. Bacon received only such limited educational privileges as were afforded to farmer lads in frontier settlements. He was early trained to habits of industry and economy, however, and these have formed an important factor in his later success. Into his mind were also instilled the lessons which tend to develop an upright life and manhood. His career was begun on the home farm where he followed the plow and assisted in garnering the harvests. When a young man he entered the employ of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and remained with that corporation for ten years, during which time he did his work faithfully and well and accumulated some capital which enabled him to engage in the livery business on his own account in Oberlin. There he successfully conducted his new enterprise until a destructive fire swept away the accumulations of prosperous years. At that time he was not only conducting a livery business, but was also in the employ of the United States Express Company, with which he has now been connected for more than a quarter of a century. On the 8th of December, 1893, he was transferred to Troy, assuming the agency at that place, and for six years he has been in charge of the large volume of business which is carried on in this commercial and manufacturing center. The greatest fidelity and ability are demanded by the corporation on the part of its employes and therefore no higher testimony of his ability can be given than the

fact that he has remained with the company through such a long period.

Mr. Bacon was married in Wellington, Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Jane Mills, a native of Lincolnshire, England, whence her parents came to America during her early childhood. In 1880 she was called to the home beyond. Her death was deeply mourned by her many friends, as well as by her husband and children. In the family are two sons and two daughters, namely: Julia, now the wife of W. S. Horr, of Duluth, Minnesota, a nephew of Representative R. G. Horr, of Massachusetts; Ella, who resides with her father in Troy; Louis Asa, who is engaged in the plumbing business in Cleveland, Ohio; and Eber Aaron, who is assistant agent in the express office.

In politics Mr. Bacon has been a lifelong Republican, true to the influences and traditions of Oberlin. That city, as the center of anti-slavery principles, has ever advocated the higher rights of men, and liberty to all the oppressed, and his early youth being spent in such an atmosphere, it had its effect upon Mr. Bacon. He is a public-spirited man, progressive and deeply interested in the welfare and progress of Troy, and his support is withheld from no measure which he believes will be a public good. He and his son and daughter, who reside with him, enjoy the esteem and respect of all with whom they have come in contact through business or social relations.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

One of the most important industries of Piqua is the rolling mills, which furnish employment to a large force of workmen upon whom depends the success of the institution in large measure. Capable management and excellent workmanship are the two indispensable elements which enter into the successful conduct of every business enterprise, and one would be useless without the other. Among those whose efficiency has augmented the prosperity of the Piqua Rolling Mills and who has found a source of livelihood in performing the work connected with such an industrial concern is William Holloway, who is employed in the capacity of sheet iron roller.

He was born in Staffordshire, England, on the 1st of June, 1865, a son of Jeremiah Holloway. He was only about three years of age when brought by his parents to America and in Covington, Kentucky, he was reared. When about fifteen or sixteen years of age he began working in the iron foundry of that city, and for three years he worked at night and attended commercial college through the day. Such a course showed the elemental strength of his character and displayed a resolute purpose which has contributed to his success in life. A strong love of music and natural talent in that direction prompted his attendance at the Cincinnati College of Music, and for three years after leaving commercial college he was a student in that institution, studying theory, harmony and compositon. He began work as a sheet roller when about eighteen years of age and in 1889, when the Piqua Rolling Mills were established, he came to this city and has since been employed in his present capacity.

He married Miss Nellie Craig, a native of Covington, Kentucky, and unto them have been born four sons: William, Henry Harrison, Oscar and Charles, all yet at home. Mr. Holloway is an adherent of the Republican party, keeps well versed on political issues and is deeply interested in his party's

success. He is a very prominent Mason, belonging to Warren Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M., of Piqua; Piqua Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M.; Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory of Dayton, while of the Mystic Shrine of Cincinnati he is also a member. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is an accomplished musician, performing splendidly on the piano. His love of this art enables him to spend many pleasant hours and to furnish entertainment for his friends, and is a welcome diversion after the arduous cares of the day.

PEYTON E. CROMER, M. D.

One of the most able and worthy representatives of the medical fraternity of Miami county is Dr. Cromer, who is successfully practicing in Piqua, his skill and ability having gained him prestige in the line of his chosen calling. He was born in Cherokee county, Alabama, January 13, 1860, and is of German lineage, his grandfather having been brought from Germany to America by his parents during his infancy. Philip Cromer, the father of the Doctor, was a native of South Carolina and was there reared upon a farm. When a young man he went to Alabama and served as overseer of a large plantation until thirty-two years of age. During that time his industry and economy enabled him to acquire a capital sufficient to purchase a small farm. He then judiciously invested his money and operated his land until everything was taken from him during the war. He had become convinced that slavery was wrong and his abolition principles awakened the bitter opposition of the slave-holding people among whom he lived. For some time he had to remain in hiding else his life would have been taken by the rebels. All of the buildings and improvements upon his farm were destroyed, and in 1865, selling his land at a great sacrifice, he came north and rented a farm near Pleasant Hill, Miami county. There he lived for seven years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Darke county, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is now a hale and hearty man of sixty-eight years. In his political affiliations he is a stalwart Republican and is a member of the Christian church. He married Melvina Patty, a native of Albany, who died in Miami county, when about thirty-five years of age, leaving four children. She was one of a family of twenty-one children. Most of her brothers were officers in the rebel army.

Dr. Cromer spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads. He attended the district schools for about three months each year and enjoyed no holidays. In the autumn before his eighteenth birthday he walked four miles to attend high school, pursuing his education in the institution for three months. He then engaged in teaching in district schools through the winter season, while in the summer months he assisted his father in the work of the farm and attended normal sessions. He was thus engaged until about twenty-three years of age and when twenty-four years of age he won the degree of bachelor of science. Soon afterward he accepted the position of superintendent of a high school in Versailles, Ohio, where he remained for one year, after which he was superintendent of schools of Arcanum, Ohio, for two years. While filling that position he received a call by telephone, entirely unsolicited by him, offering him the superintendency of the school at Bradford, Ohio, for

three years. He accepted and was in charge at that place for five years, proving a most capable superintendent. Under his guidance the schools of which he had charge made rapid and marked advancement and his labors were indeed commendable. On leaving Bradford the Doctor took up the study of medicine in the Wooster Normal College, of Cleveland, and after one term matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati. Subsequently, however, he returned to the Wooster College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1892. He began practice at West Baltimore, and after four years came to Piqua, where he has since remained. He is a most thorough and discriminating student and keeps in constant touch with the progress which characterizes the medical profession. His labors have been attended with excellent results and he is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Cromer was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia Patty, a native of Pleasant Hill, Miami county, and their union has been blessed with five sons: Paul J., Horace Patty, William, Stewart P. and Luther V. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. The Doctor is a zealous Republican who keeps well informed on the issues of the day and gives an earnest and active support to his party. He has served as major and field surgeon in the order of the Knights of the Maccabees, and, with one exception, this is the highest state office in the fraternity. He and his wife are leading and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor is a self-educated man and when he left the school room and took up the practice of medicine was regarded as one of the most able young educators in the state. He still takes great interest in school work and has assisted many young students to continue their education. His advice and counsel are freely given and are frequently supplemented by material aid. The poor and needy find in him a warm friend and many are the professional visits which he pays without hope of pecuniary reward. His charity, however, is quiet and unostentatious, being after the manner of the precept, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

ANTHONY MILLER.

Anthony Miller is an engineer on the Panhandle Railroad and is also the owner of a farm in Newberry township, Miami county. He was born in Germany October 15, 1845, and was the youngest of three children, his sisters being Mary and Anna. The father died when Anthony was quite young and the mother afterward became Mrs. Beckley. With her second husband she came to the United States, locating in Fostoria, Ohio, where she yet resides, being the second time a widow.

Mr. Miller, of this review, spent the first eight years of his life in the fatherland and then came with relatives to the United States. With them he took up his abode in Greenville, Ohio, but a few years later he was again left alone, owing to the death of those with whom he emigrated. He then went to live with a Mr. Smith and also spent some time in the home of Mrs. Coover, a widow lady. Mr. Smith was an engineer on the Panhandle Railroad. When Mr. Miller was fifteen years of age Mr. Smith secured him a position as fireman. He has been employed in various capacities by the railroad company, having acted for some time as baggage master, was also brakeman and for five or six years was an engineer on the

Bradford yard engine. For the past twenty-three years he has been an engineer in the employ of the Panhandle Railroad, his run being between Bradford and Logansport, Indiana. He is a most careful, conscientious and reliable employe and enjoys the unqualified confidence of the corporation which he serves.

On the 16th of November, 1871, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Conea, who was born in Newton township July 31, 1856. Their union has been blessed with eleven children: Franklin J., who wedded Anna Hooper and resides in Logansport; Orpha; William A., of Bradford; George F., who died in infancy; Charles A.; Harry; Joseph J.; Edgar; Pearl May; Earl Ray; and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Miller began their domestic life in Bradford, where they lived until 1884, when they removed to their present home in Newton township. There Mr. Miller owns eighty acres of land, the farm being a highly cultivated tract, the sale of whose products adds materially to his income. In politics he is a stanch Republican, keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought office. As a courteous and obliging employe of the road he is widely known and has many friends all along the line, having spent the greater part of his life in this section of Ohio. His many good qualities have gained him the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

CHARLES E. GAINES, M. D.

Among the successful practitioners residing in Covington is Dr. Gaines, who has attained a position of relative precedence in connection with his chosen calling. He was born on a farm near Urbana, Champaign county, October 21, 1857, his parents being Moses T. and Ann E. (Grafton) Gaines. His father, Moses Gaines, was born in Newmarket, Virginia, in 1818. He was left an orphan at the age of two years and was reared by strangers. Through his own efforts he obtained a good education and later engaged in teaching school. At one time he received only twelve and a half cents per day for his work in the school room—so low were the wages paid to the teachers at that time. His training at farm labor was not meager, for as soon as old enough to handle a plow he began work in the fields, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. At the age of twenty he removed to Champaign county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, since which time he has operated his land with success. Although now well advanced in years he still enjoys vigorous health. He married Ann E. Grafton, who was born in Champaign county and died February 26, 1895. Her father, Thomas Grafton, was the largest land owner in that locality at the time. He was a native of Virginia, to which state his father removed from Grafton, Massachusetts, that town having been named in honor of one of the ancestors of the family. The Graftons were also represented in the Colonial army in the war of the Revolution. The mother of Mrs. Gaines bore the maiden name of Margaret Downey. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moses Gaines were born seven children, namely: Theodore M., a traveling salesman of Chicago; William T., a physician of Houston, Ohio; Ada, wife of John F. Arnett, of Piqua, Ohio; Charles E., of this review; Mary E., wife of Dr. E. F. Shaffer, of Illinois; Nettie, at home; Emma, wife of Hudson Flynn, of Houston, Ohio; and

John E., who is a floorwalker in the "Fair" in Chicago.

Dr. Gaines pursued his preliminary education in the public schools and during the periods of vacation assisted in the work of his father's farm. Later he continued his studies in Oberlin College, and after his graduation in that institution, with the class of 1879, he engaged in teaching in the public schools. Ambitious for a medical career his labors in the school room were regarded but as a means to this end. He saved all the money possible from his earnings in order to meet his tuition in college, but tiring of this slow process of accumulating funds he determined to seek more lucrative employment, and secured a position as traveling salesman, acting in that capacity for four years. He then entered the Indiana Medical College, but did not complete his studies at that time. Subsequently he matriculated in the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated in 1892. He then practiced his profession in that city, removing thence to Houston, Shelby county, Ohio, where he built up a large and lucrative practice, which extended into Miami county. Many of his patrons resided in and near Covington, and deciding that he would be more centrally located in the latter city he removed to this place on the 15th of November, 1899. As a physician his skill is recognized and appreciated by all who have had occasion to consult him. His foresight in the treatment of cases which have come before him is unsurpassed. He is very careful in his diagnosis and readily anticipates complications and is accurate in determining results. His disposition is kindly, his manner affable and genial, and these qualities have made him very welcome in the sick room.

The Doctor is a man of strong domestic tastes and it seems that he cannot do too much to enhance the welfare and secure the happiness of his wife and children. He was married, in 1881, in Urbana, to Laura F., daughter of Riley and Susan (Deston) Stevens, and to their union have been born three children,—Waldo M., Mabel and Theodora, who are still under the parental roof. The Gaines household is noted for its hospitality, which is enjoyed by a large circle of friends. The Doctor is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Chicago. Although he has made his home in Covington but a short time he is widely known here, and his social and professional prominence are alike enviable.

DAVID M. FINE.

David M. Fine is engaged in gardening in Newberry township, Miami county, carrying on a successful and extensive business. He was born in Sunbury, Delaware county, Ohio, December 25, 1825, and is of German lineage. The first of the name to seek a home in America was his great-grandfather, who took up his abode in Frederick county, Maryland, and there spent his entire life, passing away when more than ninety years of age. His children were Martin, who died in Maryland or Virginia; John, who died in Maryland; Frederick; and Mary, who became the wife of John Rhodes and died in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where her father was engaged in the milling business for many years.

Frederick Fine, the father of our subject, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in July, 1792, acquired a limited education and was reared to farm work. In the county of his nativity he was married, in 1818, to Miss

Mary Garber, a native of that county and a daughter of Joseph Garber. They lived upon rented land until after their removal to Ohio. Four children were born to them in Maryland, and with their family they started for the Buckeye state in the spring of 1825, making the journey by wagon. Before crossing the Alleghany mountains they had to buy another horse to assist in drawing the wagon over the steep ascents. On reaching Sunbury, Delaware county, the father purchased a tract of wild land and in course of time transformed it into a highly developed place. He built a two-story, hewed-log house, one of the most pretentious homes in the locality at that time. The country abounded in wild game, which often had to be driven out of the wheat fields. In 1839 the father sold his farm in Delaware county, and in April of that year came to Miami county, after stopping for a short time with relatives in Dayton. He rented land in Newberry township and subsequently purchased a farm in Newton township, on the Newberry line. It comprised fifteen acres, which he improved, continuing to make his home there until his wife's death, which occurred about 1871, when she was seventy-six years of age. After her death the father made his home with his children and died at the home of our subject in June, 1874. This worthy couple were members of the German Baptist church and he was a life-long Democrat. His many excellencies of character made him highly esteemed and honored, for in all life's relations he was true and loyal to the right. His children were: Eliza, who died in Maryland in childhood; Delilah, wife of David Brandenburg, of West Covington; Washington, who married Rossanna Vetters and located in Delaware county, Indiana; John, a cooper by trade, who married Samantha Cheney, who died in Newberry township, after which he was again married, his second wife dying in Troy, subsequent to which time, in connection with a Mr. Bowman, he opened a cooper shop in Clay county, Indiana, where his death occurred; David Martin, of this review; Julia Ann, now the wife of George Shoemaker, who is living near Muncie, Indiana; Alpheus, who died at the age of seventeen years; Frederick, who died in childhood; and Simeon. Two of the sons were loyal soldiers of the Union during the civil war. Washington enlisted in Captain Langston's company of the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, for three years, and on the expiration of that period veteranized, but the exposure and hardships of war undermined his health and necessitated his discharge before the close of hostilities. Simeon become a member of the Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry and died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, of disease contracted in the service.

David Martin Fine was born on the farm where his parents lived for many years. His educational privileges were very limited. He pursued his education in a log school house, furnished in a most primitive manner. The scholars bored holes in the logs, into which they inserted pins and across those they laid a board which served as a desk. Mr. Fine's training at farm labor, however, was not meager. He assisted his father in developing the farm, clearing the land, cutting wood and splitting rails in addition to the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. Almost from the time that he could lift an ax he began his labors in the forest. As opportunity afforded he attended school. He was fourteen years of age when he came with his parents to Miami county, and in a little log school house, on Greenville creek, he

completed his education. When the family settled here there was no school building in the neighborhood, but, in connection with Michael Williams, David Shoemaker and David Elmore, his father built a log school house and Squire Widner was employed to teach for two terms. It was under his direction that Mr. Fine finished his school days. His wife was then a young girl attending the same school.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Fine rented a saw-mill at Sugar Grove, operating the same for a year. At the age of twenty-two he was married and purchased fifty acres of the estate of his father-in-law, James Thompson. This land was situated on Greenville creek, Newberry township, and there he lived for many years, developing a good farm. He contracted and built the first school house in his district and was actively identified with the work of improvement and progress in the neighborhood. Finally he sold his land, with the intention of going to Iowa, but changing his plans he purchased eighty acres in Franklin township, Darke county. He, however, located upon rented land for several years, and in the meantime he was engaged in the stone quarry business. He also operated a saw-mill and engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses. In his undertakings he was reasonably successful, and as his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in land and for many years was an extensive farmer. He also successfully engaged in stock raising for eight years. In 1882 he purchased and located upon his present farm, since which time he has devoted his efforts to gardening. He attends the Piqua markets and the excellence of his products enables him to command a ready sale. This venture has proved a very profitable one and his labors are now diligently prosecuted, annually augmenting his income.

On the 16th of August, 1847, Mr. Fine was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Thompson, who was born July 20, 1830, on the old Thompson homestead in Newberry township, where she was reared to womanhood. Unto them were born the following children: Sarah Jane, born August 20, 1848, is now the wife of Zeke Kendall, of Covington. Eliza Ann, born October 12, 1849, is the wife of John Wetzel, of Newberry township. David, born June 10, 1851, died in infancy. Jerome, born May 16, 1854, is now living on his father's farm on Greenville creek, in Newberry township. He began his education in the public schools in Newberry township at the age of eight years, completing his studies in what is known as the White school, at the age of twenty, remained with his father until twenty-two years of age, then accepted a position as traveling salesman for George W. Hikes, a nurseryman, with whom he remained for two seasons. He was married October 28, 1878, to Miss Hattie Stanfield, a daughter of Moses S. and Lydia (McCool) Stanfield, and after his marriage located on the Samuel Putterbaugh farm in Bethel township. After a year, however, he removed to Sugar Mills, Newton township, and was employed in a mill by E. Kendall for a year. In 1881 he located on the Henry Shafner farm in Concord township, where he remained until the death of his wife, which occurred on the 8th of June, 1882. He then sold his property and spent the remainder of the year in charge of the horses owned by W. H. Bashore. He next entered the employ of George E. McKaiy, of Troy, having charge of the importation of horses from foreign countries. He made the first importation,

numbering twenty-two head of fine stock, and continued with Mr. McKaiy until August 8, 1883, when he entered the employ of Dye & Stilwell, of Troy, importers of English horses. In 1891 he formed a business connection with G. A. Hogg, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with whom he remained one season, handling his horses at the Greensboro fair ground. In 1893 he returned to Troy, Ohio, and in the spring of 1894 entered the employ of D. W. Ault, of Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio. In the fall of the same year he went to Lancaster, Ohio, where he prepared a number of horses for the track. In the spring of 1896 he entered the service of George Guyer, of Guyer City, Auglaize county, Ohio. At the end of two years he secured a situation with Swizert Brothers, of Jackson county, Ohio, and in 1898 he returned to Troy, in the employ of J. N. Stilwell, there remaining until March, 1900, when he came to Covington and has since been in the employ of Frank Berms. While in the employ of Dye & Stilwell he went to England and for them shipped a cargo of horses to the United States. There is perhaps no better judge or trainer of horses in Ohio than he. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and is a member of the Christian church. Delilah, the sixth child of the family, was born March 4, 1856, married Jesse Lewis and after his death became the wife of Morris Stanfield, now of Troy. Thompson, born November 6, 1857, married Mina Nicodemus and is living in Troy. Catherine, born March 4, 1859, is the wife of A. C. Shaffer, who is living in Newton township. Louisa, born June 20, 1861, is at home. Huldah Alice, born November 30, 1862, married Edward White and is now the wife of Benjamin Bowers, of Troy. Maud E., born October 29, 1863, died in infancy. Roland E., born June 7, 1865, is at home. Simeon E., born October 17, 1866, married Etta Starry, of Fletcher, Ohio. Frederick, born June 20, 1872, married Ellen Fry and resides in Covington.

The parents of these children united with the Greenville Creek Christian church in 1849 and Mr. Fine has since been one of its leading members. His wife was an earnest Christian lady, genial and kindly in disposition and gentle in manner. To her family she was a loving and tender wife and mother and to her neighbors a faithful friend. She passed away June 9, 1898, but her memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew her. Mr. Fine is a man of sterling worth, respected and esteemed by those with whom business and social relations have brought him in contact, and it is with pleasure that we present the record of his life to the readers of this volume.

GEORGE R. McCONNELL.

The subject, to whose life history we now direct attention, has, by ceaseless endeavor, attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men, and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Troy, where is located his insurance office. He is one of the leading insurance men of this section of Ohio, controlling a large amount of business.

Mr. McConnell is a native of Hancock, Ohio, born May 19, 1862, and is a son of James R. and Barbara A. (Rowinsky) McConnell, natives of Pennsylvania. In childhood his parents came to the Buckeye state, locating in Hancock county, and at present they reside in Van Wert county, whither

they removed. Throughout his entire life the father has carried on agricultural pursuits and on taking up his abode in Van Wert county he secured a tract of land in the midst of the forest. Cutting away the trees he transformed the raw tract into richly cultivated fields and now has a good home there.

Upon that farm Mr. McConnell, of this review, was reared and in the common schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education, to which he has added through experience, observation and reading until he is now an exceptionally well informed man. In 1887 he went to Paulding, Ohio, where he engaged in the insurance business as an agent of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, his salary being thirty dollars per month and expenses. Before six months had passed, so successful were his efforts in that direction, his salary was increased to one hundred dollars per month and his expenses, and he was given the management of the business in Paulding county. On the 6th of June, 1888, he came to Troy, in the interest of the same company, and since that time has had charge of its business in Miami county. He also represents at least thirty other companies, and for eleven years has occupied the position of general insurance agent. He practically does all the insurance business in Troy and Miami county, and has been very successful, owing entirely to his well-directed efforts, his sound judgment and his honorable dealing.

In 1885 Mr. McConnell was united in marriage to Miss Ollie Hook, of Van Wert county, in which place she had successfully engaged in teaching. They now have two children, Glen and Edna. Mrs. McConnell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is an estimable lady, who presides with gracious hospitality over her pleasant home. Mr. McConnell owns a very fine residence in Troy, besides other valuable real estate in the city, and in 1897 he purchased the old homestead in Van Wert county, comprising eighty acres of rich land. In politics he is independent, supporting the men rather than the party. Prominent in Masonic circles, he attained the Knight Templar degree in 1898 and is now a member of Coleman Commandery, No. 110, K. T. His career has been crowned with a high degree of success and his life illustrates the possibilities that are open to young men of energy and ambition. Not a pretentious life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and its possibilities, and one to which the biographist may revert with a feeling of respect and satisfaction. His honorable efforts have ever commanded the confidence of his fellow men and he occupies a prominent place in the public regard.

THOMAS C. LEONARD.

That the plenitude of satiety is seldom obtained in the affairs of life is to be considered a most grateful and beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim realized—if such is possible—there must follow individual apathy. Every effort will cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent waste its energies in supine inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those whom satiety lay ever in the future, and they have labored consecutively and have not failed to find in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. The unceasing industry of Thomas Corwin Leonard and his laudable ambition have been the strong concomitants of his success, winning

him a proud position in business circles. He is secretary, treasurer and manager of the firm of Ford & Company, and his connections with many of their concerns contribute to the welfare of the city as well as to the individual success of the stockholders.

Thomas Corwin Leonard was born in Covington, Miami county, on the 25th of December, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Lindsay) Leonard, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they came to the Buckeye state with their respective parents and there married. During the civil war the father served as postmaster at Covington, was also proprietor of a store and engaged in teaching. He died when his son was only two years of age, but the mother is still living and has survived her second husband, Daniel Face, who passed away in 1880. There was also a daughter in the family, who is still living—Serepta.

Thomas Corwin Leonard continued with his mother until 1876. Having acquired a good practical education he entered upon his business career and in early life was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store, securing the position when a youth of fifteen. He was married, January 14, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Rohrer, of Tippecanoe City, a daughter of Jacob Rohrer. Her father sought his assistance and offered him a partnership in the business with which he has since been connected—the manufacture of wheels. Mr. Leonard purchased stock in the enterprise and in 1876 was given the position of bookkeeper. Not long afterwards he was made secretary and on the retirement of T. J. Sheets he became the manager of the concern, being made a member of the directorate. He has since been active in the control of the business and the company has had a very successful career, its prosperity being due in no small degree to his efforts. It is the leading industry of the town, its extensive output indicating its excellent workmanship and the honorable business methods which are followed. The relationship between employer and employee has always been of a pleasant character, as is shown by the fact that some of the representatives of the business have been connected with it for nearly a quarter of a century, among these being E. A. Jackson, who is now clerk of the company.

Mr. Leonard is a man of resourceful business ability and his keen discrimination and sound judgment in matters of trade have made his counsels very valuable in the control of the different enterprises. He is now a director in the bank of Tippecanoe City, is a stockholder in the Troy Buggy Company and has been financially concerned in other enterprises. He now operates several farms, the aggregate being three hundred acres. For ten years he has been a trustee of the Knoop Children's Home, of Miami county, which was established in 1877 by an endowment of the Knoop family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have been born three children: Joseph E., Louis and Marjorie, all of whom are yet in school. Mr. Leonard is quite active and prominent in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery. His wife is a member of the English Lutheran church and both enjoy the high regard of a large circle of friends. In his political views Mr. Leonard is a Democrat and has served as city councilman for several years, also as a member of the school board, yet has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. His business career has been creditable and honorable and one which exemplifies the well known fact that in America advancement

and success depend not on circumstances or upon the influence of friends or family, but upon individual merit, close application and determined purpose. He is recognized as one of the most able business men of Tippecanoe City. His sagacity and foresight have enabled him to make judicious investments, while his intelligence, indomitable energy and his unswerving perseverance have gained him prosperity. He has done much to promote the general welfare by encouraging trade and commerce and his career, both public and private, has been marked by strictest integrity and faithfulness to every trust reposed in him.

PETER WEFLER.

In the land of the Alps, where men have ever been noted for fidelity, loyalty and valor, Peter Wefler was born, and well may he be proud of the fact that he is numbered among the native sons of Switzerland. His birth occurred September 29, 1823, his parents being Peter and Susannah Wefler. He is the eldest of seven children, the others being Samuel, John, Christopher, Frederick, Katherine and Mary. Peter Wefler spent the first fourteen years of his life in the land of his birth and then came with his parents and their children to the new world. In August, 1837, they bade adieu to Switzerland, taking passage on a sailing vessel, which, after a voyage of thirty-five days dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. They first located at Albany, New York, and in 1844 came to Ohio, settling in Stark county. A few months afterward they removed to Pickaway county, locating on a farm, and our subject, leaving the parental roof, established a butcher shop in Circleville, where he carried on business for eighteen years, meeting with creditable success in his undertakings. On the expiration of that period he purchased a farm in Franklin township, Darke county, becoming owner of two hundred and twenty-four acres of rich land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. He operated that farm until 1877, when he came to Newton township, Miami county, settling upon his present farm of one hundred and nineteen acres, on section 1. In 1885 he erected one of the best barns in this section of the county. It is a bank barn, 40x84 feet. Other excellent improvements have been made upon the place, which is lacking in no modern accessory or convenience. Everything is neat and thrifty in appearance, and the well tilled fields yield to him golden harvests which annually augment his income.

In 1850 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wefler and Miss Anna Rudey, by whom he has seven children—Samuel, Charley, Harriet, Catherine, Kate, Emma and Anna. The family is widely and favorably known in the community, their circle of friends being extensive. In his political views Mr. Wefler is a stanch Republican, believing that the party principles contain the best elements of government. While living in Darke county he served as township trustee. He is a self-made man who started out in life empty handed and by determined purpose has steadily worked his way upward until he now stands on the plane of affluence, being the possessor of one of the attractive and valuable farms of Union township.

SAMUEL FOLKER.

Samuel Folker, a pension attorney residing at West Milton, was born in Union township, Miami county, on the 19th of

April, 1838. His father, John Folker, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, about the year 1808. He was a farmer by occupation and carried on agricultural pursuits in that locality for many years, meeting with creditable success in his business. He held membership in the Dunkard church and died at the age of seventy-five. His son, John Folker, also followed the plow and engaged in the tilling of the soil throughout his active business career. He came to Miami county in 1830, but in 1862 sold his property in this locality and returned to Montgomery county, where he died at the advanced age of eighty years and four months. He, too, gained a comfortable competence through his well-directed efforts. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, and in religious faith was a Dunkard. He married Elizabeth Fry, who was probably a native of Pennsylvania, but during her early girlhood she came to Ohio with her parents and died at the age of seventy-eight. She, too, held membership in the Dunkard church. Her father, Jacob Fry, was born in the Keystone state and was of German lineage.

Samuel Folker, whose name introduces this article, spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the home farm and remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age. He then responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting on the 22d of December, 1861, as a member of Company D, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as a private until September 20, 1863. At the battle of Chickamauga he was captured and taken to Libby Prison, where he was incarcerated for thirty-nine days. On the day of his capture, which occurred on Sunday, between sunset and dark, he was wounded by a shell in the right leg, the tendons being severed, while the small bone was broken by the shot and protruded below the knee. This caused him to lose the use of the limb. He was in the following engagements: at Lexington, Perryville, Nashville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Decker's Station, and at the last named was wounded by a minie ball in the thigh, but the injury was slight and he was not off duty. At Bridgeport he had the rim of his hat shot away. At Lookout Mountain he was slightly wounded in the left hand and at Chickamauga he was captured and after being incarcerated in Libby Prison for thirty-nine days he was paroled and taken to Annapolis, Maryland, remaining in the hospital there for about eleven months. On the expiration of that period he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, on account of his injuries, and was honorably discharged July 28, 1864.

Mr. Folker then returned to West Milton, where for a time he engaged in contracting and building. Subsequently he conducted a wholesale and retail cigar store and later took contracts for the building of pikes. As the years passed his capital was annually augmented, until, with a comfortable competence, he retired from active business life in 1884.

In 1859 Mr. Folker was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hoover, daughter of Abraham and Esther (Turnfall) Hoover. She was born in this township, September 3, 1838. Her mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and is the wife of Captain James Sowry. Her father was born in Carolina and in an early day came to Miami county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Folker has been blessed with four children: Hettie, wife of David W. Macy, of West Milton; James W., a farmer of Union township; Charles W., a teamster

residing in West Milton; and William E., who is engaged in carpentering in the same town.

Mr. Folker exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and takes an active interest in political affairs, keeping well informed on the issues of the day. He has served as a member of the city council, has been street commissioner for eighteen years, magistrate for six years—which is the limit of the term—and pension attorney since 1890. He formerly was a member of Rouzer Post, of Tippecanoe, and became a charter member of Duncan Post, No. 447, G. A. R., of West Milton, in which he is now serving as commander. He is also a valued representative of Milton Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M., and in his life exemplifies the benevolent and fraternal principles of these orders.

BERNARD B. SCARFF.

Bernard Barton Scarff was born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, February 12, 1837. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Bethel township, Miami county. He was the son of Joshua and Lydia (Stouttemoyer) Scarff, who removed from the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, in 1832, with a family of four children. The father was a man of sterling integrity and deep religious convictions, and left Virginia because he hated slavery. He married Lydia Stouttemoyer in January, 1819, and although he had a good farm in Virginia he was unwilling to raise his children under the shadow and influence of slavery. He died in 1842, leaving a family of eight children. His widow was a woman of indomitable energy, frugal and industrious. She sent two of her sons to Granville College, where they graduated with honor. The eldest, Emanuel Scarff, held the position of president of a Baptist college in Pella, Iowa, for twenty-one consecutive years. The fourth child, James Madison, settled in New York and was pastor of the Baptist church at Bethany Centre, New York, for twenty-seven years. The other children secured a common-school education and settled not far from the old homestead. The mother, whose life and happiness consisted in labors and sacrifices for her children, died March 14, 1871.

Bernard Scarff worked on the farm left by their father, consisting of two hundred and eighty acres, in connection with his brothers, John and W. H. Scarff, until 1865, when the farms were divided by agreement among the heirs, B. B. Scarff receiving one hundred and forty-three acres. He was educated in the common schools of his district and followed farming until 1893, when he removed to the village of Tippecanoe in this county. While on the farm he made a specialty of small fruits and raising of fine sheep of the Hampshire Down stock, frequently making importation for his flock of sheep from England.

On the 11th of October, 1859, he was married to Harriet S. Neff, who was born in Logansport, Indiana. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother was a daughter of Rev. Archebald Steele, a pioneer citizen of New Carlisle, Ohio, who organized the Presbyterian church of that village about 1810. Mrs. Scarff's mother married a Mr. Stephenson and was soon after left a widow. She then married William Neff, by whom she had four children, who by her death were left motherless. Mrs. Scarff, then a child six years of age, was sent to relatives in this county and was reared by Jacob Saylor, an aged and respected citizen of Miami

county, with whom she lived until her marriage to B. B. Scarff. Their union was blessed with two children: Ida May, who was born July 9, 1860, and married Webster Artz, is now living on the old homestead in Bethel township, this county; and Laura L. Scarff, who was born January 17, 1862, married John Paul Stetch, a printer and journalist. They are now residing in Rushville, Indiana, and he is the editor of the Rushville Graphic. Both daughters received a good English education and are happily married. Mrs. Scarff has indeed been a helpmate to her husband and a tender, loving mother. With a competency of this world's goods, they are going down the hill of time with every prospect of a happy, pleasant old age.

The writer has known Bernard B. Scarff from early boyhood to old age, and writes from personal knowledge of his early life, gladly bearing testimony that there are very few men whose characters are so free from the stain of unworthy actions. He never sowed any wild oats; from his early youth he was an active, consistent member of the Baptist church and in his old age he holds to the faith of that denomination. When living on the old farm he was for fifteen years school director in his district, and for three years one of the trustees for Bethel township of this county. In 1889 he was elected on the Republican ticket as commissioner of Miami county for the term of three years, and so well did he serve the people that he was re-elected in 1892 and served out his second term. In 1893 he removed to Tippecanoe City, this county, where he is now residing.

In every position he has held by the gift of the people he has been a faithful official, and if he made any mistakes they were those of the head and not of the heart.

He is well known in the county and is everywhere respected for his kind heart, pure life and earnest desire to do what is right. He is a devoted Republican, but not a bitter partisan in politics. In the course of nature his life's work is almost done, and they are not many who can look back over a life so free from mistakes as Bernard B. Scarff. With only the education that could be gathered in the common schools of Ohio forty-five years ago, his aim has been to do what he could for mankind. He has always been active in every enterprise for the benefit of the farmers, and has been an active member of the Grange and County Horticultural Society. He is also a prominent Mason and has filled responsible positions among the brethren of the mystic tie. Old age comes to him and his faithful wife like a beautiful sunset in a clear sky, for they have done what they could and await the summons from life to death in full faith in the promises of the Christian's God. E. S. W.

LOUIS H. MICHAEL.

Louis Henry Michael, a representative of the building interests of Troy, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, March 12, 1855, his parents being Andrew and Susan (Cutcher) Michael. He had several uncles who were in the war of 1812. His father was born in what was then Morgan county, Virginia, but is now a part of West Virginia. He died at the age of fifty-five years upon a farm in Montgomery county, but the mother is still living there, at the ripe old age of seventy-two.

Mr. Michael, of this review, pursued his education in the public schools near his home

and in his youth worked upon the home farm, but preferring not to devote his energies throughout life to agricultural pursuits he went to Tippecanoe City at the age of sixteen to learn the miller's trade, which he followed through ten consecutive years. He then learned the trades of a stonemason, bricklayer and plasterer, following those pursuits in Dayton, both in the employ of others and on his own account. He also carried on business in Indiana for a time, being engaged on the construction of a number of important public buildings. In March, 1899, he came to Troy, where he had already secured a good business as a builder, his excellent workmanship and his reliability having gained a reputation that made him known in this locality ere his arrival here. He has built for himself a nice residence on Sherman street and expects to make Troy his permanent home.

Mr. Michael was married, in Huntington, Indiana, to Miss Mary E. Miller, a daughter of Joseph Miller, a farmer of that locality. They now have two daughters, one being a stenographer in a lawyer's office in Troy, while the other is employed in the Sunshade Works. The family attend the Methodist church and occupy an enviable position in social circles. In politics Mr. Michael is a Republican.

THOMAS M. THOMAS.

A resident of Piqua, Mr. Thomas holds the position of heater in the rolling mills of that city and has served in that capacity since the opening of the mills—being recognized as one of the most faithful and trusted employes of the company. He was born in South Wales January 11, 1835, and when about twelve years of age went to Titwell, that country, where he began work in the rolling mills at the age of fifteen years. He steadily worked his way upward, mastering the business in various departments, and was thus employed until 1865, when he severed the connection which bound him to his native land and started for the new world, taking passage on the ship Boston, which dropped anchor in the harbor of New York on the 8th of June. For two years he worked in rolling mills in Rome, New York, and spent a similar period in Syracuse, New York. Later he was employed in the rolling mills of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for about three years, removing thence to Portland, Maine, where he also spent three years. When that period had elapsed he made his way to Cleveland, Ohio, where he secured a position in the rolling mills, but after a year he made his way to Chattanooga, Tennessee. In a short time, however, he left that city on account of yellow fever, going to Covington, Kentucky, where he worked in the mills for about seven years. After a short time passed in Findlay he came to Piqua, and from the opening of the mill has occupied the position of heater. He has since served in that capacity and his faithfulness to his work is most marked.

Mr. Thomas was married, in Wales, to Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, of Nother, South Wales, who came to America with her husband and died in Covington, Kentucky, at the age of forty-four years, leaving a son, Renzi, who is now engaged in teaching music in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He studied music under Professor Herman Coshmeyer, of Portland, Maine, and was afterward graduated in Stuttgart, Germany. He is a teacher of both piano and organ music and is meeting with excellent success in the profession. After the death of his first wife Mr.

Thomas was again married, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth Price, of Pomeroy, Ohio, and they had three children, but one died in early life. One is now studying music under her brother's direction and displays considerable talent in that art, while Louis, who also possesses considerable musical talent, is learning the business of building pipe organs and pianos.

Mr. Thomas is a progressive and enterprising citizen and gives considerable thought and study to the great problems which are interesting the thinkers of to-day. He is a Socialist, believes in co-operation and does all in his power to promote principles which will lead to the uplifting of mankind and the establishment of better systems of living.

EDWARD McCONNELL.

Edward McConnell has for the past twenty-four years been foreman on the Miami & Erie canal from Bremen to Troy, a distance of twenty-eight miles. He is a resident of Piqua, his birth having occurred on South Wayne street February 22, 1850, on the block north of his present home. His father, James Boyd McConnell, removed from Pennsylvania to Piqua when a young man and was married here to Miss Sarah Jane Carey, a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Winans) Carey. The mother was a niece of Frances Winans Statler. The Winans were an old New Jersey family who were prominent and respected pioneers of Miami county, where they located in 1807. Benjamin Carey was one of the pioneer contractors and builders of Piqua and died in this city in 1877 at the age of seventy years. His wife survived him some time and passed away at an advanced age. James B. McConnell, the father of our subject, resided in Piqua from the time of his emigration westward and died in 1889, when about seventy years of age. His wife passed away some time previously.

Mr. McConnell, whose name introduces this sketch, learned the mason's trade and followed that pursuit in Piqua until 1875, when he began work on the canal. In 1877 he was promoted to the position of foreman and in this capacity he superintended the labors of from six to eight men and ofttimes many more. He has charge of the repairs of the banks of the canal, its waste gates and aqueducts, and has been an efficient and faithful officer of the state, respected by all, and has been very true and conscientious in the performance of his duties. Prior to the advent of railroads this canal was the great highway from Toledo to Cincinnati, and was of vast importance in opening up the state to civilization. Between the years 1827 and 1897 Ohio expended on repairs and collecting five million, one hundred and twenty-two thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, and collected a total of six million, six hundred and seventy-two thousand, one hundred and seventy dollars and eleven cents. The total expenditure of 1897 was eighty-three thousand, six hundred and forty-two dollars and two cents, and the receipts were eighty thousand, two hundred and ninety-three dollars and fourteen cents. The subject is now being greatly agitated as to doing away with the canal; many think it should be turned into a great mill race, while many believe that it should be turned into a ship canal.

Mr. McConnell was married, in Piqua, to Miss Margaret Quinn, who was born in this city in 1856 and is a daughter of Robert and Lillie (McCullough) Quinn, both of

whom were natives of county Tyrone, Ireland. They built the pleasant home in which Mr. and Mrs. McConnell now reside, the lady having there made her home since her tenth year. Her father died in 1877 at the age of fifty-four years, and the mother in 1891 at the age of ninety-four. She was their only child and by her marriage she has two children, Lillie and James Boyd, the latter now a promising student in the high school. The parents are members of the Grace street Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views Mr. McConnell is a Republican. Socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows Society and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a warm advocate of the principles and policies for the public good and is recognized by those who know him well as a man of most kindly heart, of sterling worth and integrity, pure and incorruptible in all his business methods and relations.

JOHN R. THORNE.

John R. Thorne is the oldest photographer of Piqua, having for many years conducted a studio in this city. He was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, near Fort Royal, on the 22d of June, 1837, and is a son of Almalphe E. and Ann L. (Berkshire) Thorne. On the paternal side he is probably of English descent, at all events he represents an old eastern family. His grandparents, John and Sarah Thorne, were both natives of Virginia, and the former was known throughout his locality as "Honest John," his integrity being proverbial. He conducted a mill and operated a large plantation, and in all his business dealings his word was as good as his bond. He lived to be about fifty-five years of age. His son, A. E. Thorne, was born and reared in the Old Dominion and became the owner of a flour and carding mill which was on his father's plantation and which he operated after his father's death. He wedded Ann L. Berkshire, who was also born in Virginia and was a daughter of Judge Ralph Berkshire, who served for many years as circuit judge in his district. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne became the parents of five children, one son and four daughters. The mother died when about fifty-five years of age and the father also has passed away. He had come to Piqua in 1868 and was a well known resident of the city. In Virginia he served as county sheriff. In *ante bellum* days he owned a large amount of land and many slaves, but during the war he lost much of his property and in consequence removed to the north. In his political views he was a Douglas Democrat and in religious belief his wife was a Presbyterian.

John R. Thorne, whose name introduces this record, spent his boyhood days in his parents' home amid refining influences. He obtained a good education and in early life learned photography, following that profession in Virginia until that state passed the ordinance of secession. He then went to Cincinnati with the intention of enlisting in the Union army, but was ill for several months, which prevented his serving with the Union troops. He then went to Indianapolis, where he opened a photograph gallery, which he conducted successfully for about two years, when he returned to Cincinnati and engaged in the same business for three years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and in 1869 came to Piqua, where he has since conducted a gallery, his labors meeting with creditable and merited financial returns. Throughout the

years he has kept in touch with the progress that has been made in photography, and is not only the oldest established photographer of the city, but is also one of the leading representatives of the business here.

In September, 1865, at College Hill, Ohio, occurred the marriage of Mr. Thorne and Miss Frances C. Sadd, a native of the Empire state, who came to Ohio in early girlhood. They now have three daughters, —Rose, Lelia and Anna. Mr. Thorne exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. He was appointed postmaster in July, 1885, serving for four years under President Cleveland's administration. He was appointed United States gauger for this district in February, 1895, and still holds the office, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. His wife and their daughters are members of the Presbyterian church and the family is one of prominence in the community, enjoying the hospitality of the best homes of the city.

ARTHUR E. BUTCHER.

This gentleman is the present well-known secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Piqua Daily Despatch and Weekly Journal. The latter is one of the oldest newspapers published in Piqua, having been established in 1855 by D. M. Fleming, who carried it on until October, 1899, when it was purchased by the Democrat Publishing Company, and has since been under the control of the following officers: L. C. Cron, president, and A. E. Butcher, secretary, treasurer and general manager. It is a well edited sheet, and is the official organ of the Democratic party in Miami county, having a large circulation. It is an eight-page paper and is issued once a week, on Thursdays.

Mr. Butcher was born in Indiana, in 1864, and in that state grew to manhood, the greater part of his education being obtained in its public schools, though he attended the University of Indiana for a time. On leaving school he turned his attention to the newspaper business and went to Georgia, where he started a paper called Americus—the first penny paper published south of Mason and Dixon's line. He conducted it quite successfully from 1891 to 1895. In the latter year Mr. Butcher accepted the position of foreman with the Shon Printing House of Piqua, Ohio, and remained with them until 1899, when he accepted his present responsible position on the Piqua Daily Despatch. He is also connected with the Union City Times, of Union City, Indiana, being president of the company publishing that paper. His skill and ability in his chosen field of labor is attested by the uniform success that has crowned his efforts, and he is to-day one of the leading journalists of his section of the state. As a citizen he has the good of the community at heart and both personally and through his paper wields a wide influence. Socially he is a member of both the local and grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1884 Mr. Butcher was united in marriage with Miss Emma Brown, of Portland, Indiana.

FRANK H. FRISCH.

Frank H. Frisch is a well known member of the firm of Frisch & Hershey, who constitute the Piqua Flora Company. He was born in Washington township, Miami county, February 25, 1871, a son of Fred-

erick J. Frisch, whose birth occurred in Germany. When about thirteen years of age the father came to America in company with two of his brothers and settled in Kentucky, where he was employed as a common laborer for some time. Subsequently he came to Piqua, Ohio, and soon afterward purchased a small farm of thirty acres, three miles west of the city. This land he operated and later added to it a tract of twenty-one acres. He placed it under a high state of cultivation and made excellent improvements thereon, continuing its cultivation until 1893, when he retired from the farm and came to Piqua. Here he erected a residence in which he has since made his home, living retired at the age of seventy years. His political support he gives to the Republican party. Indefatigable energy and perseverance have brought to him a comfortable competence, which enables him to rest from the arduous business cares. He married Miss Margaret Hanaman, who was born in Germany and is still living. She is a member of the Lutheran church. In their family are four children: Maggie, wife of A. Nill, a farmer of Washington township; George W., a gardener near Dayton, Ohio; William F., a florist residing in Piqua; and Frank H.

The last named remained upon the old home farm through the days of his boyhood and youth and obtained his education in the public schools. When he was twenty-one years of age his father established him and his brother, William, in the floral business, which they conducted together, our subject as manager until 1899, when he and his present partner, also his brother-in-law, purchased the business. They sell some to the wholesale trade, but mostly to the retail trade and are enjoying quite a liberal patronage, carrying a large and well selected stock of plants and shrubs and also sell cut flowers.

On the 3d of March, 1897, Mr. Frisch led to the marriage altar Miss Nettie M. Hershey, of Miami county, and they now have one son, Edwin Alfred. The parents are members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Frisch is a Republican in his political views, but has never been an aspirant for office.

CLARENCE G. SNOOK.

Clarence G. Snook occupies the position of foreman in the trimming department of the Troy Buggy Works, and in the line of his chosen vocation he has attained a reputation which has made him known throughout Ohio and far beyond the limits of the state. His exceptional ability has contributed in no small measure to the success of the corporation with which he is connected and which bears a very enviable name in trade circles on account of the superior workmanship turned out in its many departments.

Mr. Snook is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born December 24, 1860. His father, John P. Snook, was a resident of Waterloo, New York, whence he emigrated to Knox county in 1848. He engaged in the hardware business in Mt. Vernon until 1878, when his life's labors were ended in death. His father was Matthias Snook, and the ancestry of the family, according to tradition partially verified, was traced back to a German nobleman, who, owing to political disturbances, came to America and settled in New Jersey. There he and his sons lived in idleness until their patrimony was exhausted, when the sons from necessity were forced to start out in life for themselves. Accordingly they went to New York, where they be-

gan business. John P. Snook, the father, of our subject, married Miss Elizabeth Bennett, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and a daughter of Jester and Nancy (Jones) Bennett, both of whom were natives of Ticonderoga, New York, and came to Knox county, Ohio, about 1820. The Bennett family has always been noted for their marked loyalty and patriotism and the old homestead farm of two hundred and fifty acres at Ticonderoga was a part of the old fort reservation and was ceded by the government to Sylvanus Bennett, the great-grandfather of our subject, for meritorious service in the Revolution. It still remains in possession of some of the descendants. Jester Bennett was born upon that farm in 1802, and after his arrival in Ohio, in 1820, devoted his energies to farming and stock raising. Subsequently he conducted a livery and sale stable at Mt. Vernon, where he died in 1883. He was very active in political affairs, being a leading member of the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party. He was not old enough to enter the army in the war of 1812, but two of his brothers served their country in that struggle. When the civil war was inaugurated Jester Bennett gave four of his sons to the Union and one of his sons-in-law also became a follower of the stars and stripes. The eldest, Captain Henry P. Bennett, served throughout the Mexican war, and in 1849, at the time of the discovery of gold in California, he went to the Pacific slope, where he remained until 1852, when he returned to this state. In 1861 he enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry. Corporal George S. Bennett was a member of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry and went with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. Dr. J. B. Bennett was a member of the Signal Corps and Murry Bennett served as a private. The son-in-law was Colonel B. A. F. Greer, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry. In the family of John P. and Elizabeth (Bennett) Snook were two sons and a daughter. The brother of our subject, Charles Lester Snook, died some years ago and left a widow and one son, who are now living in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The sister, Mary, is the wife of St. Clair Elliott, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Snook, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the public schools of Mt. Vernon, but put aside his text books at the close of the junior year in the high school in order to learn the carriage trimmer's trade. He worked for several years in his native county and in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Indiana, coming to Troy in 1886. Here he entered the employ of the Troy Buggy Works Company, with which he has since been connected, and in 1890 he was made foreman of the trimming department, having entire charge of that division of the work and of the men who are employed therein.

Mr. Snook was married, in 1893, in Troy, to Miss Anna Counts, a daughter of Davis and Rachel (Lloyd) Counts, of Troy, and a sister of Dr. Counts. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Snook—Adelaide Elizabeth and John Lloyd. The family attend the services of the Troy Episcopal church and Mr. Snook is serving as vestryman. He takes a very active interest in the promotion of religious and social affairs and was one of the originators and general superintendent of the Sunday afternoon meetings held for men in the Troy opera house. There once a week the men of the city are provided the opportunity of hearing one of the noted speakers of the

state, and many avail themselves of the opportunity. Mr. and Mrs. Snook have an attractive and prettily furnished home, in which a well-selected library indicates the literary taste of the household. Socially Mr. Snook is a prominent Odd Fellow and has twice represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His courteous deportment, genial manner and entertaining conversation make him a valued addition to social circles, and throughout the community he has many warm friends.

JOHN McKEE.

To give the origin of the McKees, we go to Ireland as early as 1750, where we have first trace of the McKee family. John McKee, Sr., came to America when a mere boy, settled in Perry county, Pennsylvania. He had five sons and two daughters, David H., John, James, Thomas, Samuel, Martha and Mariah. David H. McKee, born October 6, 1791, married Agnes Reed, May 1, 1817, moved to Ohio the same year, and settled in Spring Creek township, Miami county, Ohio, in June. By this union six children were born, namely: Martha, who married William Wiley; Mary Ann, who married Daniel Creegan; Eliza, who died single; Mathilda, wife of John W. Brooks; Penelope, who married William J. Wiley; and John, who married Catherine Kerns, daughter of Joseph Kerns, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1788, moved to Maryland with his parents when a mere child, and thence went to Ohio. When of age he went to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, where he was a neighbor of Daniel Boone and family, thence moved back to Ohio. In 1811 Joseph Kerns enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was present with General Harrison when the treaty of Greenville was made. At the close of the war, in October, 1814, he was married to Barbara Markly and this union was blessed with nine children: John M., Clarinda, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, Elias, Catherine, Stephen W. and Joseph.

John McKee, who married Catherine Kerns in 1847, now lives on part of the old home of David H. McKee. To this union of John McKee and Catherine Kerns three children were born, Mary Agnes, David N. and Joseph W. David N. married Clara Knox and Joseph W. married Clara Hunter. Mary Agnes married Joseph E. Wilkinson, whose ancestry is traced back to the north of Ireland, near Antrim, whence his grandfather emigrated.

Joseph E., a son of Isaac A. and Ruth R. (*nee* Persinger) Wilkinson, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, and is the youngest of six brothers. He was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, the regiment being organized at Lima. The date of his enlistment was August 1, 1862. He was with his regiment in the Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia campaigns, and participated in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, one of his brothers being killed at the latter engagement. On Sunday after this battle he was with a wounded comrade rendering him such assistance as he could, when he was captured by the Rebels. After serving a long period of imprisonment he was finally released and returned home in March, 1865. He then attended school for a time and prepared himself for teaching, which profession he followed about eight years. In 1875 he mar-

ried Mary A. McKee, of Piqua, Ohio, and soon afterward located at Sidney, where he engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business. In 1881 he sold his interest in this industry to accept the appointment of postmaster of Sidney. Mr. Wilkinson's family consists of his wife and three children, Katherine L., John A. and Thomas R.

Having spoken of his long imprisonment during the war, it is fitting that we speak more fully of the subject as one illustrating some of the horrors and barbarities inflicted by a people of pretended civilization and culture upon the helpless prisoners of war. We will present a sketch of Mr. Wilkinson's life in southern prisons just as he narrated it to us:

"I was captured at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and conveyed to Belle Island, Virginia, where I was confined a few days. I was then taken to the city of Richmond, and confined there until in December, at which time it became understood there would be no further exchange of prisoners, and about five thousand of us were transported to Danville, Virginia, and confined in tobacco houses until the following April. During our confinement at this place smallpox broke out among the prisoners and proved very malignant in type. Unfortunately I was prostrated by the disease, but passed through it and acted as nurse for several weeks in what they called the 'hospital.' It did not deserve the name, for we had no medicines whatever, except red pepper pods, which we boiled and administered the tea to the sick with apparently beneficial results, as it seemed to hasten the striking out of the disease. At this time there were twenty-three of my regiment with me, but, alas! nineteen of the number died in the prison pen, and only four ever saw the old flag again. In April, 1864, we were removed to Andersonville, Georgia, a distance of about seven hundred miles. We were transported over this distance in close box cars, there being from sixty to ninety of us in each car. The trip occupied seven days, and during that time none of us were permitted to leave the cars for any purpose whatever. When we reached Andersonville a number of dead men were found in each car. The sight of this new prison made many of the boys look down-hearted, as they contemplated the evidences of horrid cruelty, and thought of the governmental policy which refused exchange of prisoners. The question, Can we endure another eight months of this torture? was staring us in the face and demanding an answer we could not give. Arriving April 19, 1864, we found but few prisoners on our arrival, but each day brought in old prisoners from other places of confinement. Andersonville is situated about one hundred and sixty miles south of Atlanta, and is quite an obscure place scarcely worthy of a village name. The prison pen was out in the open field, in which a number of trees and stumps were yet standing. We made good use of the time laying in a supply of wood, which we buried in the ground, and then slept over it to prevent its being stolen. All the time our number increased by the arrivals of each week, until in August the number reached thirty-five thousand. We remained until September, 1864, when the advance of Sherman after the capture of Atlanta alarmed the Rebel government touching our safety, and it was determined to remove us. We were then transported to various points in the south, about one-third being sent to Florence, South Carolina, a similar prison, but one which proved even more destructive to life than Andersonville.

With many others I was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and put in such a position as to defy our government, and prevent our army from further shelling the city. After being kept in this position about thirty days, we, too, were sent to Florence. My experience at Andersonville is too horrid to relate, and almost beyond belief. It is sufficient to say, the rebel history makes this statement touching the fatality in the prison: April, 1864, one in every sixteen died; May, one in every twenty-six; June, one in every twenty-two; July, one in every eighteen; August, one in every eleven; September, one in three; October, one in two; and November, one in every three.

"Think of it for a moment. To realize it fully put yourself in our position and see the increase of the death-rate, until after risking a thousand chances you find in November that the chances are even, and then think of that mortality which carried off thirteen thousand of our boys, actually starved to death in a land of civilization and plenty! To add one more horror to the picture recall the infamous and diabolical order of John H. Winder, commander of prisons, who, hearing of the capture of Atlanta, and fearing for our safety, issued the following notice, which he posted prominently before the prisoners:

'Order No. 13.

'The officers on duty and in charge of the Battery of Florida Artillery at the time, will, upon receiving notice that the enemy has approached within seven miles of this post, open upon the stockade with grape-shot, without reference to the situation beyond these lines of defense.

(Signed) JOHN H. WINDER,.....
Brig.-Gen'l Com'g.'

"Think of a man issuing an order for forty guns to open a deadly fire upon thirty-five thousand unarmed, sick and helpless prisoners! It is an infamy so diabolical that history need not be asked for a parallel. It has been said that this man Winder 'died a peaceful death.' Perhaps so; in such case justice had not yet been meted out to him, and stern must that justice be which will ever pay him back in currency of his own coinage. At Florence the prisoners numbered about eleven thousand. Most of us had already been imprisoned about twelve months, and were wearing the same clothing in which we were captured. That clothing had become so ragged and tattered that it scarcely covered our nakedness. Winter was approaching and no prospects of release further than the advance of Sherman. Mortality was thinning our ranks, and our prison was a charnel house. Rations were reduced. For four months one pint of coarse corn meal was a daily ration, no salt or meat of any kind, and half the time no wood to cook it. All we could do was to mix our meal in water and drink it without boiling or otherwise cooking it. Such surroundings, such starvation and exposure told terribly against us, and the monthly mortality footed up fifty per cent. In my eighteen months prison life none was more severe than that at Florence. From Florence I arrived at Richmond, March 10, 1865, about one year after leaving it. We were sworn not to take up arms against the Confederate government until duly exchanged. Six hundred of us were then taken down the James river and turned over to United States officers. Quite a number of these were old prisoners. For myself, it had been eighteen months since I had seen the old flag beneath which I had marched and fought. We were all sick and weak, but as we came in sight of the starry

banner we yelled wildly and crazily at the top of our voices. The rebel authorities threatened to prevent our outbursts of cheers, but we were in sight of our men and could not be restrained. We told them we would yell and every one of us kept our word. The happiest moment of my life was when I stepped ashore. Stepping from the boat we were met by northern ladies, who had provided sandwiches and coffee for our reception, One of them—she seemed an angel—handed me a cup of coffee, which I gladly accepted and drank, but my stomach revolted at an article it had not known for a year and a half. The lady saw and appreciated my difficulty, and, as if I were her own child, she uttered the words 'Poor fellow' so sympathetically that they almost overcame me. Those words were the first I had heard uttered by a woman from the time of my capture, and they came like an angel's benediction! This is all long since passed, but while memory lasts I will not forget that the prisons of the south were conducted by heartless and murderous agents. It is needless to add anything to this brief recital. The words convey horror enough, but a more revolting chapter may be read between the lines. We know the south, with all the dignity of insulted pride, has denied the charge of inhuman treatment of war prisoners; but the boys who suffered, as well as the thousands who died, attest the truth of the charge with an unanimity which cannot be challenged by a reasonable man."

6240 39